FLASHFlux Working Group Status: Operations with GEOS-IT and moving to GEO

Paul Stackhouse (NASA LaRC)

PC Sawaengphokhai (ADNet), Hunter Winecoff (AS&M), and Jay Garg (ADNet)

CERES Team members: Walt Miller and Pam Mlynczak (ADNet)

POWER Team: Bradley MacPherson and Christopher Higham (Booz-Allen-Hamilton)

CERES FLASHFlux Overview

- ***FLASHFlux Overview***
  - Uses CERES based production system through inversion (w/ quarterly calibration updates projected forward)
  - Running 3-day TISA utilizing morning and afternoon orbiters
- ***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 .

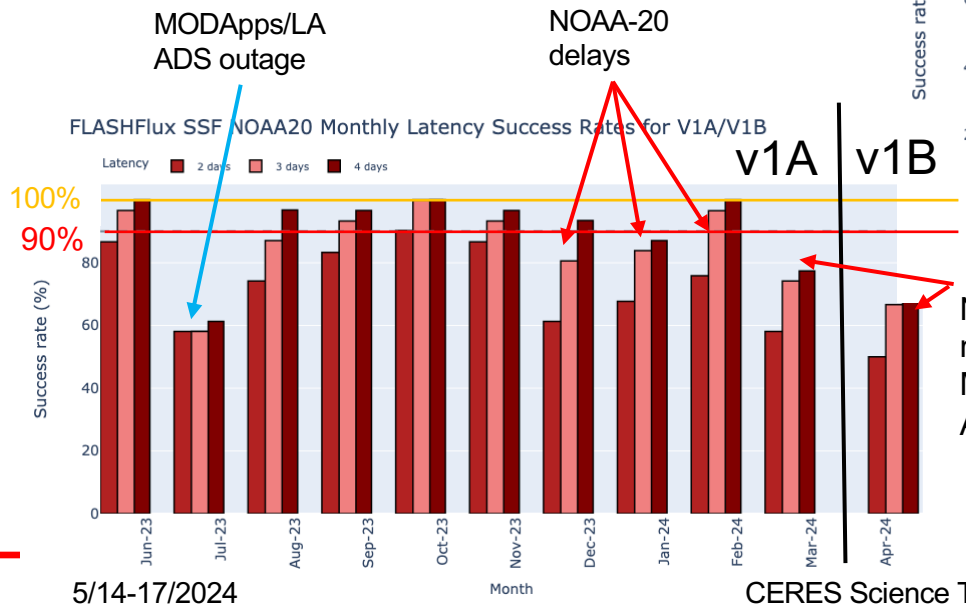
FLASHFlux Operational Status

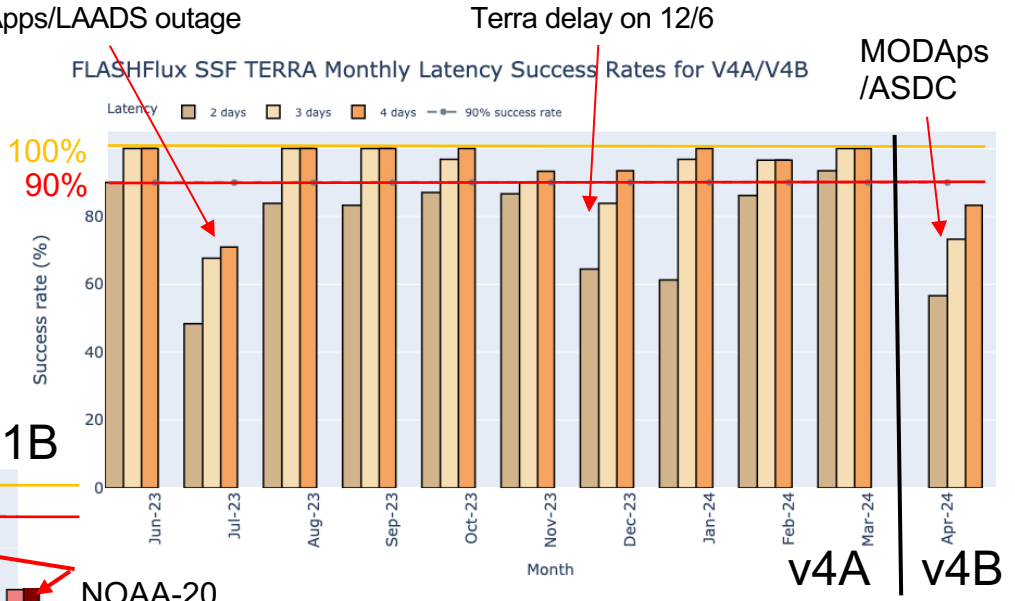
- ***FF Production System Updates:***
  - Continuing FF SSF production, now with GEOS-IT:
    - Terra V4B SSF (since April 1, 2024)
    - NOAA-20 V1B SSF (since April 1, 2024)
  - TISA (Terra+NOAA-20, V4C) operational with GEOS-IT since April 1, 2024
- ***FF Production status:***
  - Current Status:
    - SSF Terra (V4B): 5/5/24; SSF NOAA-20 (V1B): 5/5/24
    - TISA V4C (Terra+NOAA-20): 5/3/24 (processed back to 10/1/23)
  - Updated calibration coefficients received & promoted as cc change effective 4/1/24
- ***Important Activities since last CERES Meetings:***
  - Promoted to operations production with GEOS-IT (still performing quality assessments)
  - Investigated production environment updates/data quality issues
  - Investigating data quality due NOAA-20 orbit repositioning
  - Developing new footprint flux algorithms utilizing a NN/ML approach
  - Developing a new TISA that is more compatible with CERES TISA (SYN1Deg) which requires operational processing of GEO data

FLASHFlux SSF Latency Assessment

Success rate (%) of time data archived within 2, 3, or 4 days of observation

Lags due to maneuvers/satellite issues, ASDC updates/outages, ASDC Dropbox/Darkhorse, GSFC LAADS and/or SIPS





