



# **Evolution of Earth System Science and Earth Observations**

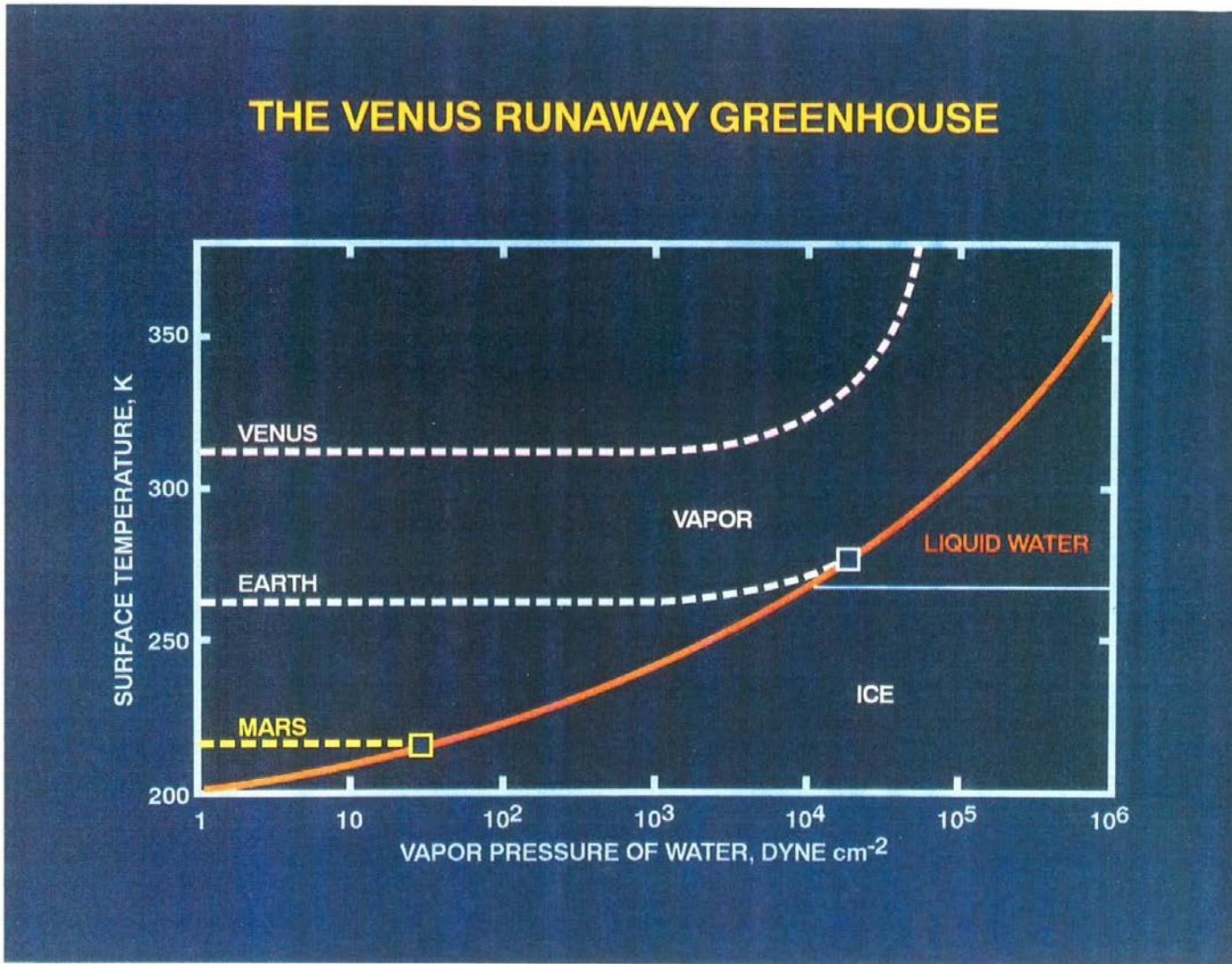
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**Joint Global Change Research Institute**  
**Pacific Northwest National Lab.**  
**University of Maryland, College Park**



