



Evolution of Earth System Science and Earth Observations

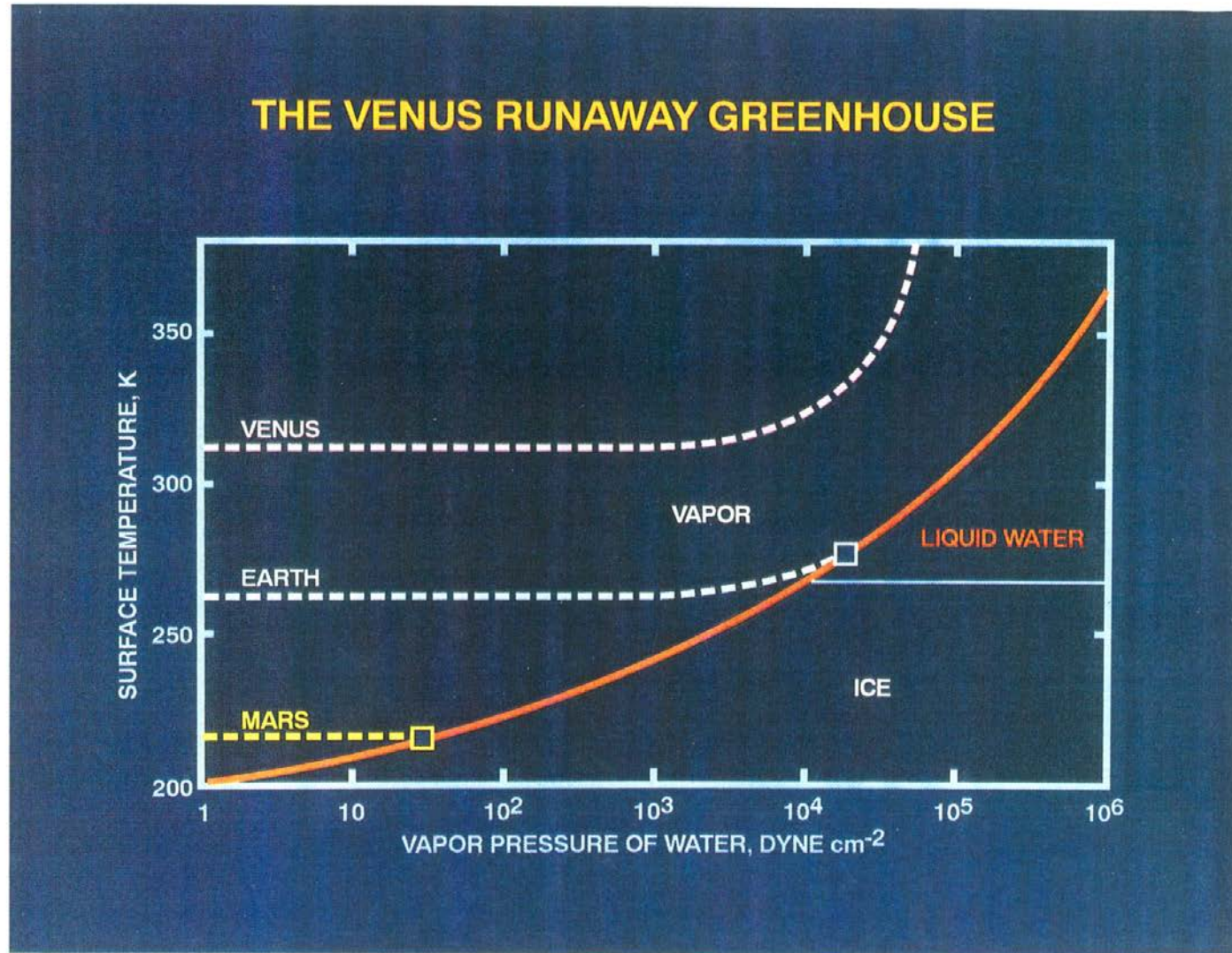
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Pacific Northwest National Lab.
University of Maryland, College Park**



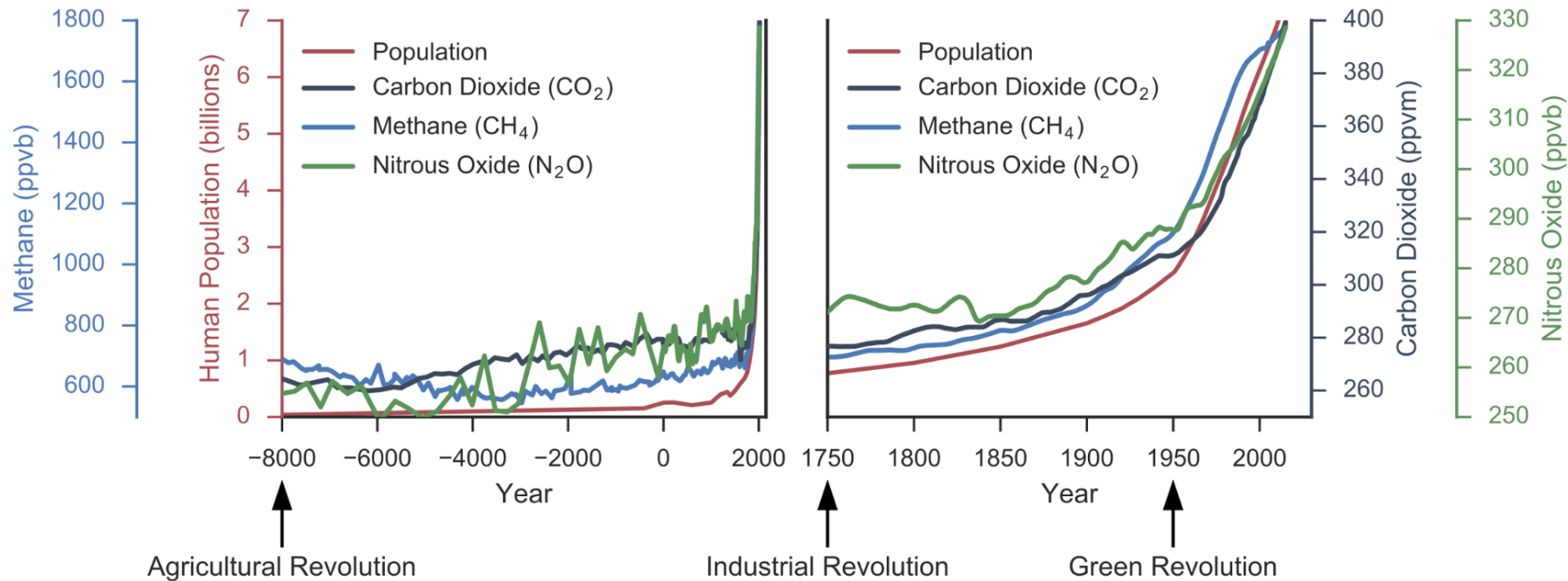
Outline

- **Motivation**
 - **Scientific Opportunity & Societal Challenge**
- **Past Practice**
 - **Scientific and Technical Innovations**
 - **National and International Capabilities**
 - **Education and Training of Scientists & Engineers**
- **Future Prospect**
 - **Earth system predictability and prediction**
 - **Mission innovation and technology**
- **Discussion**

Motivation: Scientific Opportunity

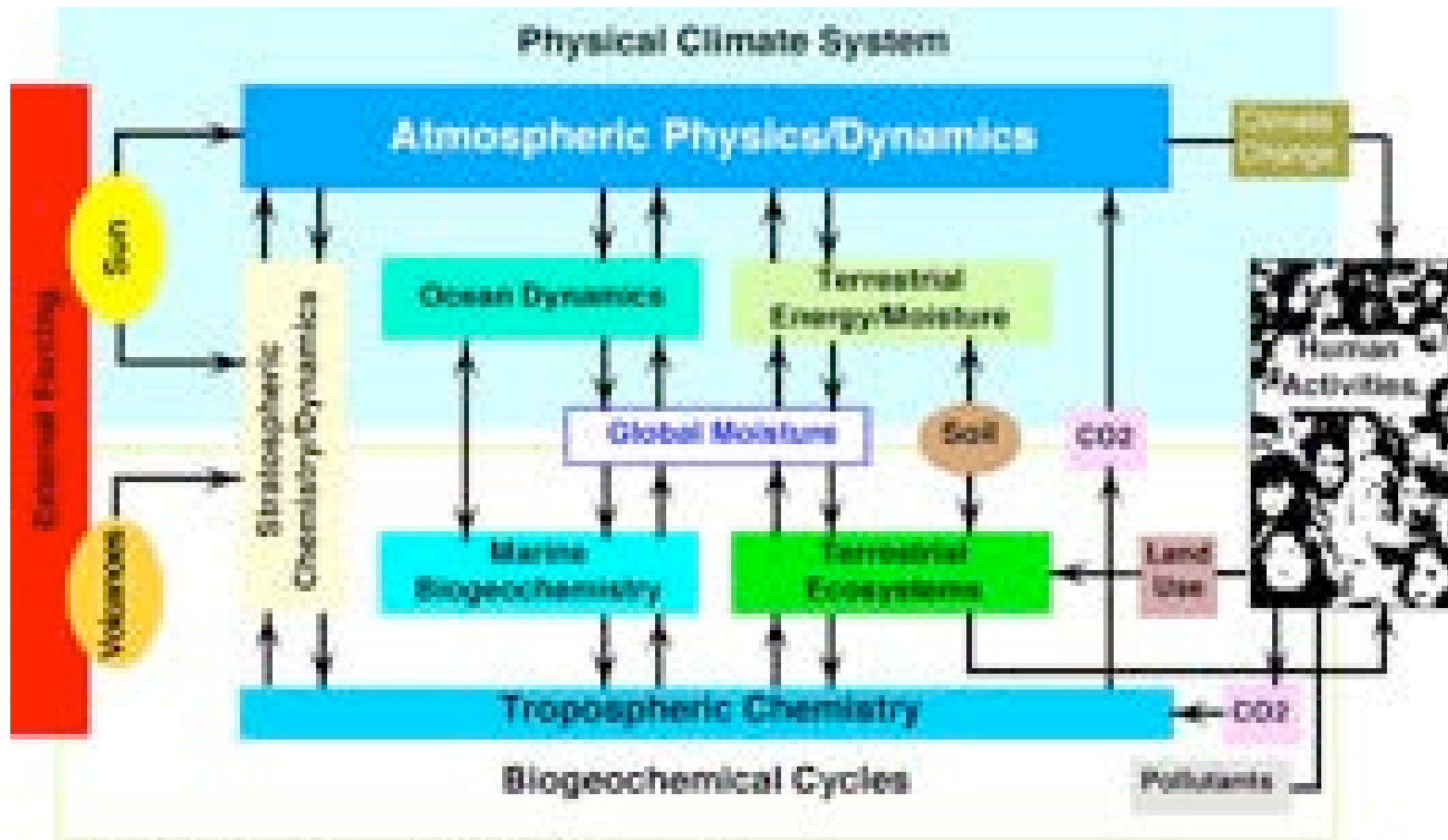


Motivation: Societal Challenge



The similar evolution of human population and the atmospheric concentrations of the greenhouse gases strongly suggests that population is the driver. Note the abrupt acceleration around mid-20th century, especially with the Green Revolution and the massive use of fossil fuels.