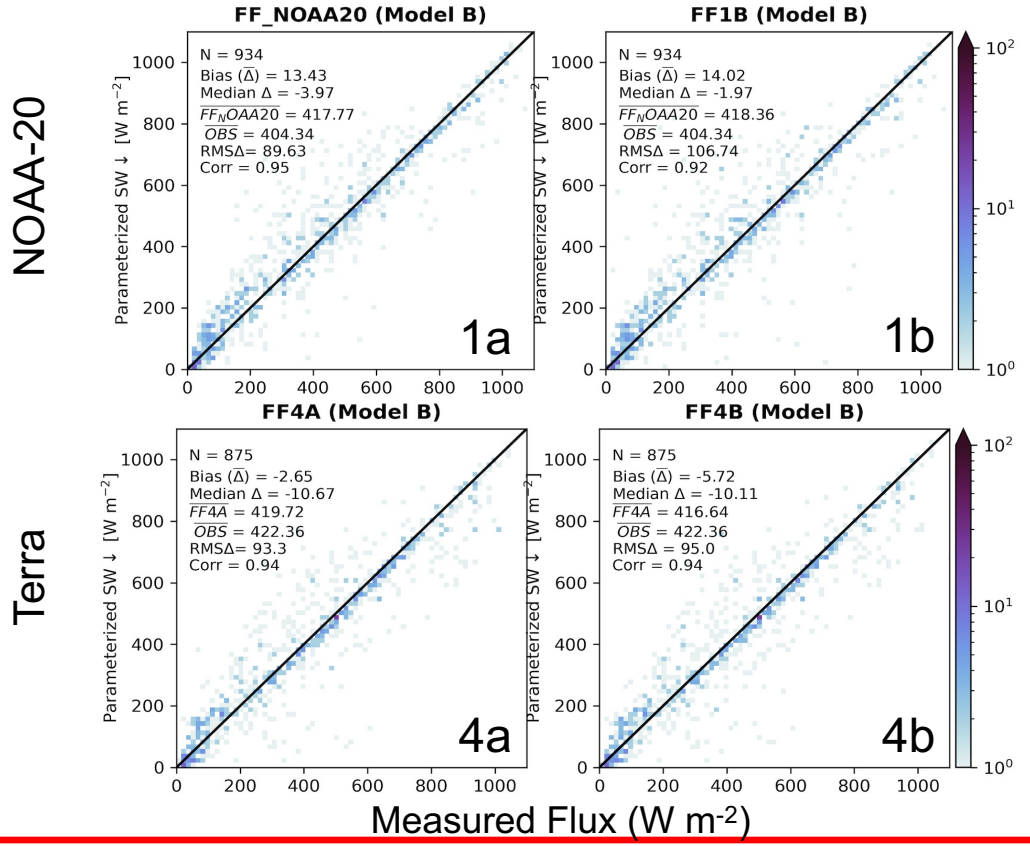
Latency for April 2024:
Terra SSF: < 90% even at 4 days
NOAA-20 SSF: < 70% even at 4 days

FF SSF SW Flux Validation: 10/2023-12/2023

Overpass SW flux validation with BSRN measurements:

- Left FLASHFlux SSF with previous version (w/ FP-IT)
- Right FLASHFlux SSF (Current Version w/ GEOS-IT)
- Top NOAA-20, Bottom Terra

- SW fluxes Bias/RMS worse with GEOS-IT; Terra more consistent
- SW NOAA-20 has much larger biases than Terra
  - NOAA-20: bias < 4%, 27%
  - Terra: bias < -2%, 23%



FF SSF LW Flux Day Validation: 10/2023-12/2023

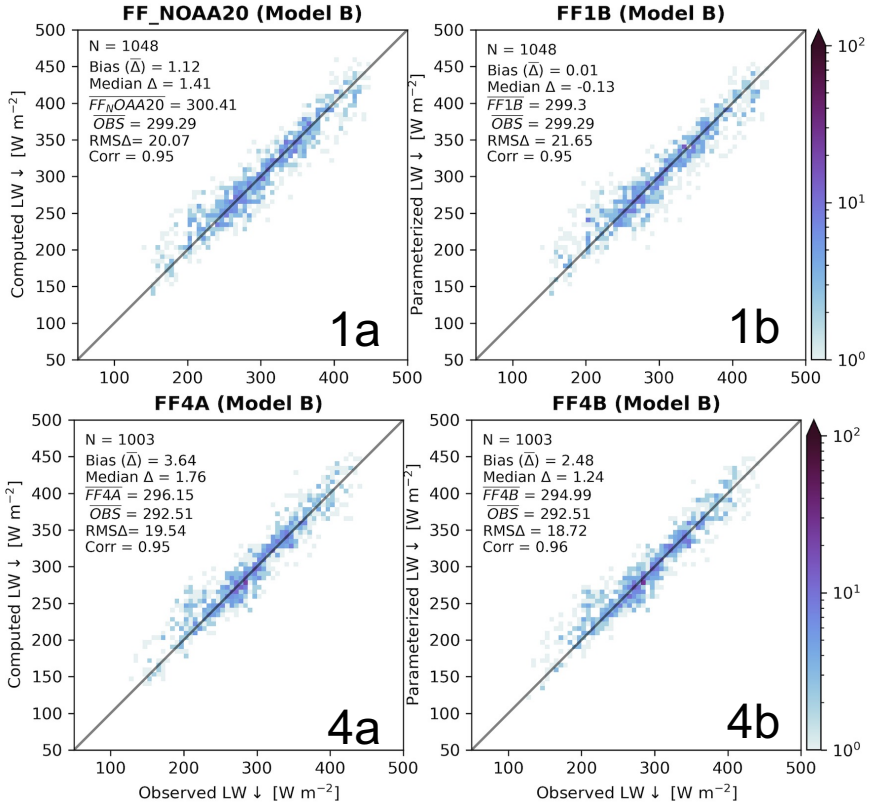
Overpass LW daytime flux validation with BSRN measurements:

