FLASHFlux Working Group Status: Production Transition to CATALYST and Continuing Usage Through POWER

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Atmospheric Science Data Center Team (SSAI)
CERES FLASHFlux Overview

• **FLASHFlux Overview**
  – Uses CERES based production system through inversion
  – Periodic calibration updates projected forward; running 3-day TISA
  – Upgrade from S4PM production system to CATALYST
  – New Data Product: NOAA-20 SSF

• **FLASHFlux Latency Objectives**
  – SSF products within 3-4 days
  – Global 1x1 daily averages from FF TISA; goal: 5-7 days latency

• **FLASHFlux Uses**
  – Primarily used for applied science and education (i.e., POWER and Globe Clouds)
  – Supports also QC for selected missions (e.g., NOAA NESDIS)
  – TOA gridded fluxes; normalized to TOA EBAF for annual “State of the Climate” assessments.
FLASHFlux Operational Status

• **FF Production status:**
  – Current Status: SSF Terra: 10/3/22; SSF Aqua: 10/3/22; TISA: 10/1/22
  – Updated calibration coefficients received; promoted as cc change effective 10/1/22

• **FF Operational Issues:**
  • Transitioned to DarkHorse Ingesting system on June 6
    • Metadata issues since then means that no data is available on EarthData search after that date; must obtain through CERES subsetter or DDD
  • LAADS system maintenance on August 1st delayed several input data products; Additional system maintenance from August 23-25, 2022.
  • Transition to CATALYST Completed on 9/30
Success rate % of time < 3 (dark/thick bar) or 4 days (lighter/thinner bar) for S4PM

Last 3 months show latency from CATALYST production (outlined bars)

Since Oct 2021, both Terra & Aqua had 8 months at or exceeding 90% of days at 4 day latency

Only Jan and Feb 2022 had all SSF within 4 days using S4PM; CATALYST achieved this in Sep 2022 => perfect months!

Lags due to: maneuvers/ satellite issues, ASDC updates/outages, ASDC Darkhorse, GSFC LAADS

SSF utilized by GLOBE Clouds; occasional satellite algorithm comparisons (i.e., NOAA GOES ABI, CloudSat Production)
Success rate is % of time data released with latency of 6 (light blue) or 7 days (dark blue)

With S4PM, Jan, Feb, April reached 100% at 6 day latency; 10 of 12 months had 7 day latency > 90%

CATALYST achieved data 100% release within 6 days in Sept 22

Lags due to: maneuvers, ASDC&GSFC updates/ outages

TISA delivered to POWER Web Services Suite
FLASHFlux Data Delivery via POWER Web Services Portal (2021/09/01 to 2022/08/31)

CERES Data Orders Delivered via POWER <3 weeks latency (FLASHFlux Data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Monthly</th>
<th>Avg. Last 3 Months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unique Users IPs</td>
<td>~21.2 K (13%)</td>
<td>~2.1 K (13%)</td>
<td>~3.0 K (16%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requests</td>
<td>~19.1 M (46%)</td>
<td>~1.6 M (46%)</td>
<td>~1.84 M (44%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dot density map showing locations of users (red) and data request locations (white). Brighter colors show larger frequency at that location.

CERES Data Orders Delivered via POWER including SYN1Deg and FLASHFlux data

<table>
<thead>
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<tr>
<td>Unique Users IPs</td>
<td>~88.6 K (54%)</td>
<td>~8.5 K (53%)</td>
<td>~10 K (55%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requests</td>
<td>~30.7 M (73%)</td>
<td>~2.56 M (73%)</td>
<td>~2.95 M (70%)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(includes SYN1Deg from Sep 2001 through latest month released)

Total FF+ SYN1Deg > 10,000/month
FF nearly 4K/month
SSF User Story: GLOBE Clouds

GLOBE Clouds Match to a Million Celebration Event

Since 2017:
• Over 1,027,000 Satellite Matches
• Over 1,190,000 GLOBE Observations
• Over 1,855,000 Images Submitted