Earth System Science



From Earth System Science: An Overview, NASA, 1999

Earth System Science



Sun- Earth
Connection

Climate Variability
and Change

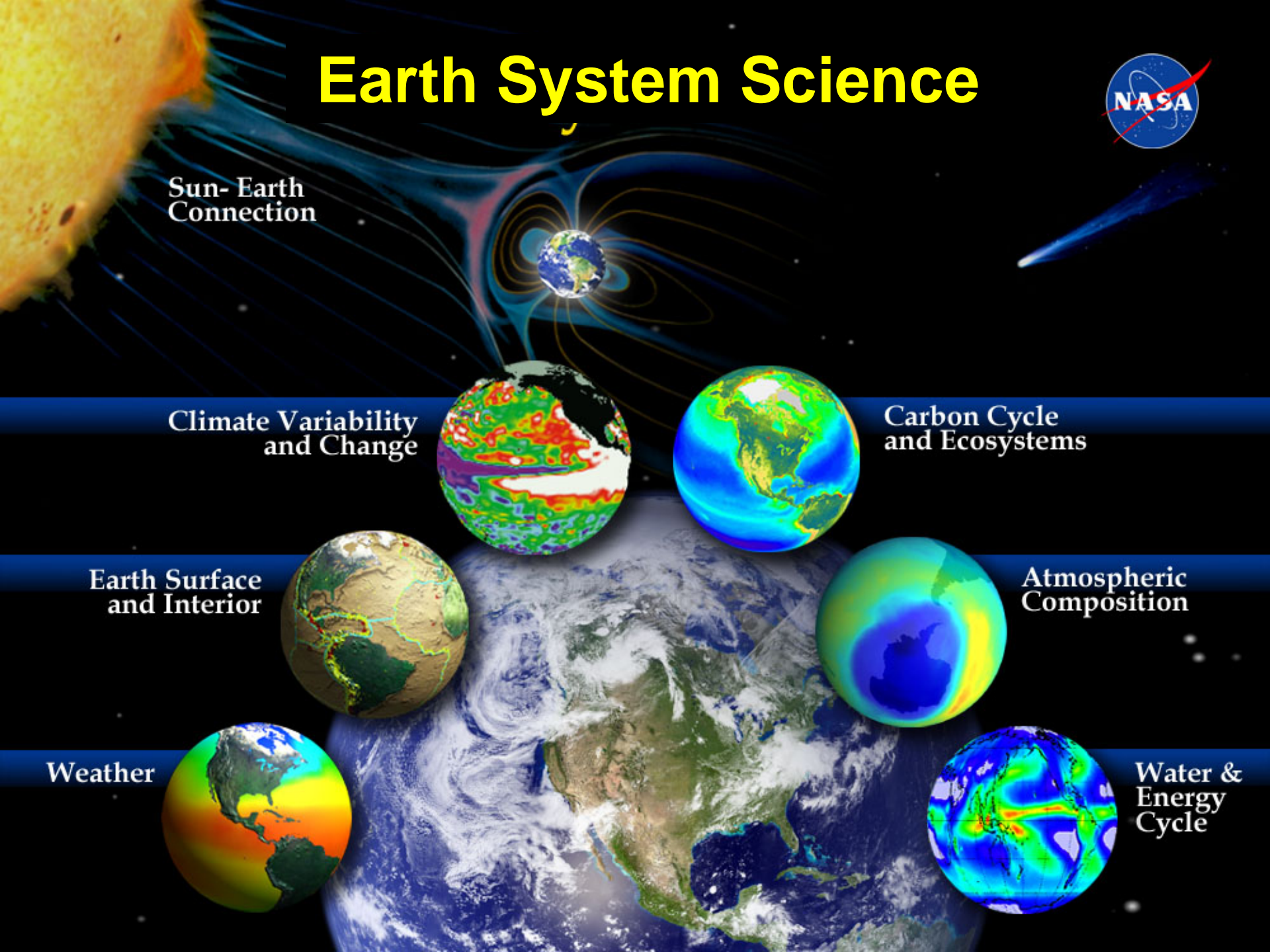
Carbon Cycle
and Ecosystems

Earth Surface
and Interior

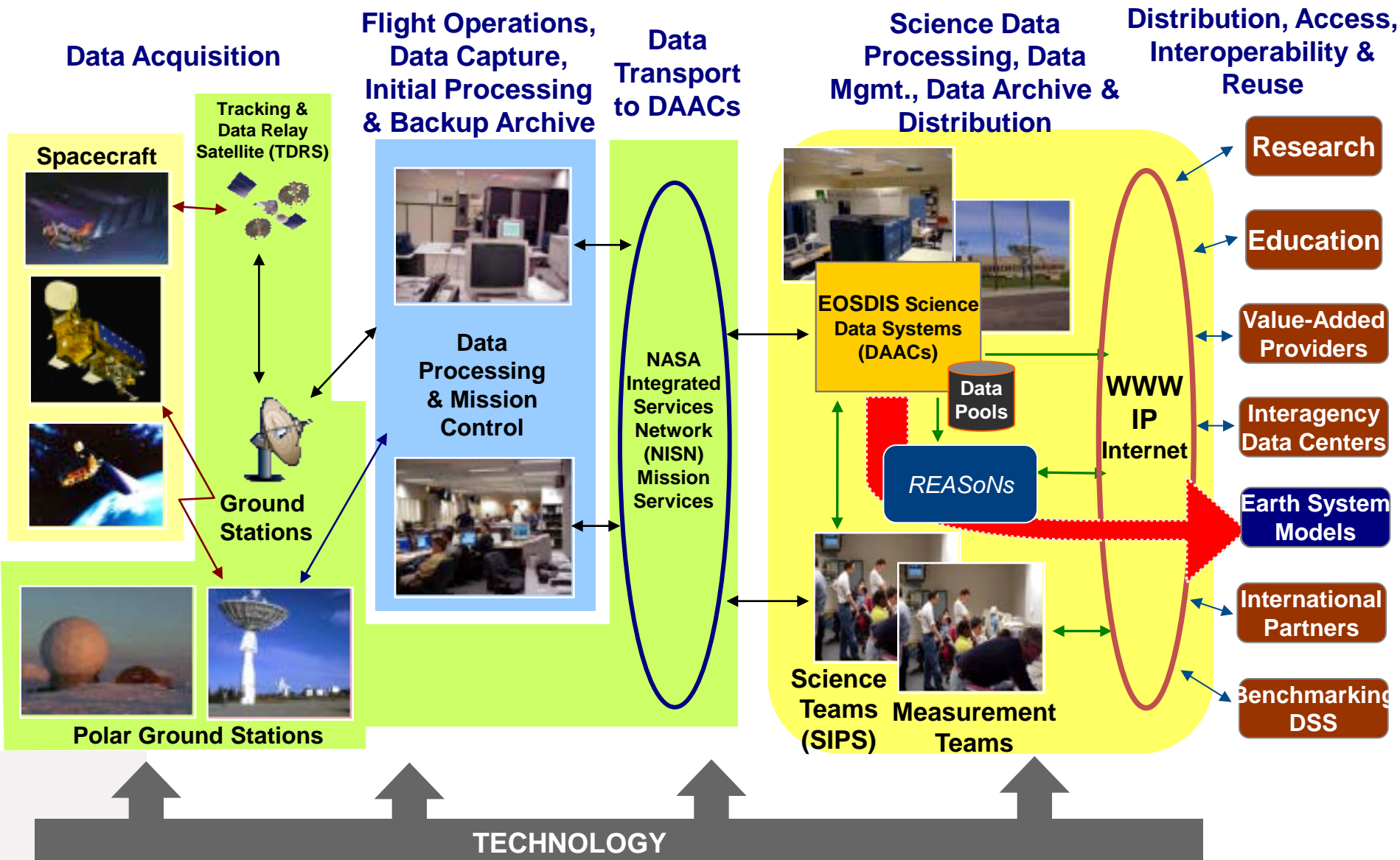
Atmospheric
Composition

Weather

Water &
Energy
Cycle



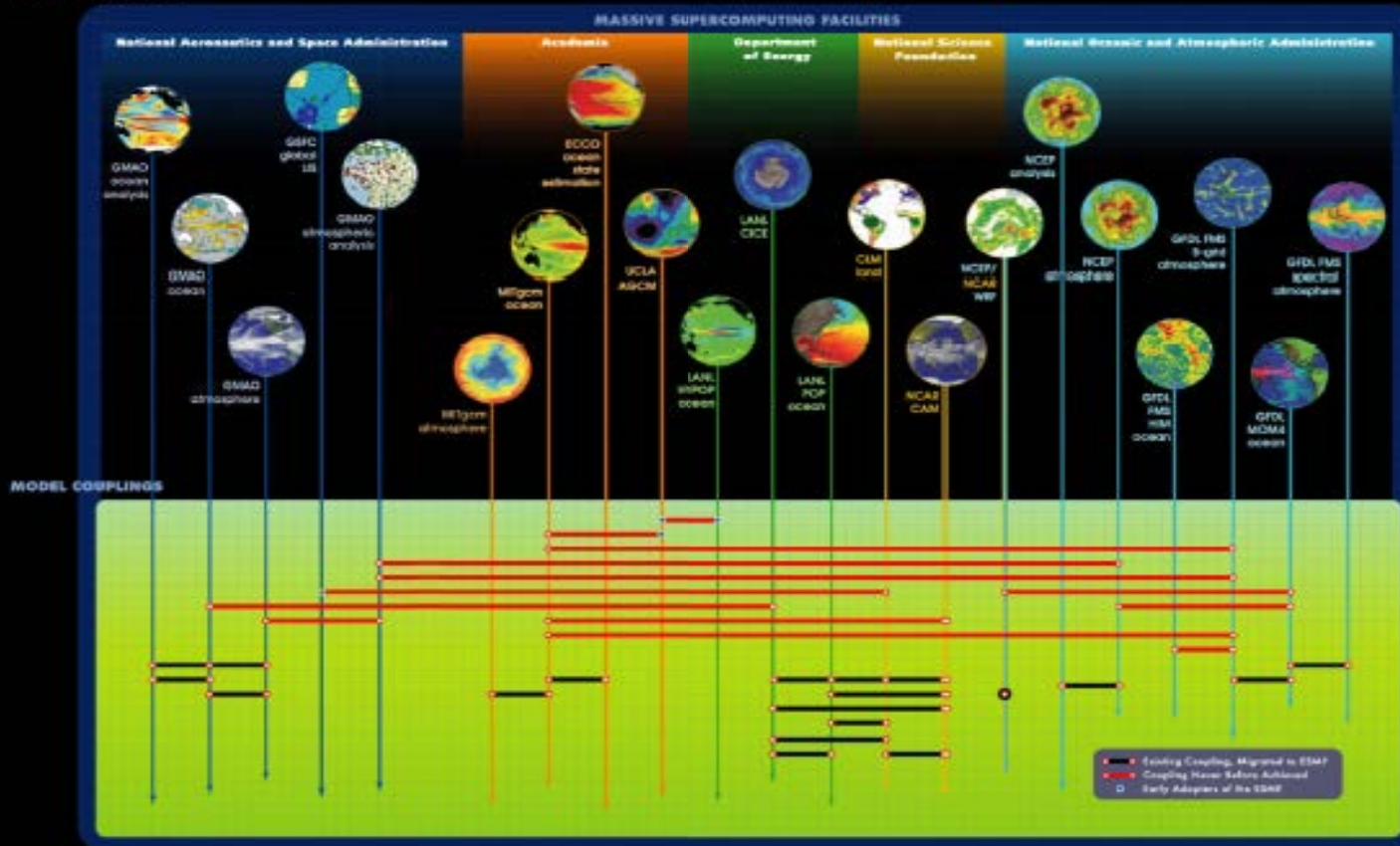
Data Management & Access



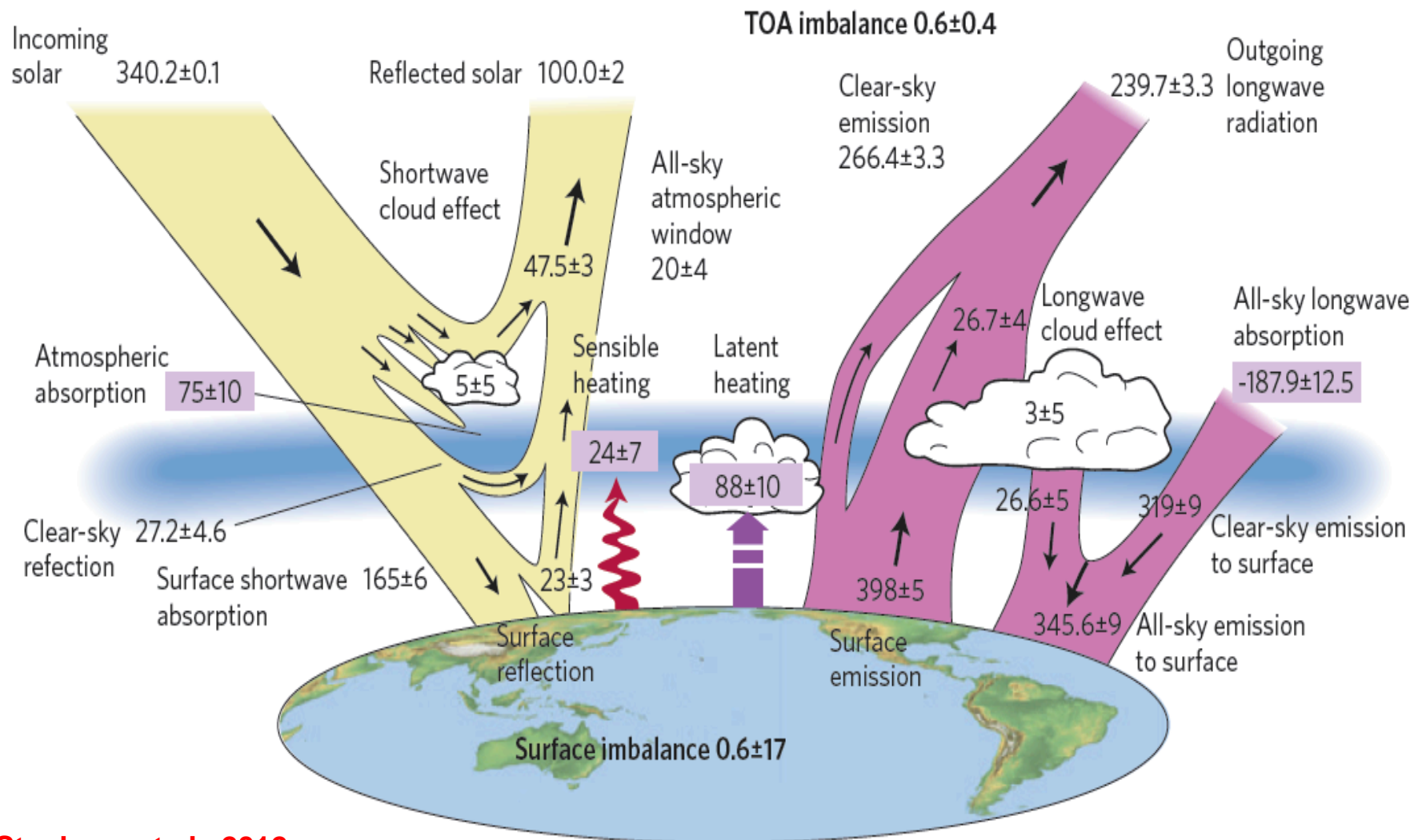
Earth System Models

ESEMF EARTH SYSTEM MODELING FRAMEWORK

MODEL COMPONENTS



Example: Earth's Global Energy Budget



Earth Energy Budget: Observations & Models

Global Multi-Year Averages

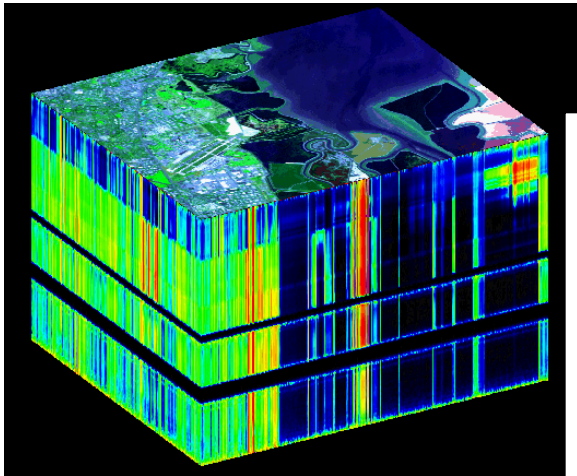
Parameter	Ohmura & Gilgen (1993) <i>GEBA Surf. Obs.</i>		Trenberth et al. (2009) CERES and Models		Zhang & Rossow (2004) <i>21-Year Mean (1984-2004)</i>		NASA/GEWEX SRB Release 3.0/2.5* (NASA LaRC) <i>24-Year Mean (July 1983 - June 2007)</i>			
							SW, LW		SW, LW QC	
	Flux	% F_0	Flux	% F_0	Flux	% F_0	Flux	% F_0	Flux	% F_0
SW Down	169.0	49.4	184	53.9	189.2	55.4	188.7	55.2	182.2	53.3
SW Net	142.0	41.6	161	47.2	165.9	48.5	166.6	48.7	159.7	46.7
LW Down	345	100.9	333	97.6	343.8	100.6	343.2	100.4	347.5	101.7
LW Net	-40.0	-11.7	-63	-18.5	-49.6	-14.5	-52.8	-15.4	-51.2	-15.0
Total Net	102.0	29.8	98	28.7	116.3	34.0	113.8	33.3	108.5	31.7