- Left FLASHFlux SSF Previous Version (with FP-IT)
- Right FLASHFlux SSF Current Version: (with GEOS-IT)
- Top NOAA-20, Bottom Terra

FLASHFlux LW Daytime NOAA-20 and Terra radiative fluxes show consistency between FP-IT/GEOS-IT: biases < 1%; RMS's < 7%

NOAA-20 LW Day

Terra LW Day



FF SSF LW Flux Night Validation: 10/2023-12/2023

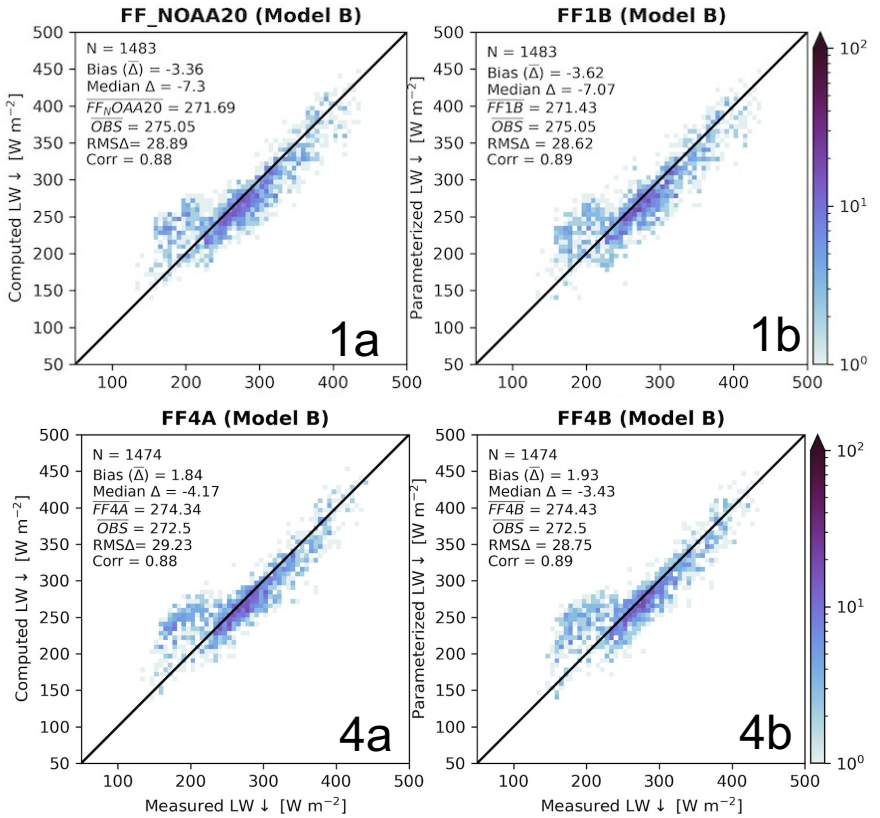
Overpass LW daytime flux validation with BSRN measurements:

- Left FLASHFlux SSF Previous Version (with FP-IT)
- Right FLASHFlux SSF Current Version: (with GEOS-IT)
- Top NOAA-20, Bottom Terra

FLASHFlux LW Daytime NOAA-20 and Terra radiative fluxes show consistency between FP-IT/GEOS-IT: biases < 1%; RMS's < 11%