• Use FLASHFlux SSF data for Satellite matches
• Use by Citizen scientists from grade school to retiree

Celebration recording
Saildrone is a platform for ocean data collection. Typically, the data is used for:

- ocean-science
- bathymetry
- maritime security

- Saildrones are mobile
- CERES data is delivered through POWER’s API service
  - Use a time history of locations (blue GPS track)
  - Pull data from 1x1 grid box centers
  - Seasonal archive used for solar resource projections

Starting on Sep 28th, solar generation is expected to cover the load

Earliest: Aug 26th
Latest: Nov 4

When both generation and load are known, then the viable operating season can be predicted.
Global Anomalies: EBAF + FF (Normalized)

Notice positive net flux anomalies that are associated with negative OLR anomalies.
NOAA-20 SSF – SW FLuxes ($W m^{-2}$)
NOAA-20 SSF – LW FLuxes ($W m^{-2}$)
Overpass flux validation with BSRN measurements:
- large SW scatter; underpredicts > ~300 W m\(^{-2}\); overestimates low
- LW night has larger scatter; instantaneous performing adequately
Ensemble FLASHFlux LW and SW Daily Average Comparisons to BSRN Measurements (01/2019-06/2022)

LW: Bias -0.22 W m\(^{-2}\)
RMS 21.6 W m\(^{-2}\)

SW: Bias 0.7 W m\(^{-2}\)
RMS 40.4 W m\(^{-2}\)

Histograms show peaked, relatively symmetric distributions, median bias is negative for LW, positive for SW
FLASHFlux Future Production Strategy

- Both Terra and Aqua are scheduled to be turned off in 2023; production system must be modernized and adjusted to continue production

- Current Plan:

  **FF Production in S4P**
  - Migrate FF Prod to CATALYST
  - Promote FF NOAA-20 to CATALYST (add NOAA-20 into TISA)
  - Update to GEOS-IT

  **Upgrade SSF/TISA RT algorithms**
  - Processing GEO for FF (replace lost morning orbit)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sept 2022</th>
<th>Oct 2022</th>
<th>Jan 2023</th>
<th>Apr 2023</th>
<th>Aug 2023</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Migrate FF Prod to CATALYST</td>
<td>Complete migration</td>
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<td>Promote FF NOAA-20 to CATALYST (add NOAA-20 into TISA)</td>
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<td>Finalize TISA read code</td>
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<td>SSF MOA</td>
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<td>SSF ML/NN</td>
<td>Leverage CERES TSI (F/L)</td>
<td>Leverage SatCORP Ops, CERES TSI</td>
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</table>
FLASHFlux Summary

• **Production with v4A Begun (since Aug 1, 2020)**
  – Operational FF v4A SSF and TISA v4A (since Jan 1, 2019): SSF Terra/Aqua through 9/23; TISA through 9/21
  – Production with CATALYST from June 1st, 2022. Publicly available starting on September 1st, 2022.

• **Validation and Assessment**
  – FLASHFlux SSF surface fluxes relative to BSRN for 01/2019 through 04/2022
  – TISA Daily averages relative to BSRN for Jan 2019 through June 2022 (42 months)

• **FLASHFlux Modernization and Updates**
  – Migration to CERES CATALYST reached through FF SSF (also see Katie’s talk); **Completed**
  – NOAA-20 SSF data product; **Goal Nov 2022**
  – Terra+NOAA-20 TISA data product; **Goal Mar 2023**
  – New GEOS-IT sample data; first cut comparisons to FP-IT (still assessing); **Goal Apr 2023**
  – ML non-linear Tree based algorithms for future FF SSF data products; **Goal Aug 2023**
  – Migrate configuration to NOAA-20 + GEO (leveraging Ed5 TSI); **Goal Oct 2023**