SW CRF	--	--	--	--	-53.0	-15.5	-58.8	-17.2	-60.9	-17.8
LW CRF	--	--	46	13.5	29.5	8.6	35.3	10.3	34.3	10.0
Total CRF	--	--	--	--	-23.5	-6.9	-23.5	-6.9	-26.6	-7.8

$S_0 = 1365 \text{ Wm}^{-2}$ for Trenberth et al. and 1367 Wm^{-2} for all others

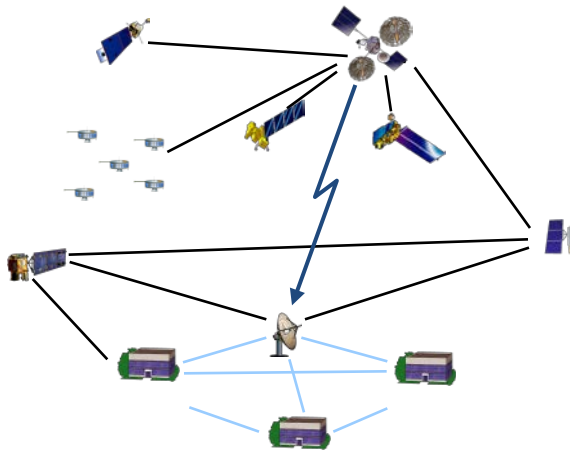
*GEWEX LW values are Rel.-2.5 and 23-year averages (Jul1983-Jun2006)

Enabling Technologies

Earth Science Information Systems of the future will leverage three ongoing technology revolutions:



Geospatial



Communications



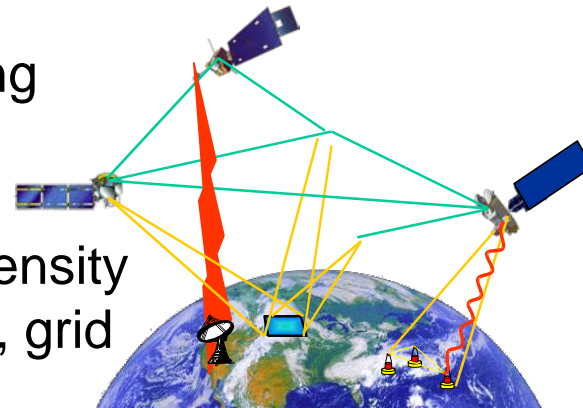
Computing

...To enable seamless, timely, and affordable delivery of Earth science data and information to users.

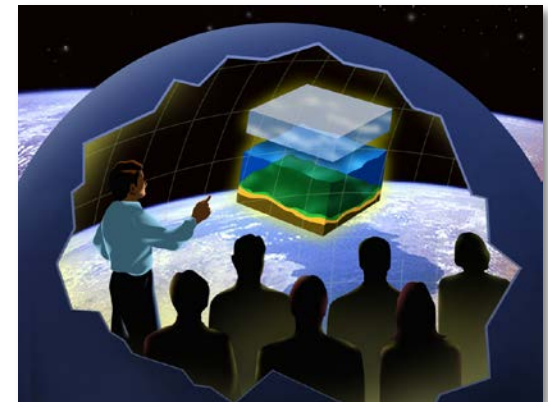
Enabling Technologies

- **Information Synthesis: Distributed, Reconfigurable, Autonomous**
- **Information Infrastructure: Standards, Formats, Protocols**
- **Access to Knowledge: On-orbit Processing, High Speed Networks**

- Intelligent Distributed Systems using optical communication, on-board reprogrammable processors, autonomous network control, high density storage, automated data distribution, grid computing and virtual organizations

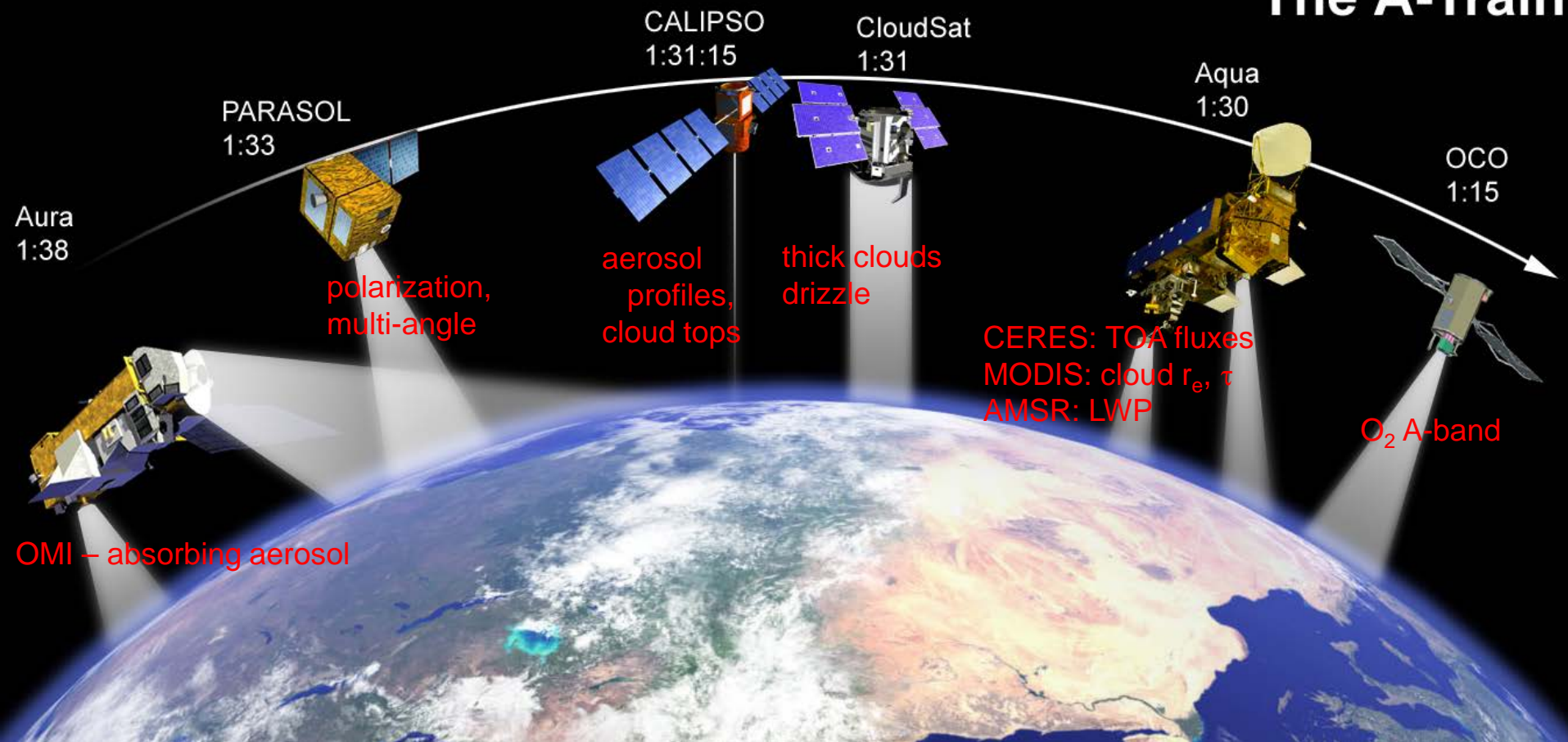


- Information Knowledge Capture through 3-D Visualization, holographic memory, seamlessly linked models, science tools, multi-panel visualization walls