NOAA-20 LW Night

Terra LW Night

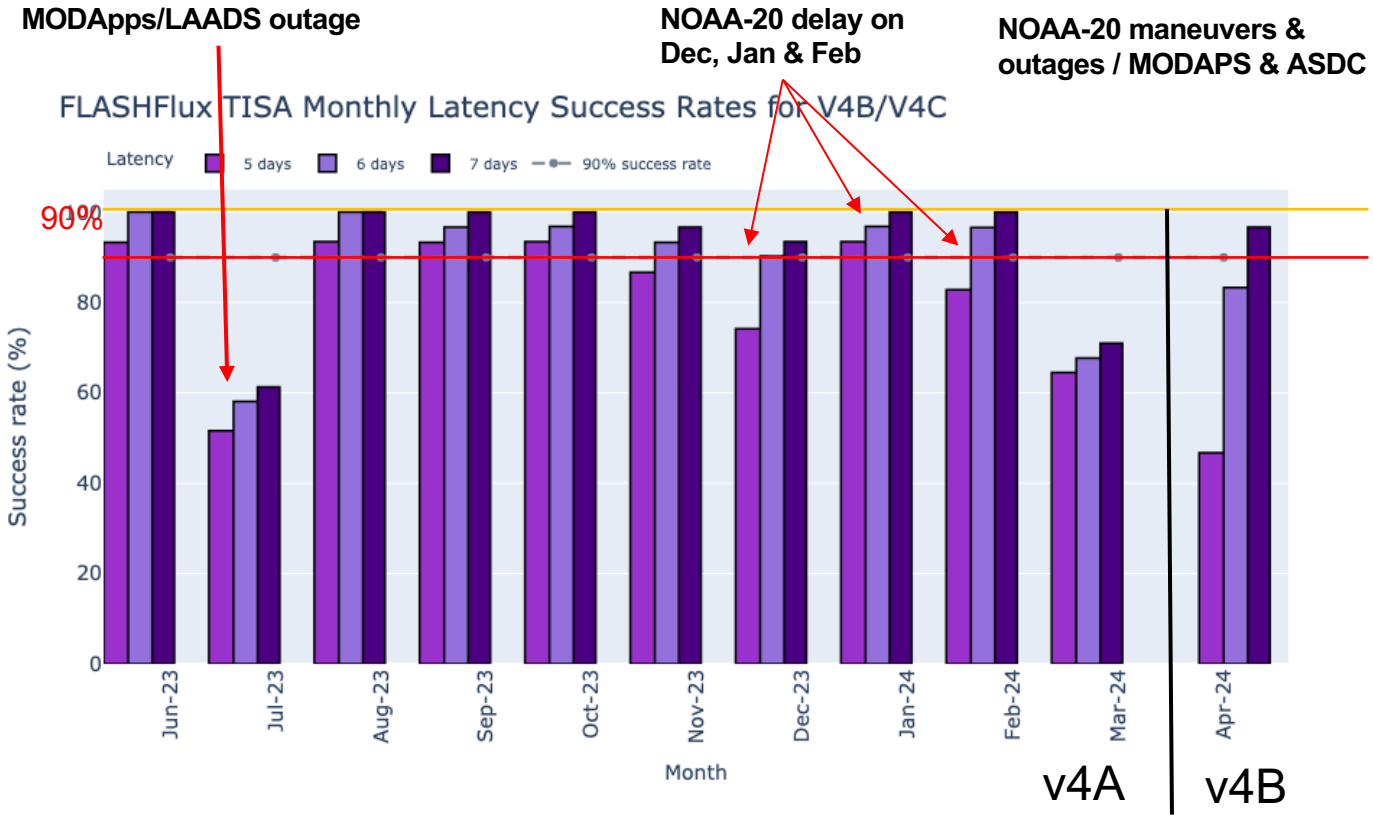


TISA Latency Statistics (v4A/v4B)

v4A success rates for TISA to be archive in 5, 6 or 7 days after observation

v4B began production in March 2023

February 2024 showed about >95% by day 6 (able to deliver all data by day 7).



FLASHFlux TISA Application: Updated Anomalies

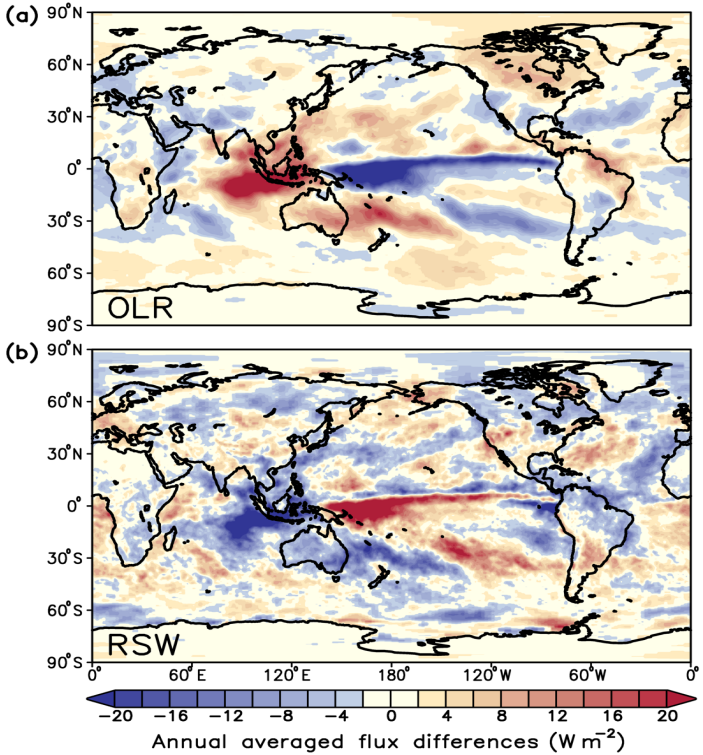


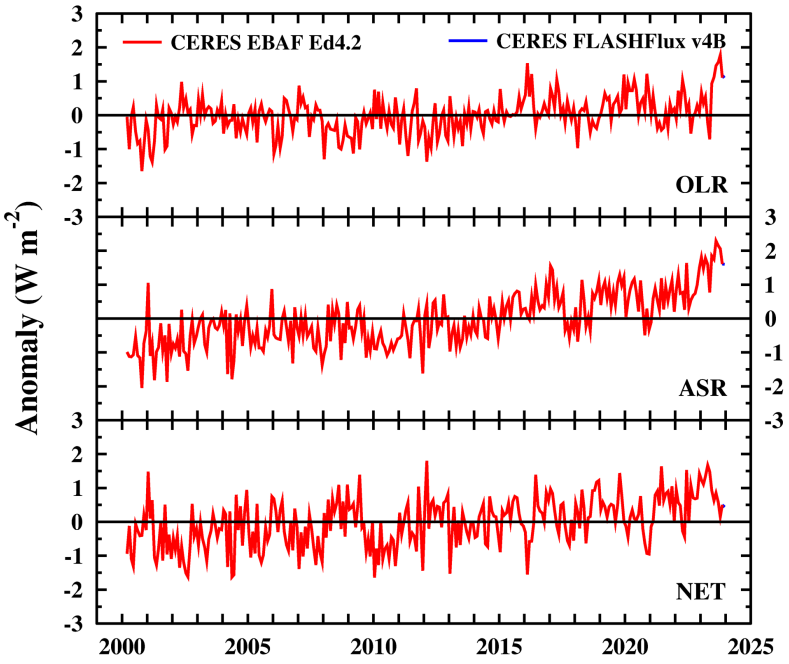
Table 2.f.1.1. *Global annual mean TOA radiative flux changes between 2022 and 2023, the 2023 global annual mean radiative flux anomalies relative to their corresponding 2001–22 mean climatological values, and the 2-sigma interannual variabilities of the 2001–22 global annual mean fluxes (all units in W m^{-2}) for the outgoing longwave radiation (OLR), total solar irradiance (TSI), reflected shortwave (RSW), absorbed solar radiation (ASR, determined from TSI-RSW) and total net fluxes. All flux values have been rounded to the nearest 0.05 W m^{-2} and only balance to that level of significance.*