• **FLASHFlux Information & Data Provision Through ...**
  – CERES web site and subsetter both SSF and TISA, ASDC (via EarthData) and POWER
    • FF POWER Distribution in last year: ~59,200 unique IPs; > 16M orders; orders >70% low latency
  – 2021 BAMS State of the Climate TOA Flux reports
FLASHFlux Web Sites

https://ceres.larc.nasa.gov/data/#fast-longwave-and-shortwave-flux-flashflux

Data also served through
https://power.nasa.gov
ISO 50001 provides a framework of requirements that help organizations to:
• develop a policy for more efficient use of energy
• fix targets and objectives to meet the policy
• use data to better understand and make decisions concerning energy use and consumption
• measure the results
• review the effectiveness of the policy and
• continually improve energy management.
Global Anomalies: EBAF + FF (Normalized)

**SW Net Anomalies**
- EBAF: +0.9 W m⁻²
- Norm FF: +1.3, 1.0 W m⁻²

**OLR Anomalies**
- Norm FF: +0.8, 0.4 W m⁻²
- EBAF: -0.1 W m⁻²
Overpass flux validation with BSRN measurements (R. Scott):
- SW Model B implementation shows compensating clear/cloudy; errors to be assessed
- LW Model B seems to underestimate day-time clear-sky more than night

| Satellite | Spectral Band | All-sky (W m$^{-2}$) | | Clear-sky (W m$^{-2}$) | | Cloudy Sky (W m$^{-2}$) |
|-----------|---------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|           |               | Bias                 | RMS                 | Bias                 | RMS                 | Bias                 | RMS                 |
| Aqua      | SW            | +15.8 (3.4%)         | 153.3 (33.7%)       | -12.8 (2.0%)         | 141.7 (22.3%)       | 36.6 (13.3%)         | 274.6 (64.0%)       |
|           | LW day        | -2.1 (0.0%)          | 27.9 (9.1%)         | -14.3 (5.3%)         | 33.0 (12.1%)        | +1.2 (0.0%)          | 30.3 (9.5%)         |
|           | LW night      | -1.1 (0.0%)          | 31.1 (11.1%)        | -5.4 (2.2%)          | 29.6 (11.9%)        | -1.7 (0.0%)          | 33.7 (11.1%)        |
• Both Terra and Aqua are scheduled to be turned off in 2023; production system must be modernized and adjusted to continue production

• Current Plan:

  FF Production in S4P
  Migrate FF Prod to CATALYST
  Promote FF NOAA-20 to CATALYST (replace Aqua in TISA)
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FLASHFlux TISA Version 4A Daily Average FFv4A and OBS Surface Flux @ TAM

**Obs SW = 275.36**
**FFv4A SW = 254.05**
**Bias (r) = 21.42**
**RMSD = 37.3**

**Obs LW = 326.56**
**FFv4A LW = 313.38**
**Bias (r) = 13.18**
**RMSD = 18.74**

FLASHFlux TISA Version 4A Daily Average Surface Flux Δ(FFv4A - OBS) @ TAM

**Obs SW = 275.36**
**FFv4A SW = 254.05**
**Bias (r) = 21.42**
**RMSD = 37.3**

**Obs LW = 326.56**
**FFv4A LW = 313.38**
**Bias (r) = 13.18**
**RMSD = 18.74**
### FLASHFlux TISA Validation: BSRN and Ocean Buoy Fluxes

#### FLASHFlux v4A TISA Daily Average Fluxes (1/2019 – 6/2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region Type</th>
<th>LW Bias</th>
<th>LW RMS</th>
<th># LW Pairs</th>
<th>SW Bias</th>
<th>SW RMS</th>
<th># SW Pairs</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Ensemble</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>43,122</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>40.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coastal</td>
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<td>9460</td>
<td>-1.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Desert</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ocean buoys</td>
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<td>4913</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>9765</td>
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