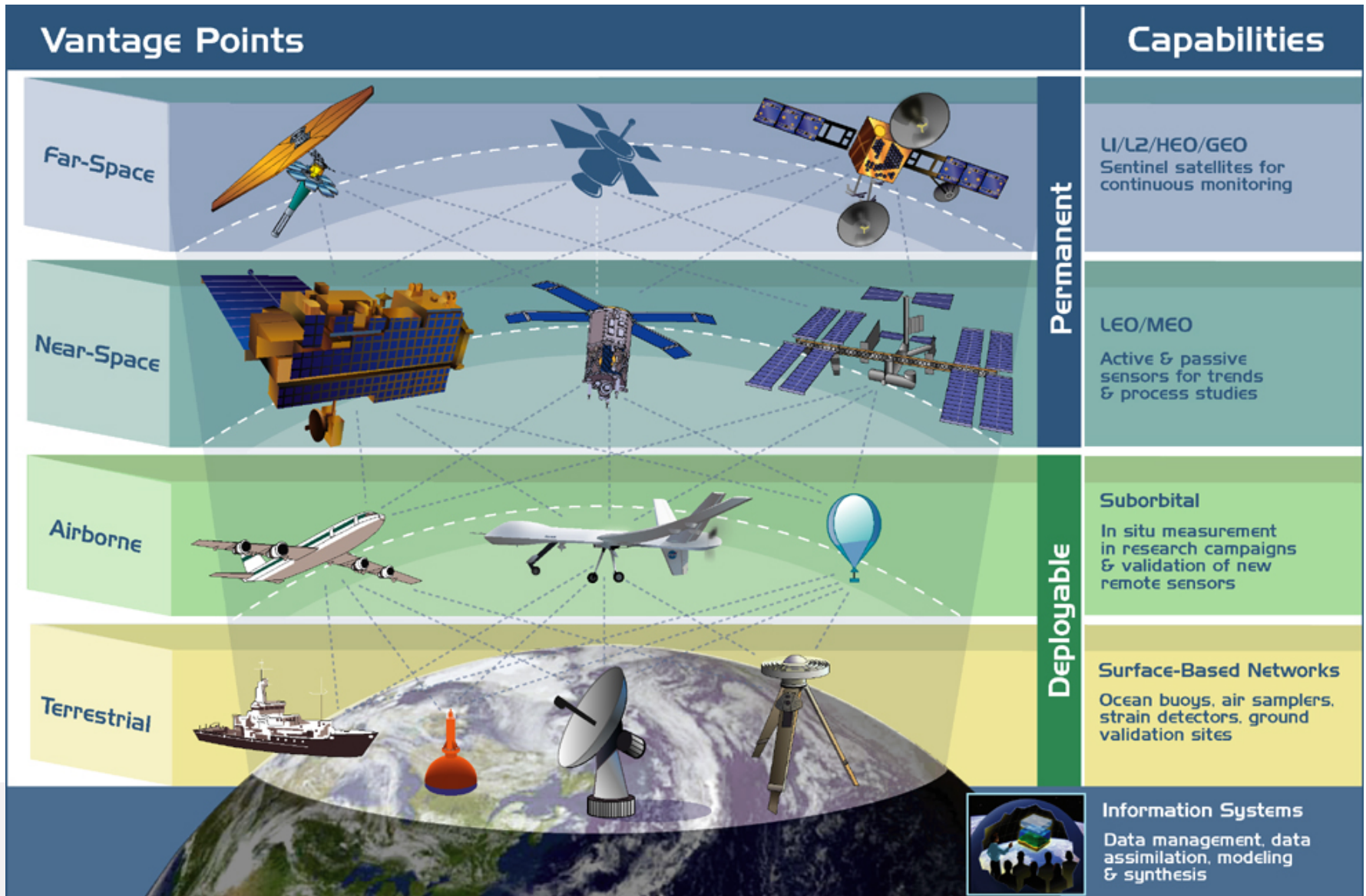


Earth Observation System A-Train: Aerosol/Clouds/Radiation

The A-Train



Global Earth Observing System



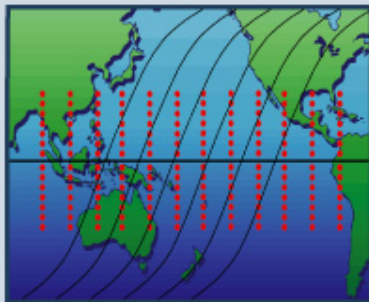
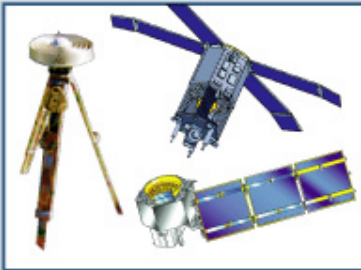
Turning Observations into Knowledge Products

Downlink Speed

Petabytes 10^{15}

Multi-platform, multiparameter, high spatial and temporal resolution, remote & in-situ sensing