	One Year Change (2023 minus 2022) (W m^{-2})	2023 Anomaly (Relative to Climatology) (W m^{-2})	Climatological Mean (2001–22) (W m^{-2})	Interannual Variability (2001–22) (W m^{-2})
OLR	+0.60	+0.85	240.35	±0.65
TSI	+0.10	+0.25	340.20	±0.15
RSW	−0.80	−1.50	99.00	±1.05
ASR	+0.90	+1.75	241.20	±1.05
Net	+0.30	+0.90	0.85	±0.85

Stackhouse *et al.*, 2024, submitted to BAMS

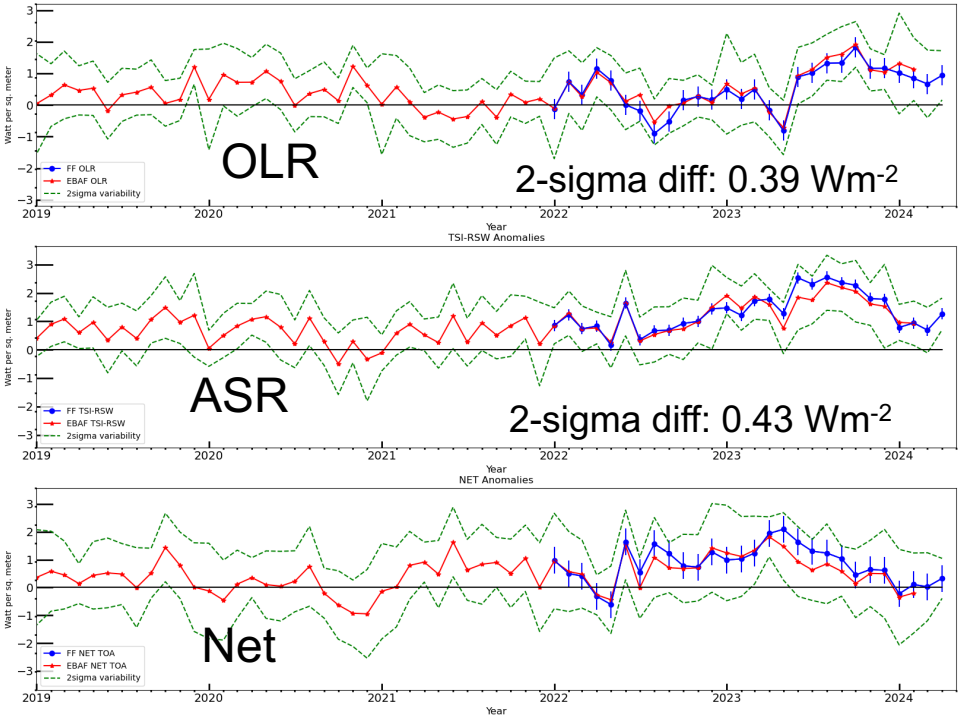
FLASHFlux TISA Application: Updated Anomalies

TOA Flux Anomalies (through 2023)



Stackhouse *et al.*, 2024, submitted to BAMS

TOA Flux Anomalies (updated through 4/24)



Includes TISA 4B/4C transition

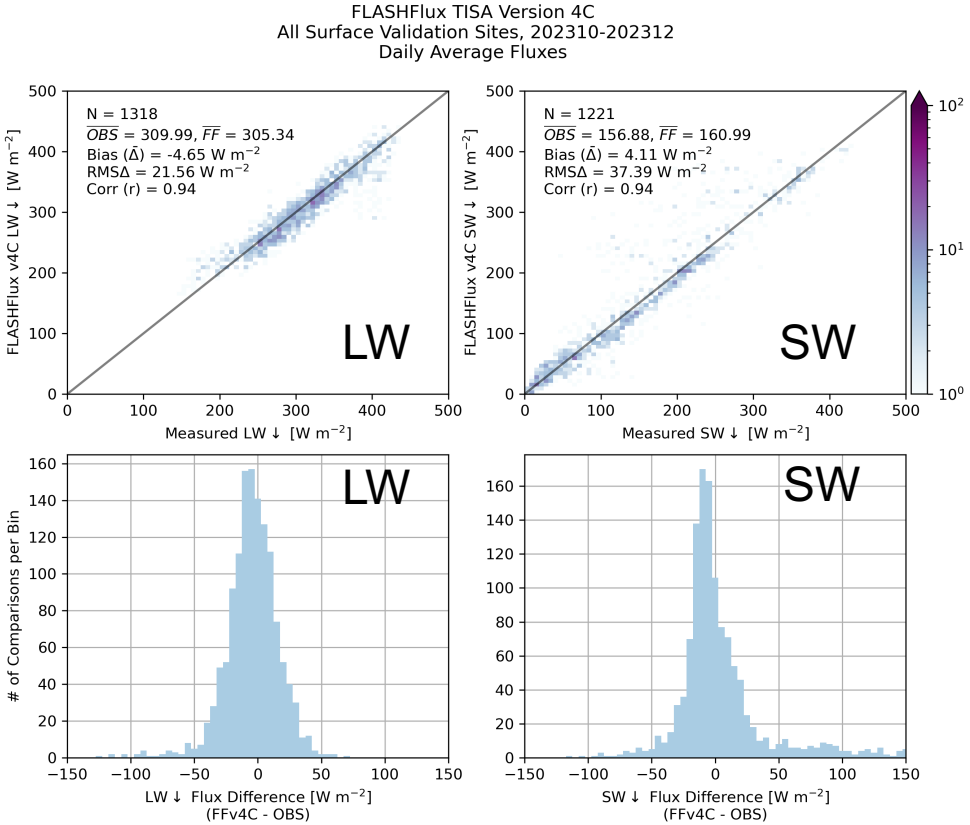
FLASHFlux TISA Validation: Surface Fluxes

Ensemble FLASHFlux Version4C (w/ GEOS-IT LW and SW Daily Average Comparisons to Surface Measurements (10/2023-12/2023)