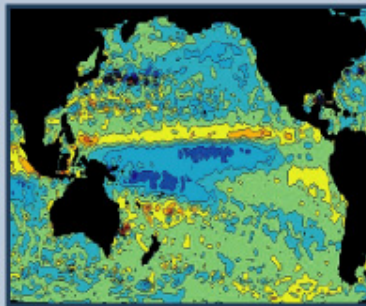
Advanced Sensors



Terabytes 10^{12}

Calibration, Transformation To Characterized Geo-physical Parameters

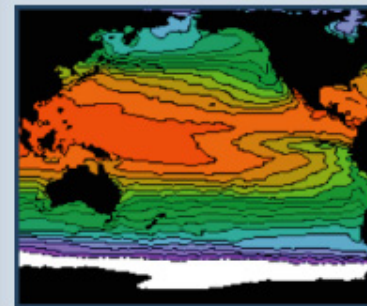
Data Processing & Analysis



Gigabytes 10^9

Interaction Between Modeling/Forecasting and Observation Systems

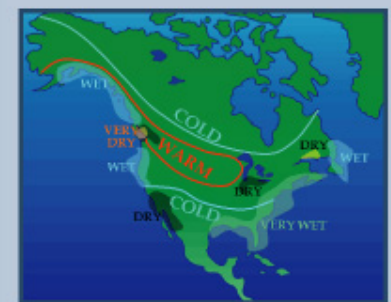
Information Synthesis



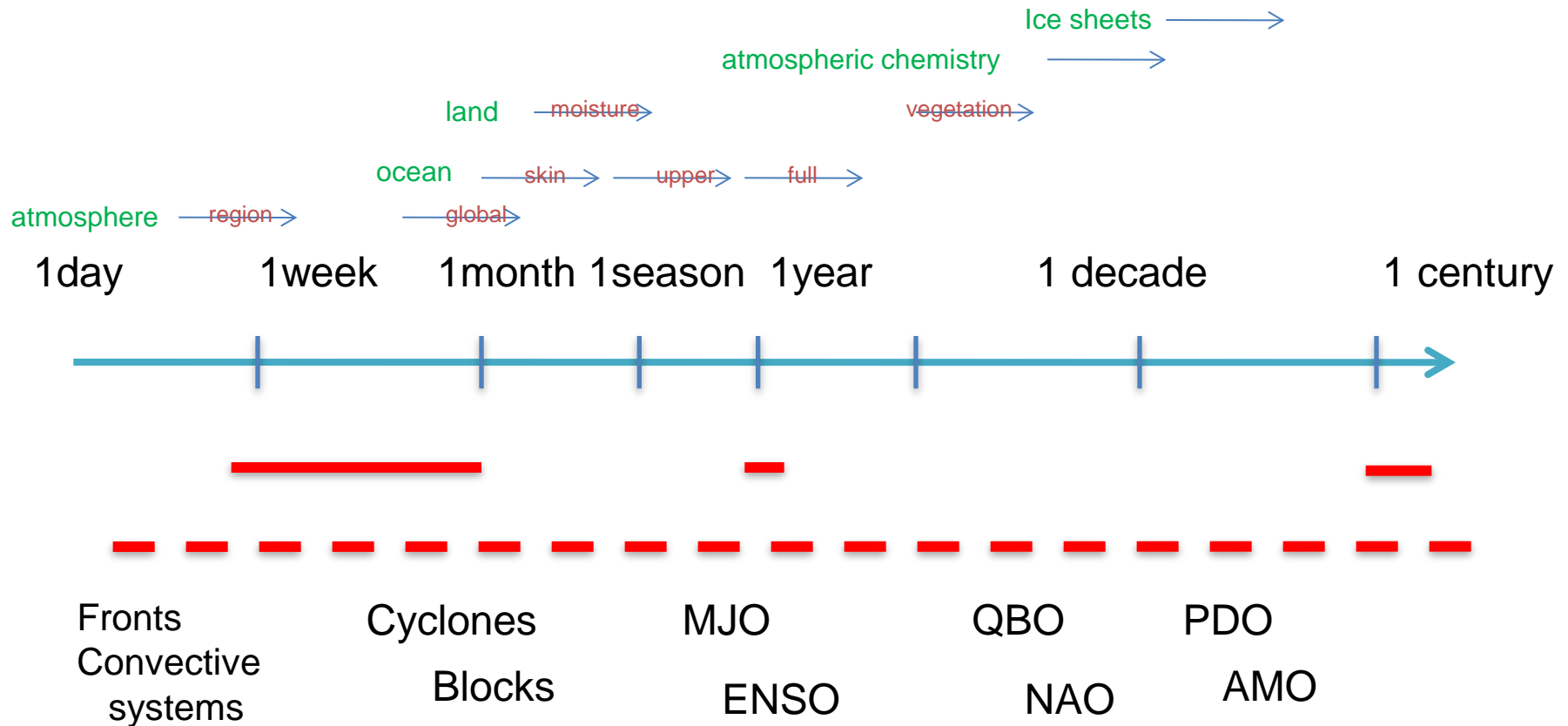
Megabytes 10^6

Interactive Dissemination and Predictions

Access to Knowledge



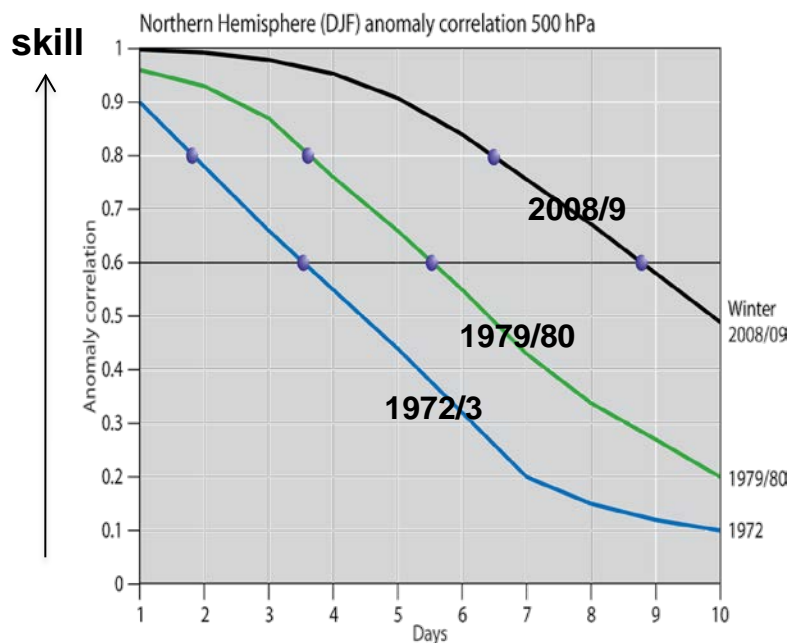
The Seamless Prediction of Earth System



Improved Weather Forecast Skill

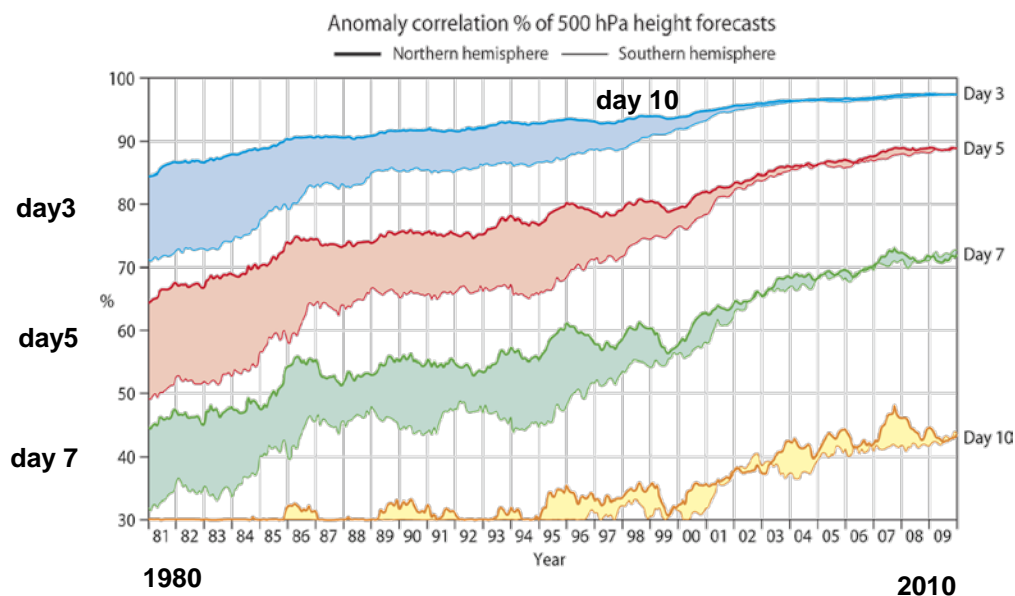
Week 1: Forecast skill

NH winter 500Z anomaly correlation



Day of forecast

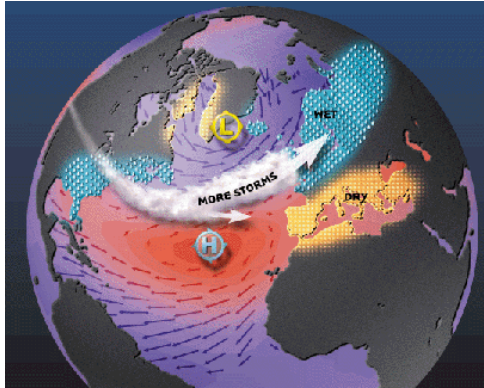
NH & SH 500Z ACC through the years



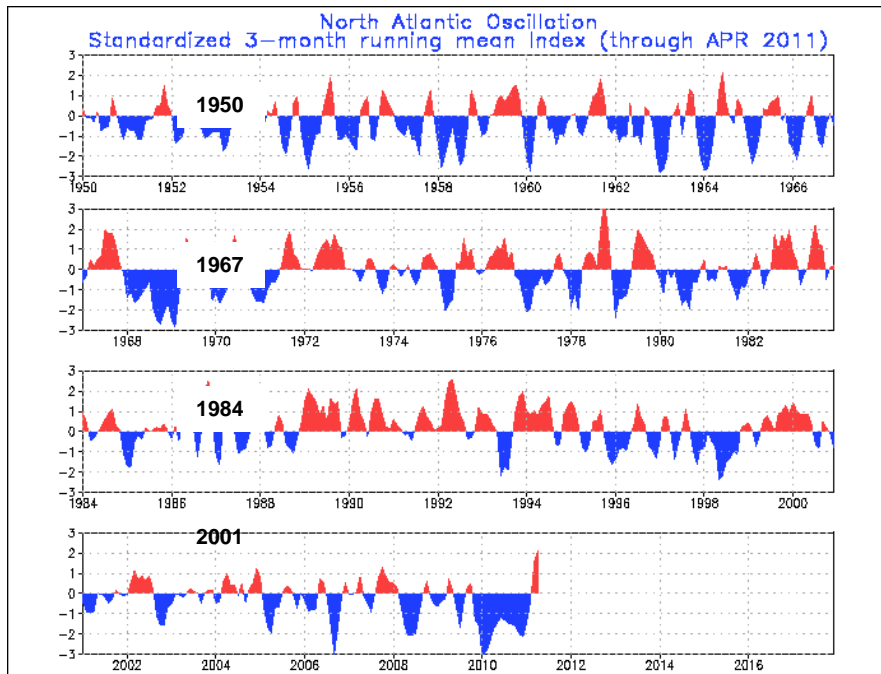
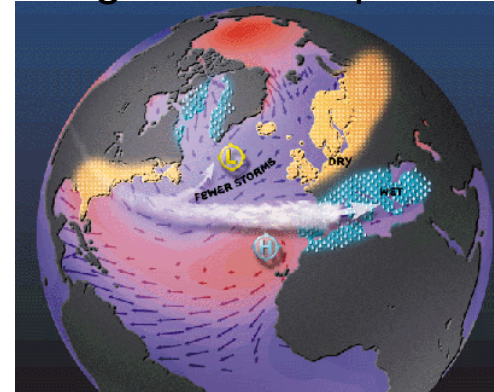
Year

Seamless Prediction: Months to Seasons

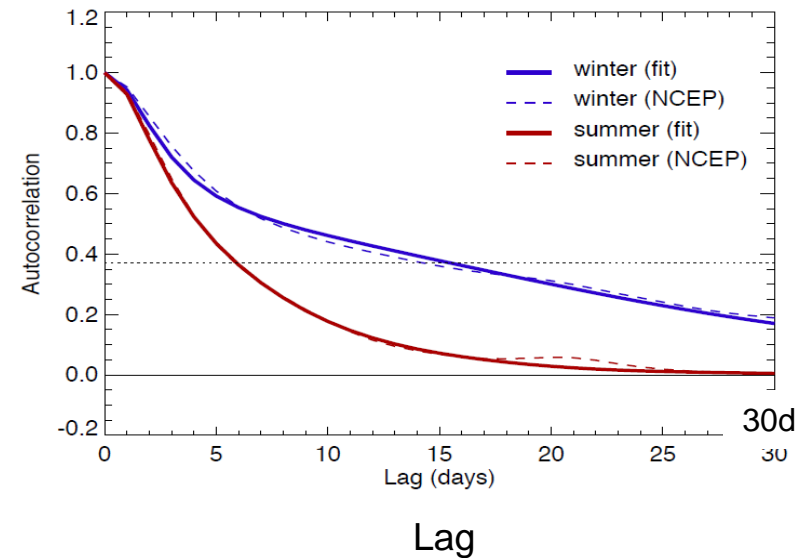
Positive NAO phase



Negative NAO phase



Autocorrelation



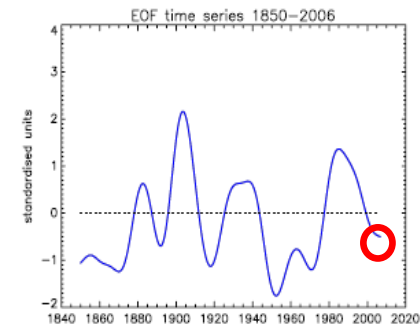
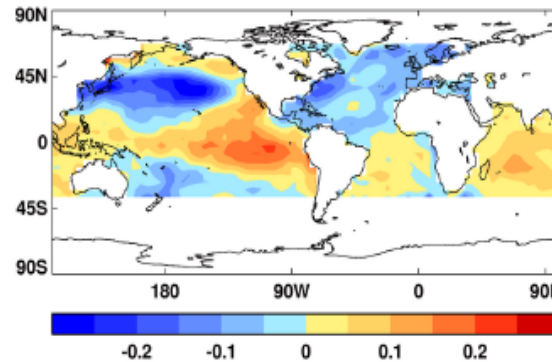
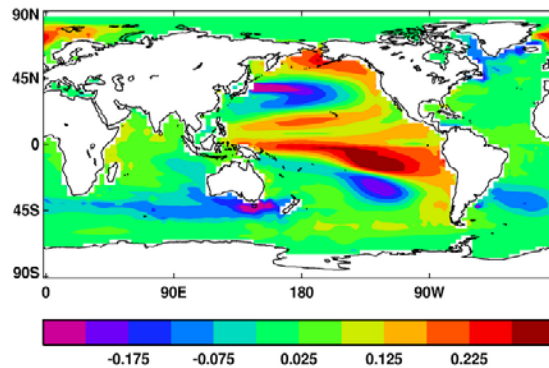
3-month running mean of NAO index 1950-date

Seamless Prediction: Natural Decadal Variability

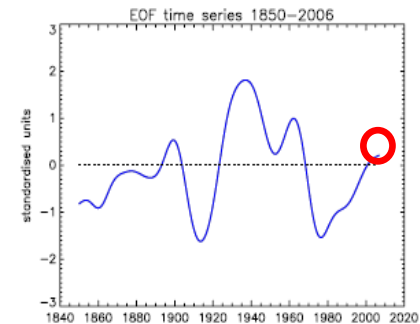
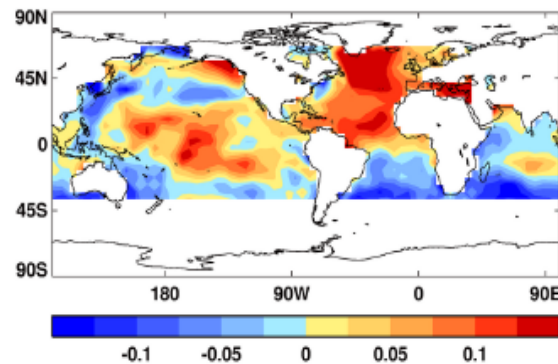
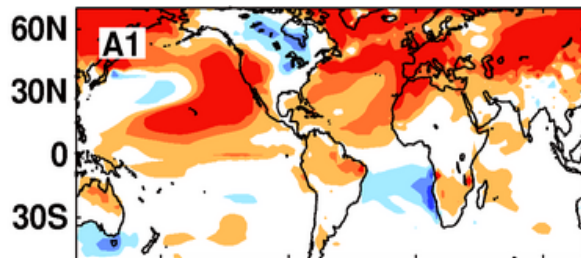
Model

Observation

Pacific Decadal Oscillation



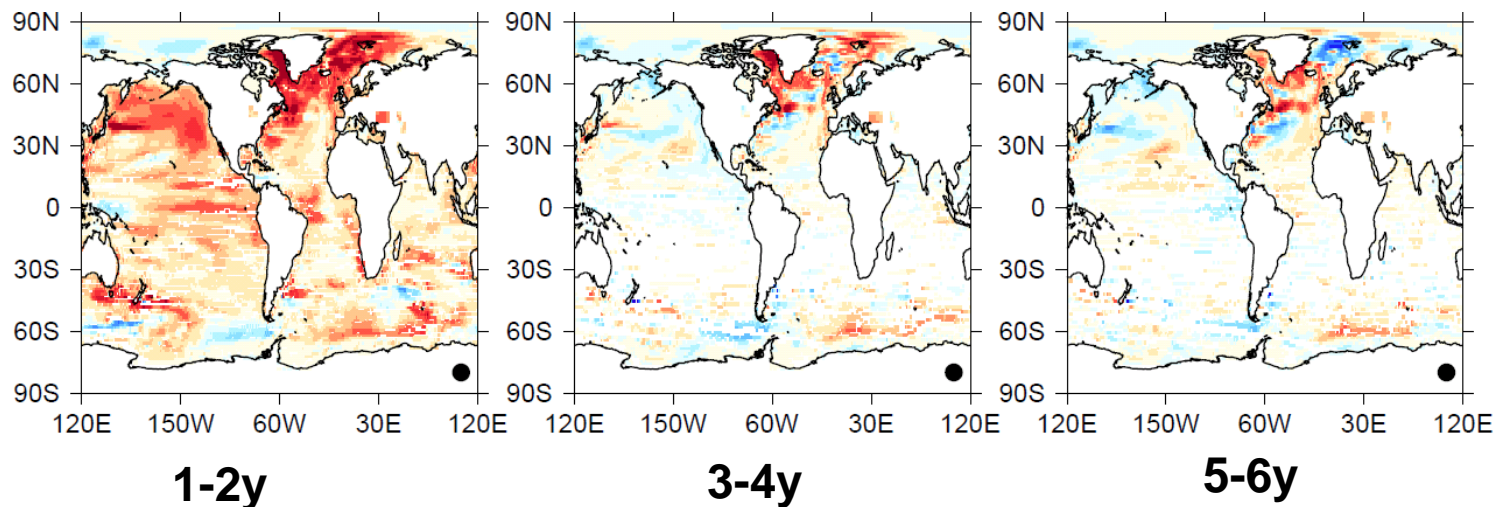
Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation