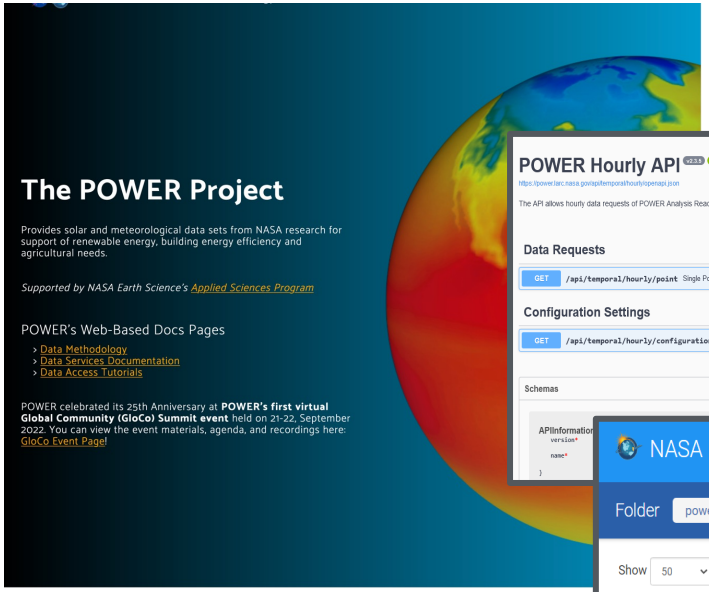
LW: Bias -4.6 W m^{-2} (~ -1.5%)
RMS 21.6 W m^{-2} (~6.9%)

SW: Bias 4.1 W m^{-2} (~ 2.6%)
RMS 37.4 W m^{-2} (~23.8%)

Histograms show peaked, relatively symmetric distributions, median bias is negative for LW, more negative for SW

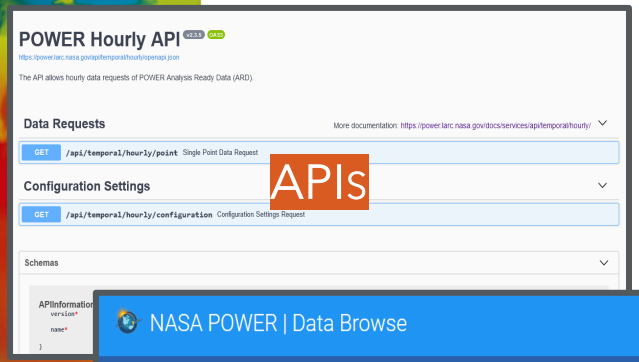


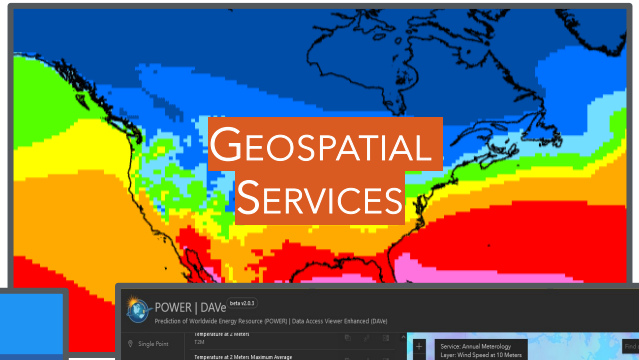
FLASHFlux Data Accessibility Through POWER

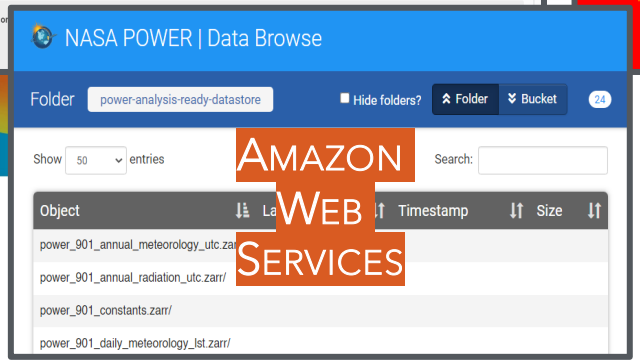


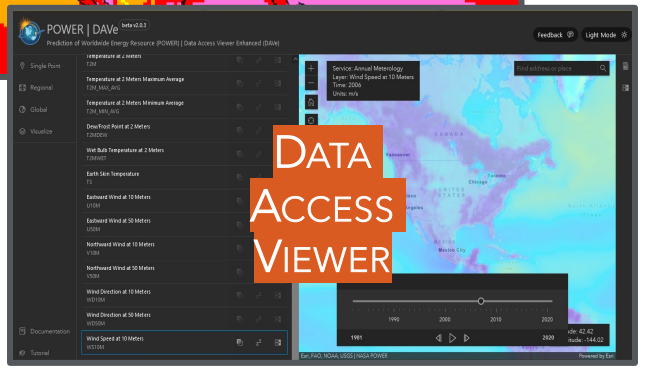
https://power.larc.nasa.gov

Different users require different ways to access the same data









Creating **trusted, value-added, easy-to-use** Application Ready Data & **Services**

FLASHFlux Data Delivery via POWER Web Services Portal (2022/08/01 to 2023/07/31)