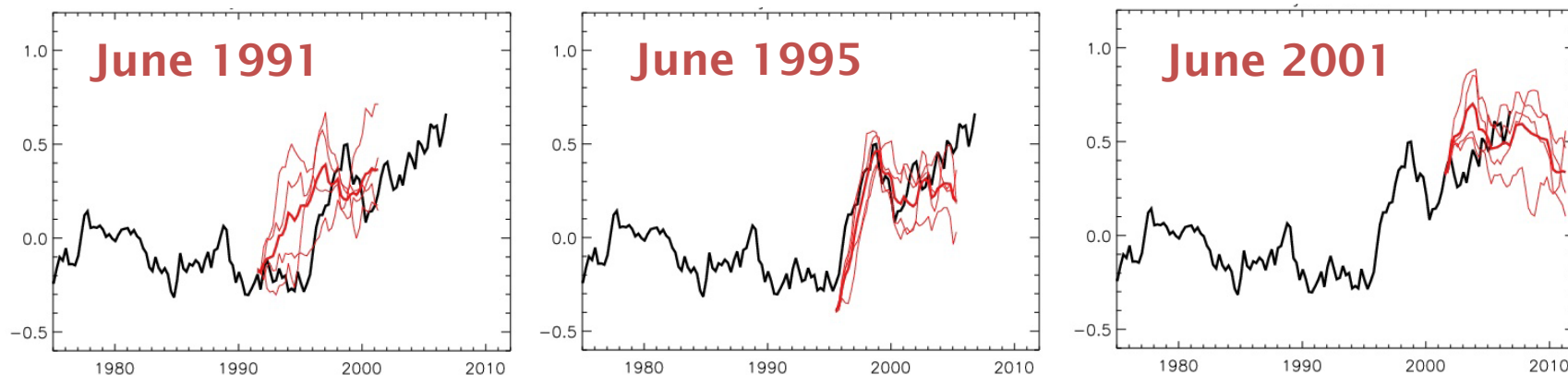
Knight et al 2005, Parker et al 2007

Seamless Prediction: Skill on 1-10 Year Time-scale

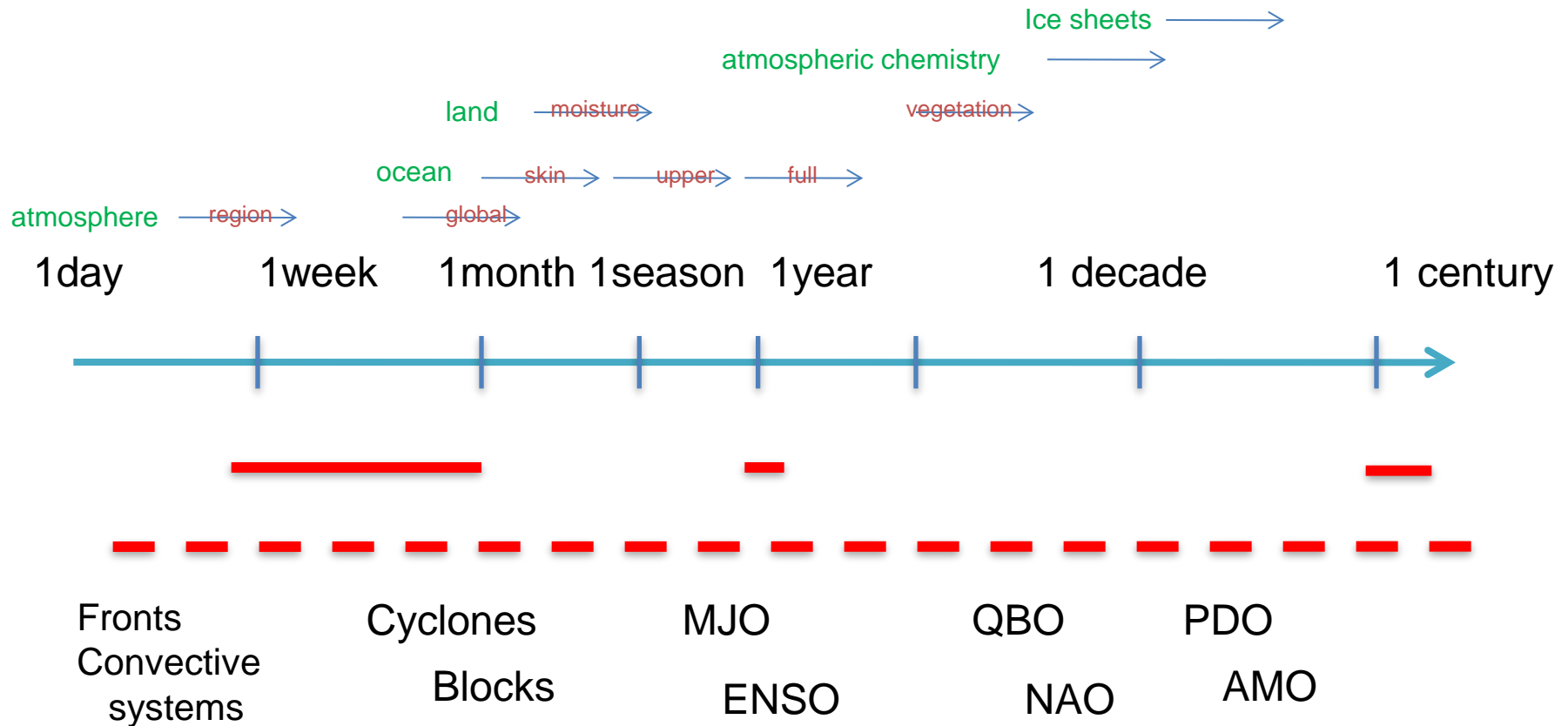
Heat in top 100m ocean: Improvement in Skill from intialisation



Hindcast predictions of 500m heat content in Atlantic subpolar gyre

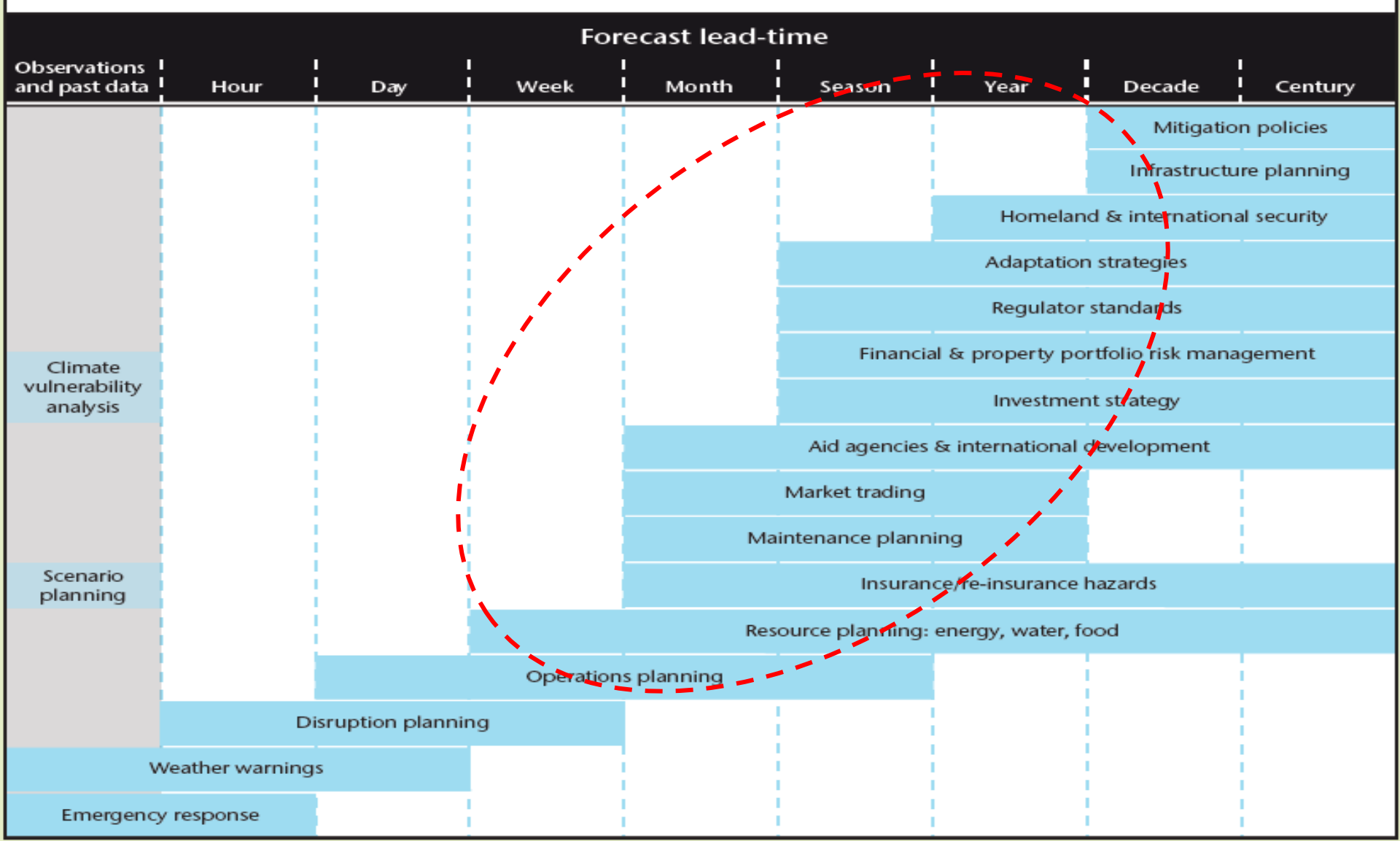


The Seamless Prediction of Earth System

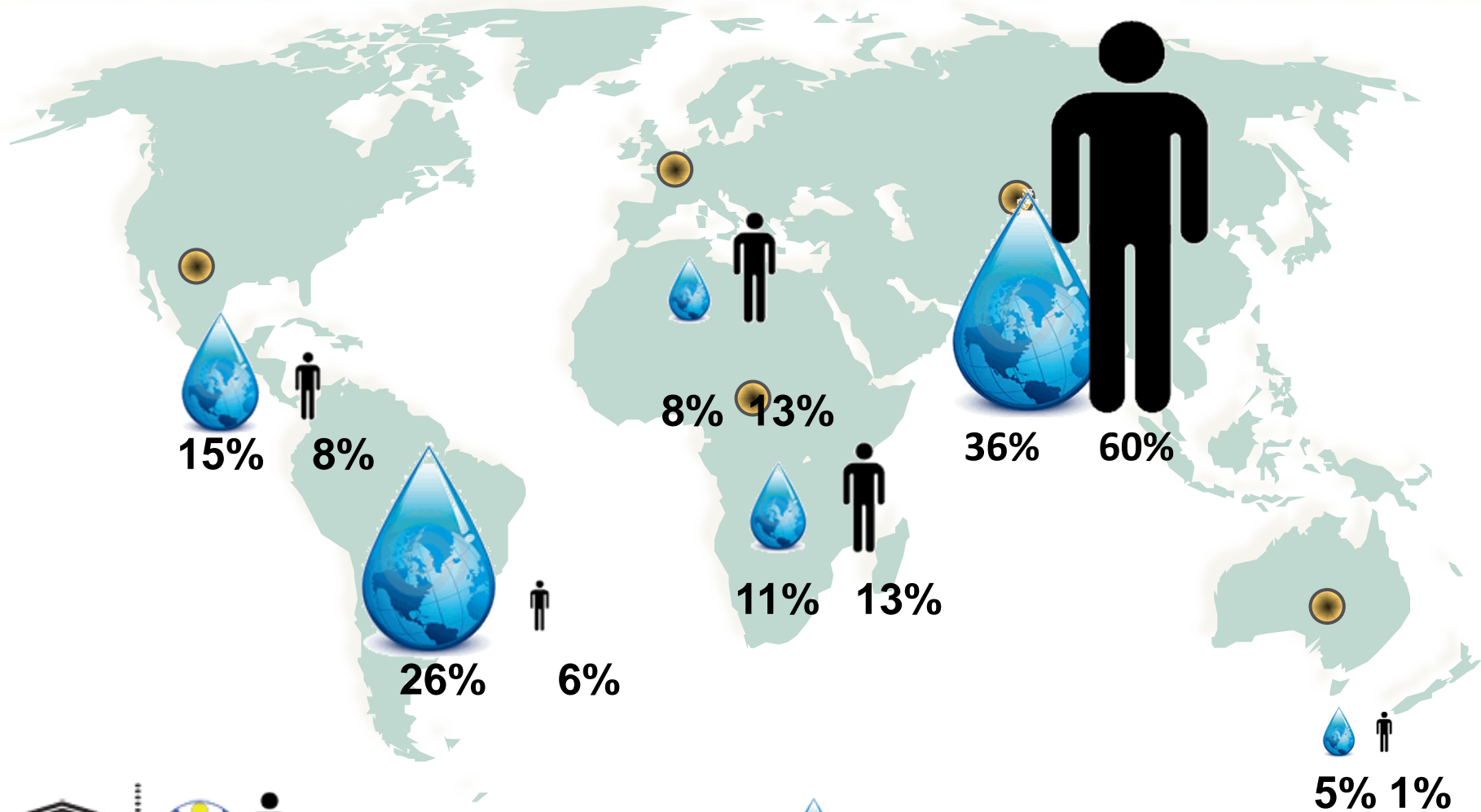




Seamless forecasting services



Water Quantity, Quality and Distribution; water is not available everywhere!



Organización
de las Naciones Unidas
para la Educación,
la Ciencia y la Cultura



Programa
Hidrológico
Internacional



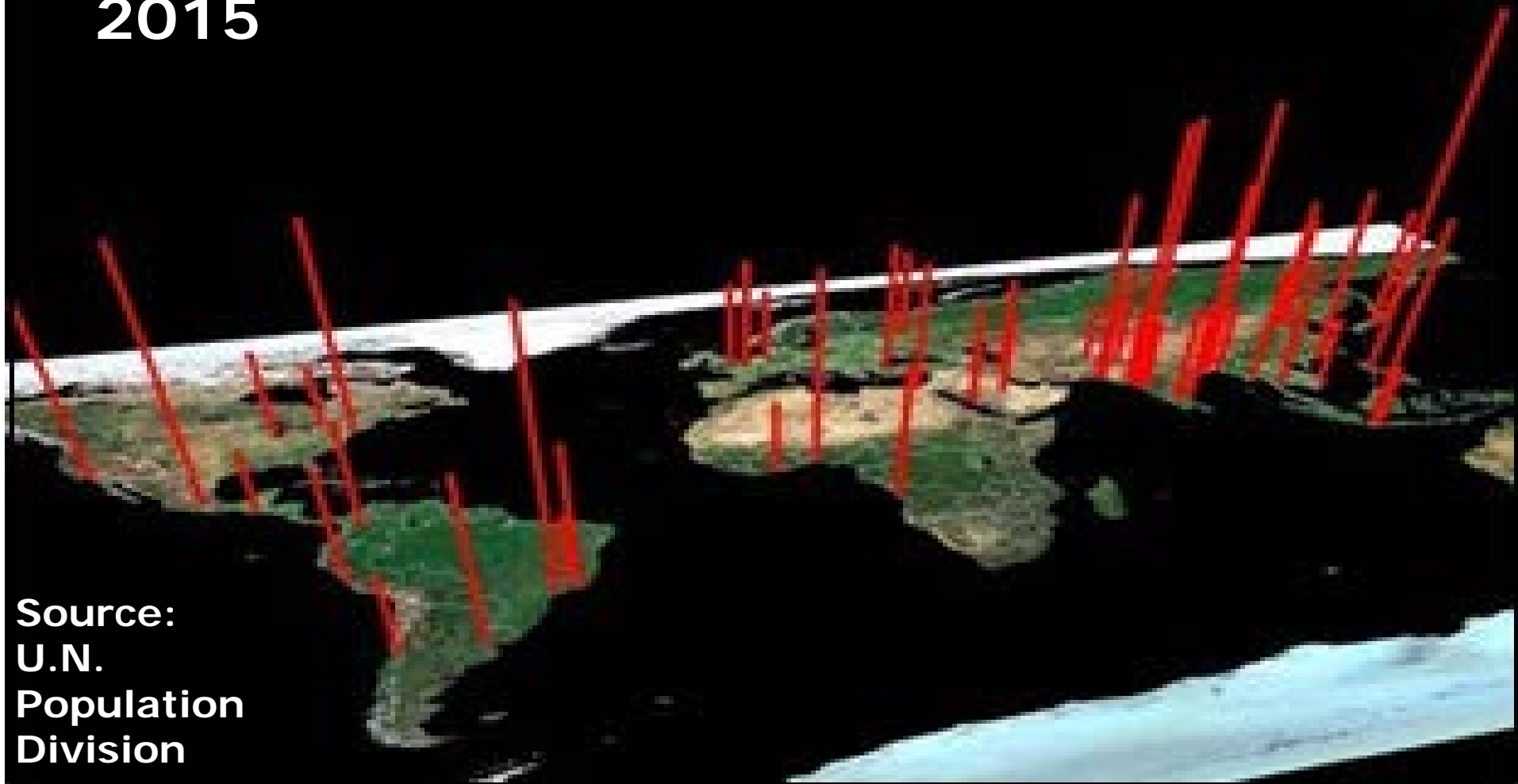
Approximate percentage
of global population



Approximate percentage of
global water supply

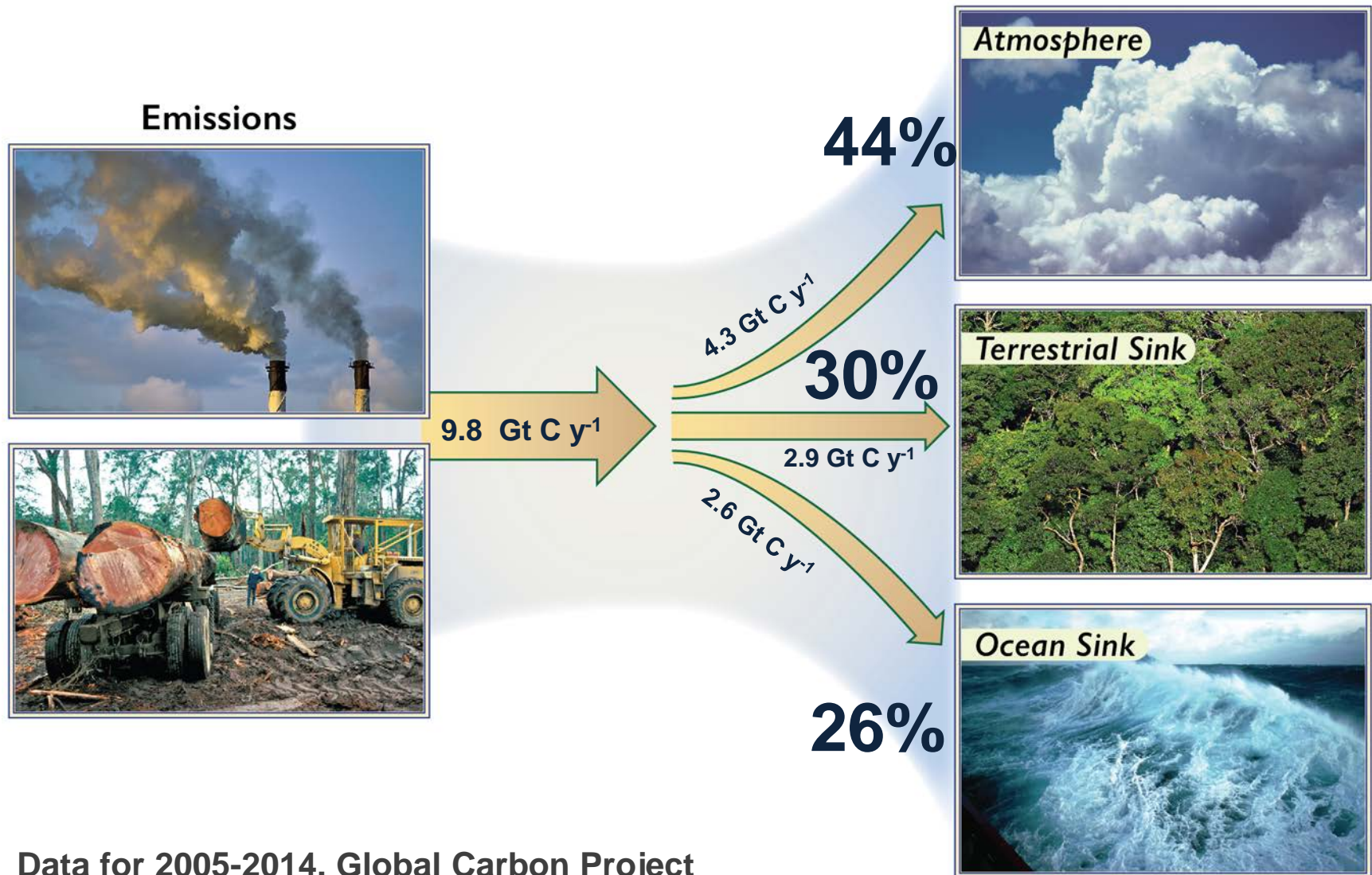
World Cities at Risk

2015



Source:
U.N.
Population
Division

The Global “Sink” for CO₂ Emissions



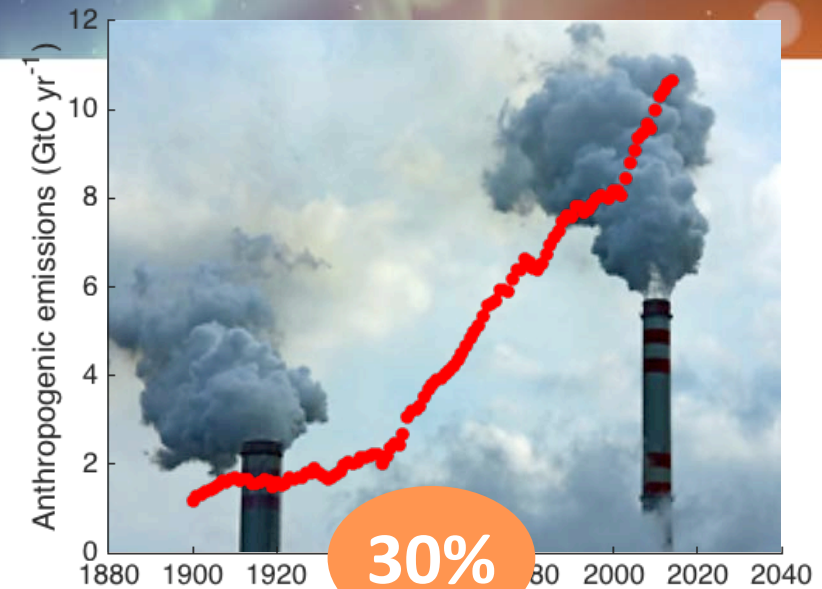
Data for 2005-2014. Global Carbon Project

Source: Enhancing the Global Carbon Sink. Presented at the Big Ideas Summit April 2014

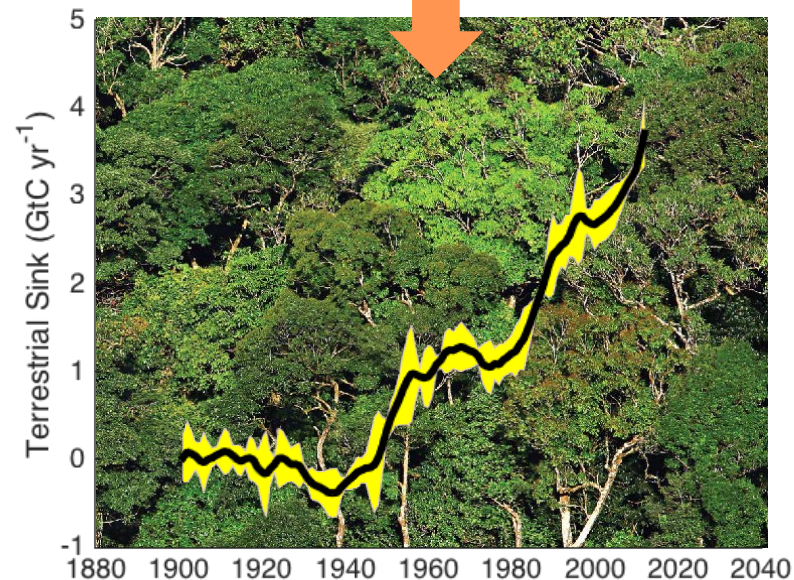
**The land
component of
carbon sink has
doubled in the last
decades!**

Data from the Global Carbon Project 2015

Source: Enhancing the Global Carbon Sink. Presented at
the Big Ideas Summit April 22 2016