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

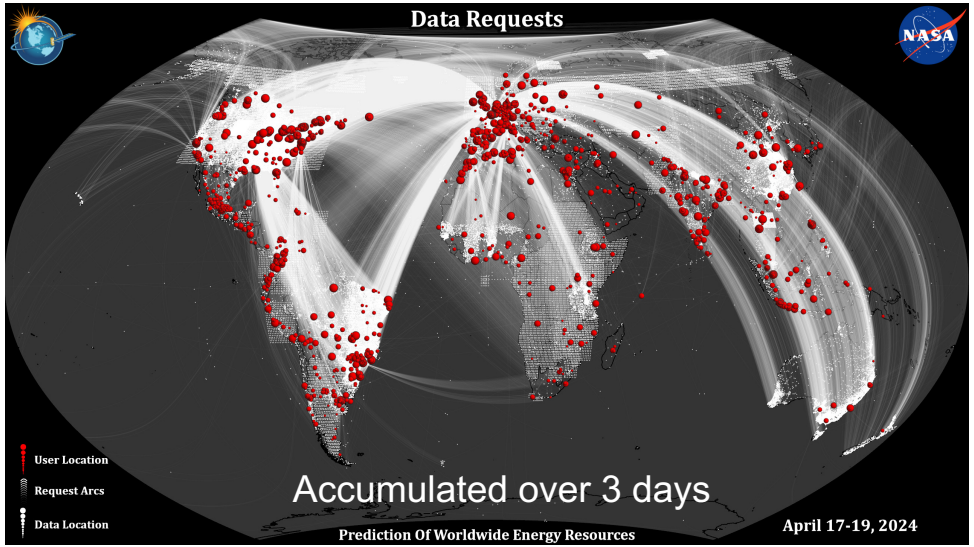
	Total	Monthly	Avg. Last 3 Months
Unique Users IPs	~51.9 K (16%)	~5.6 K (18%)	~4.8 K (19%)
Requests	~48.0 M (32%)	~4.0 M (32%)	~4.1 M (33%)

CERES Data Orders Delivered via POWER including SYN1Deg and FLASHFlux data

	Total	Monthly	Avg. Last 3 Months
Unique Users IPs	~149.8 K (47%)	~15.0 K (47%)	~16.2 K (48%)
Requests	~ 75.9 M (51%)	~6.3 M (51%)	~5.6 M (45%)

(includes SYN1Deg from Sep 2001 through latest month released)

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



FF users increased by about ~40% since last report

Total FF+ SYN1Deg users 14% since last report

FLASHFlux via POWER: User Story

Urban Solar

Urban Solar manufactures solar power systems and LED lightning solutions for transit, transportation, parking lots, pathways, and general illumination applications. Their philosophy is good lightning allows people to feel safe in outdoor spaces.

- Urban Solar uses CERES data through POWER's API to retrieve minimum solar irradiance and to calculate the power generated by solar arrays.
- Data provides specifications to manufacture and place solar power systems and LED lightning solutions.
- NRT used to monitor performance

SSF Flux Algorithm Updates: NN SW & LW

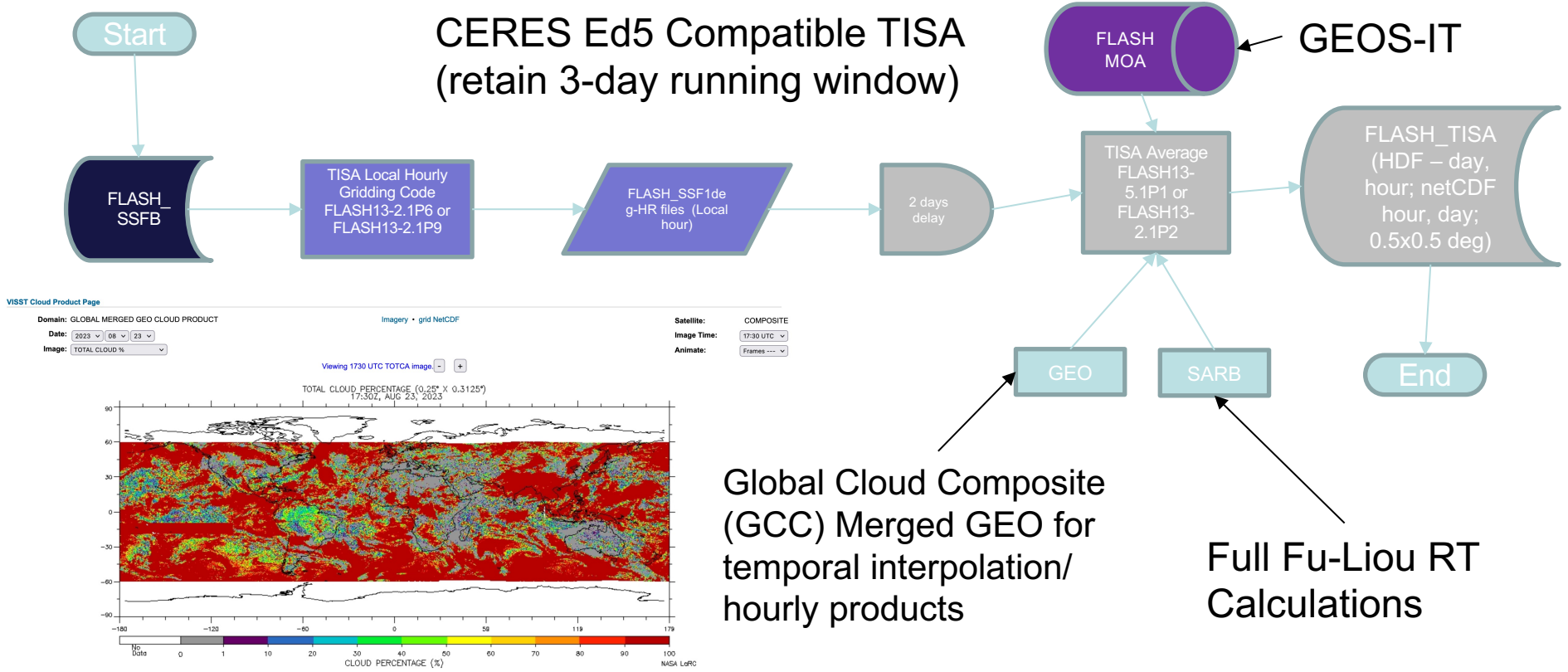
Justification:

- FF footprint fluxes have been used both scientifically and for applications
- Current LPSA/LPLA algorithms older methods, hard to update; separate from Fu/Liou