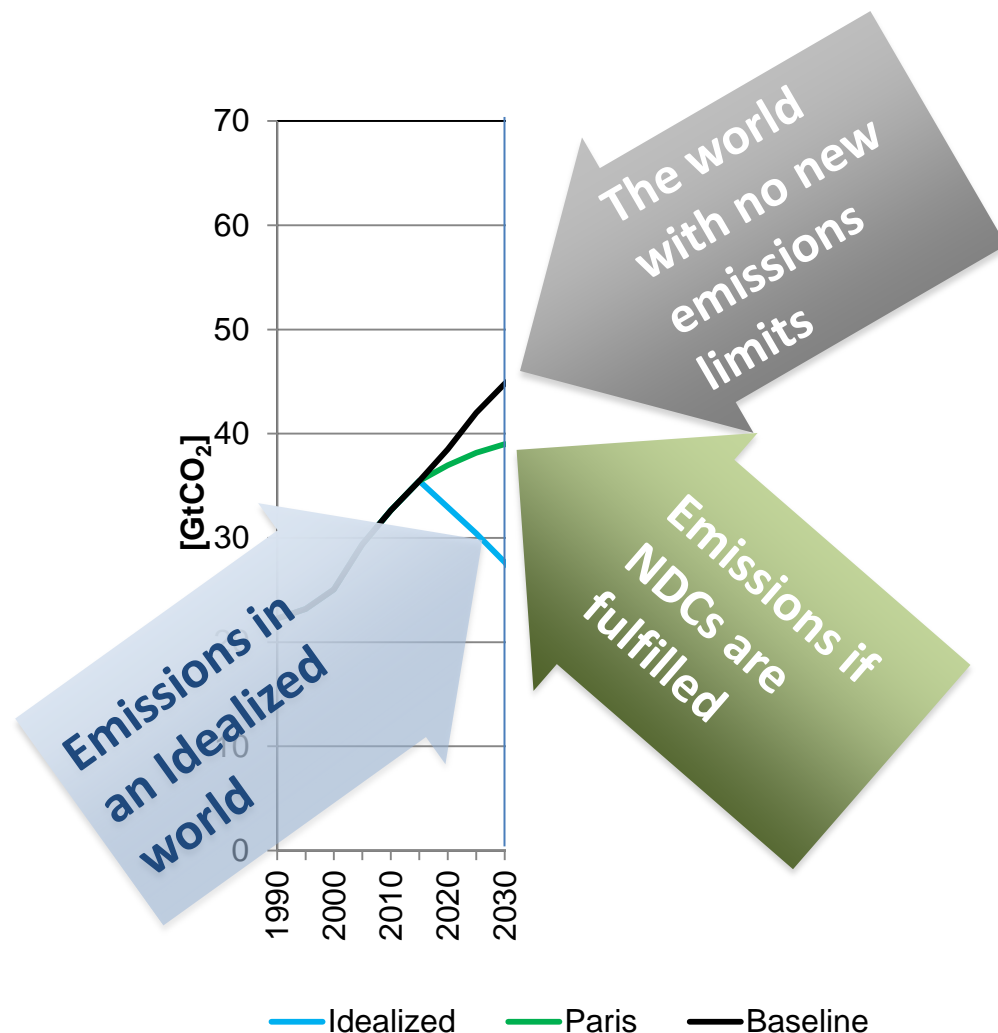


30%

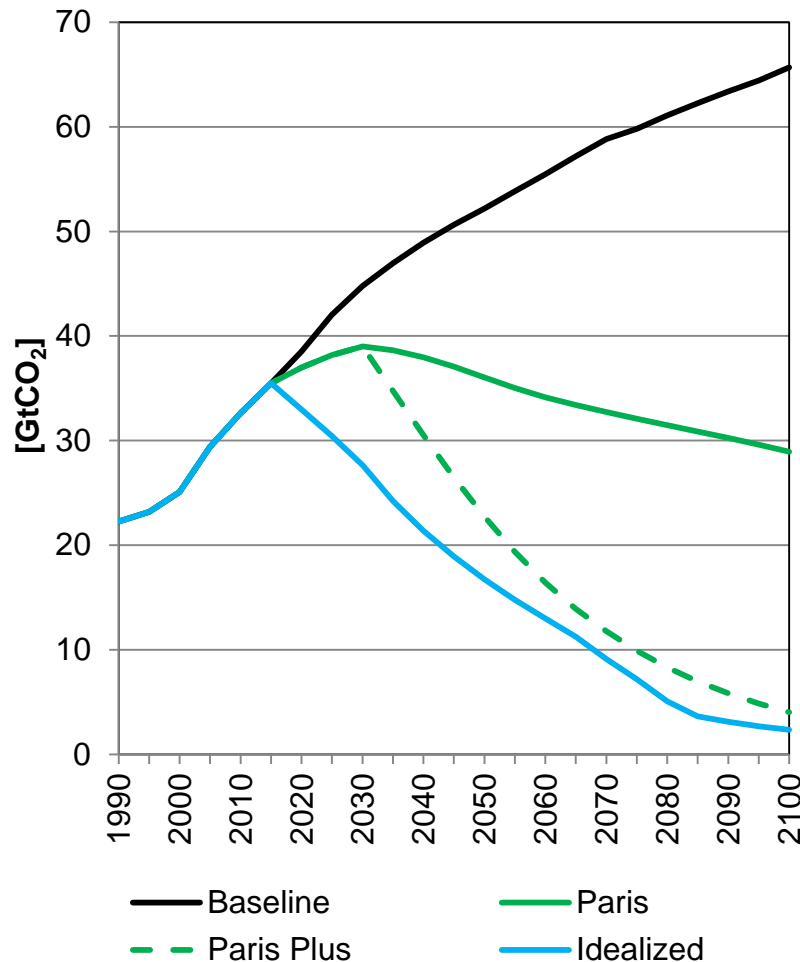


Challenge & Opportunity: Paris Agreement

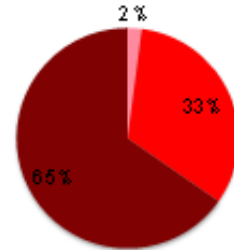
- **Baseline** emissions
~600GtCO₂
- Nationally Determined Contributions (**Paris**) reduce emissions ~41GtCO₂ (~7%)
- In an **Idealized** case focused on limiting global mean surface temperature change to 2°C, emissions should decline ~87GtCO₂ by 2030



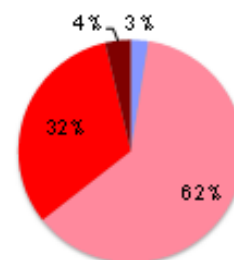
Challenge & Opportunity: Paris Agreement



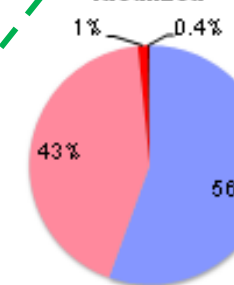
Business-as-usual



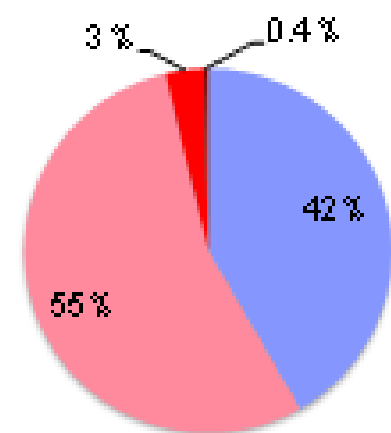
Paris



Idealized



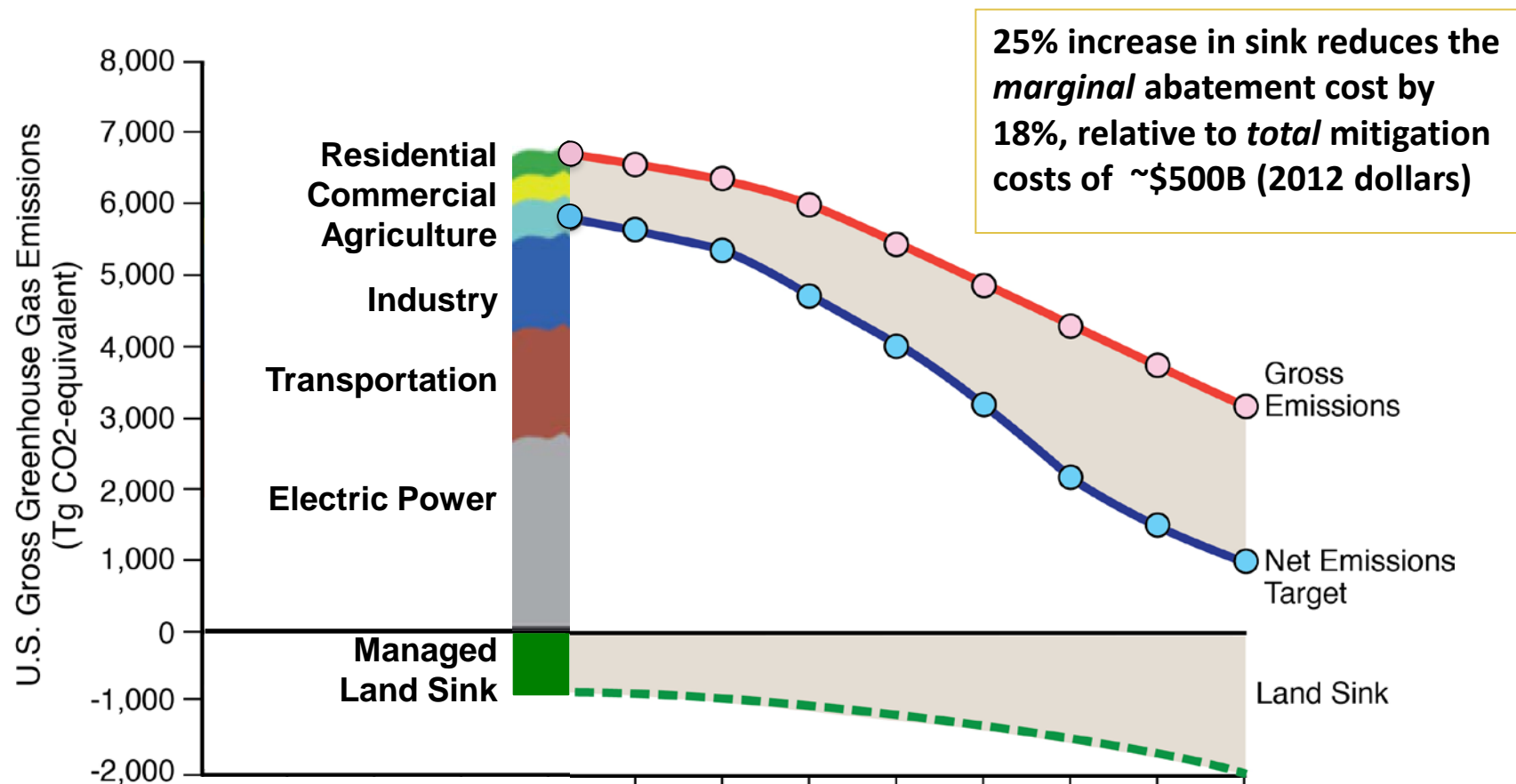
Paris Plus



- Leaves open the door to a greater likelihood of achieving $\Delta\text{GMST} < 2^\circ\text{C}$.

0-1 1-2 2-3 3-4 >4

Example: The carbon land sink is critical to U.S. carbon management options!



Williams et al., Pathways for Deep Decarbonization for the U.S., 2014

Historic land sink for AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry, Other Land Use, Wetlands): US EPA Inventory of U.S. GHG Emissions and Sinks: 1990 – 2011



Summary

- **Scientific exploration and discovery:** Observing, understanding & predicting the modes of variability of Earth system to enable predictability across time and space scales (i.e. seamless prediction).
- **Maturity and readiness of enabling technologies:** Evolving strategically the current Earth observing and information technologies, and required Earth system modeling capabilities.
- **Societal befits and impact:** Information resulting from seamless prediction of Earth system will enable a wide range of new applications and services to the nation, and the world.
- **Capacity development:** Education and training of next generation of scientists, engineers and technology experts who maintain US leadership in Earth science, engineering and technology.
- **Potential partnerships:** Forging the potential domestic and international partnerships to enable mission innovation, implementation and maximum use of resulting data.



Thank you.



Past Experience: Small Satellites

- According to internal NASA reports, for 786 small satellite proposals submitted to NASA over about 15 years, 253 (32%) judged not to have major risks for implementation with respect to technical, management and cost criteria.
- 130 proposals had one major weakness, 94 had two and 182 had five or more major weaknesses.
- A general increasing trend of increasing number of major weaknesses for the small missions during this period!

Even small missions could have high risk, cost and major delays!