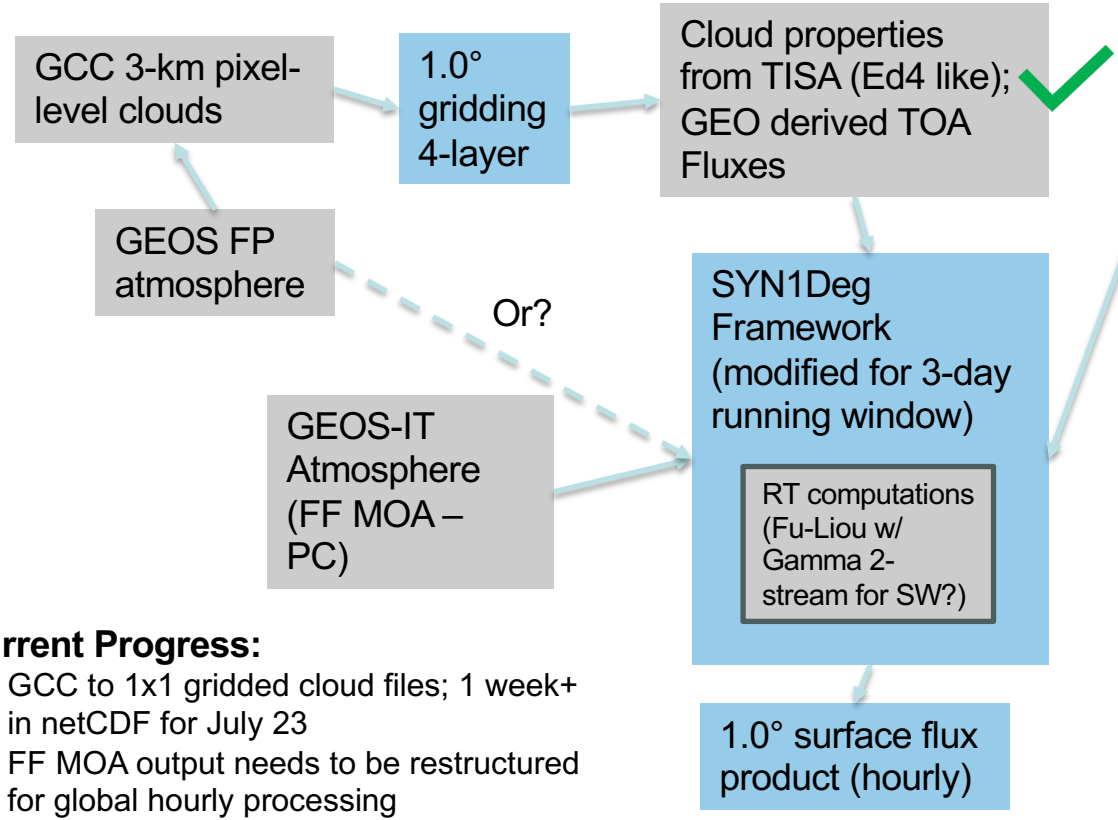
Objectives:

- Use NN/ML methods to devise algorithms that approximate FF; given key inputs available in from MOA and Inversion
  - Using CRS Ed1 used for training since uses full Fu/Liou RT
- Ran numerous tests on optimizing both training data sets and parameters
- Ran 2 months from the following year; evaluated against surface observations
- Some additional changes to the LW may be needed
- Experiments and results reviewed in Jay Garg's presentation

Future FLASHFlux TISA Data Flow: Adding GEO



Adding GEO to FF TISA: SatCORPS GCC into FLASHFlux



IGBP, altitude, water %, sibi, snow, surface BRDF spectral albedo, aerosols, etc (for testing use various CERES inputs as it; will work to create at low latency later)

Current Progress:

1. GCC to 1x1 gridded cloud files; 1 week+ in netCDF for July 23
2. FF MOA output needs to be restructured for global hourly processing

Required Milestones:

1. Complete cloud gridding code – targeting Ed4 clouds (4 layers) since code exists. No code at all for Ed5 (3x3 cloud). **Done**
2. Align all inputs to correct data structures: **ongoing**
3. Configure SYN1Deg like code with 3-day running window or new code that calls F/L; determine options for running F/L: **ongoing**
4. Assess GEOS-FP vs GEOS-IT

FLASHFlux Summary

- ***Production with SSF for Terra (v4b), NOAA-20 (1b) and TISA (v4C) Continues***
  - FF NOAA-20 V1B SSF (5/5/24) and Terra V4B (5/5/24) with GEOS-IT
    - NOAA-20 V1A and Terra V4A ceased 3/31/24
  - TISA V4C Terra/NOAA-20 through 5/3; satisfying latency goals
  - New FF Gain+Spectral coefficients beginning Apr 1st, 2024.
- ***Validation and Assessment Relative to BSRN/Buoy***
  - CERES and FLASHFlux SSF through Dec 2023; SW biases
  - TISA v4C daily averages through Oct-Dec 2023 (3 months); low biases; RMS larger at some sites
- ***FLASHFlux Modernization and Updates***
  - ML non-linear based algorithms for future FF SSF data products: Goal Operational October 2024
  - Migrate configuration to NOAA-20 + GCC GEO & F/L Fluxes: Goal Operational January 2025
- ***FLASHFlux Information & Data Provision Through ...***
  - CERES web site and subsetter both SSF and TISA, ASDC (via EarthData) and POWER
    - FF+Syn1 POWER Distribution in last year: ~150K unique IPs; > 76M orders; orders >33% low latency
  - 2023 BAMS State of the Climate TOA Flux reports submitted

FLASHFlux Web Sites & Acknowledgments

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

Data also served through
https://power.larc.nasa.gov

Acknowledgements for to other CERES Team members contributing to FLASHFlux Data products and updates:
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Arun Gopalan, Baojuan Shan, Fu-Lung Chang, Nelson Hillyer, and others (ADNet)