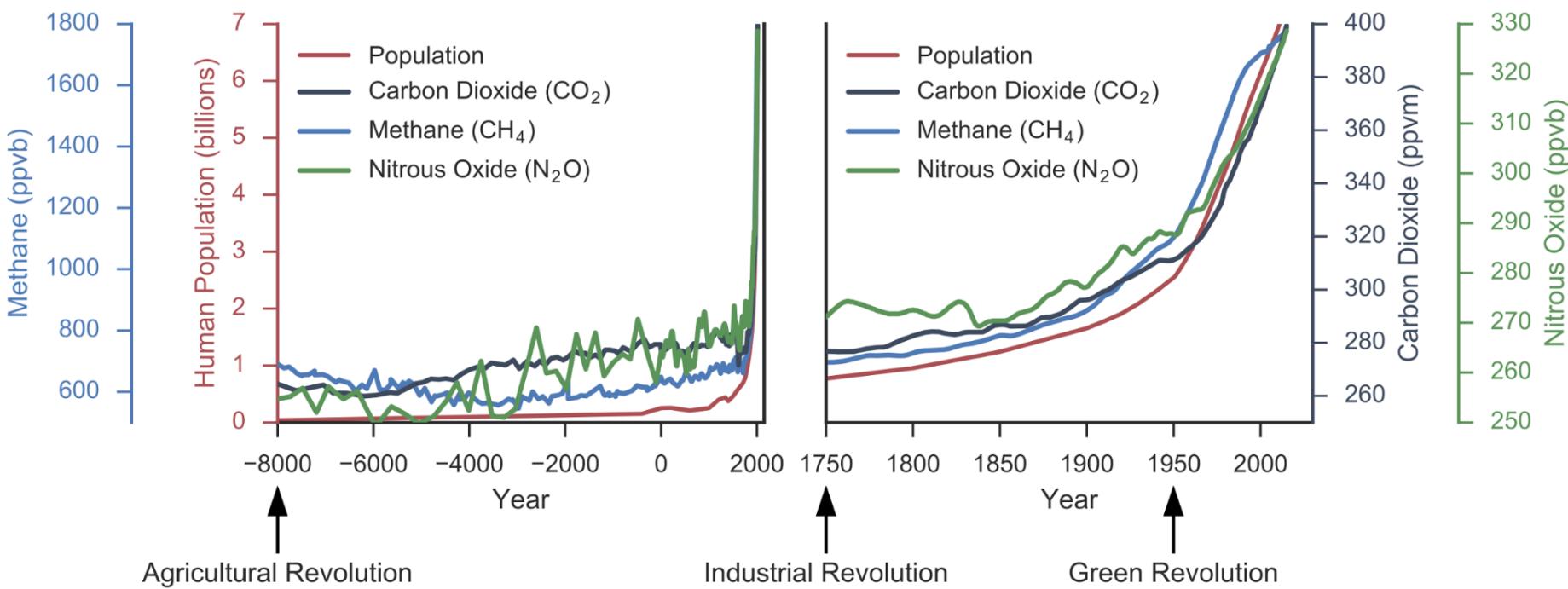
# Outline

- **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

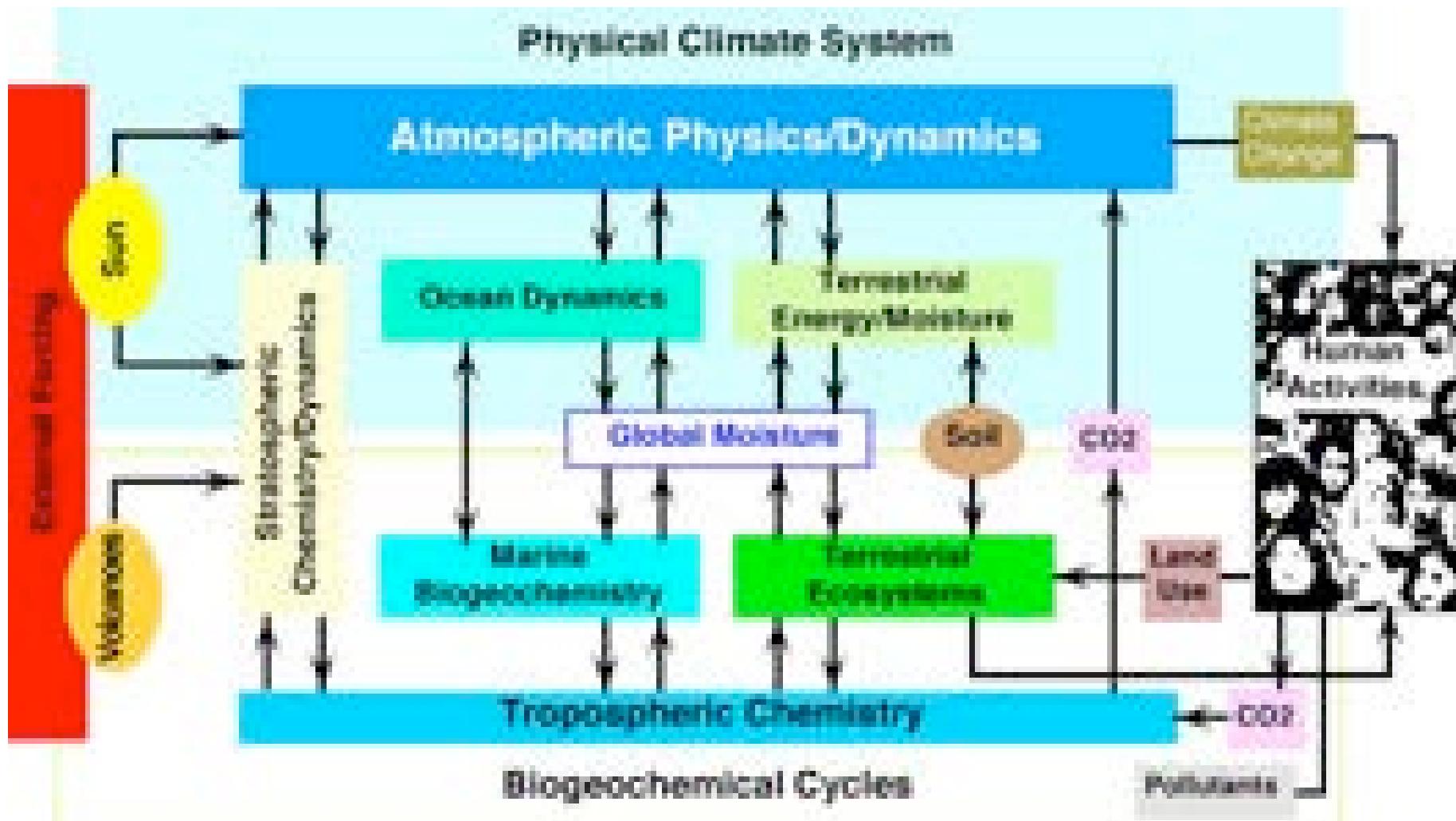


# Motivation: Societal Challenge



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



# Earth System Science



Sun-Earth  
Connection

Climate Variability  
and Change

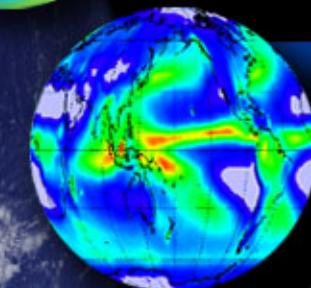
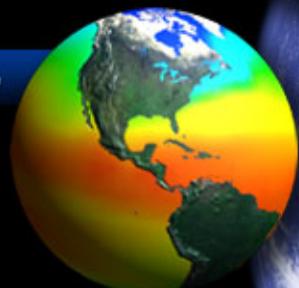
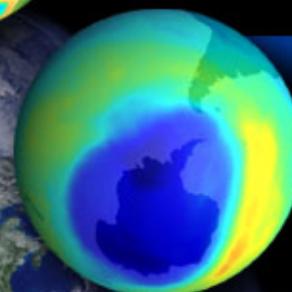
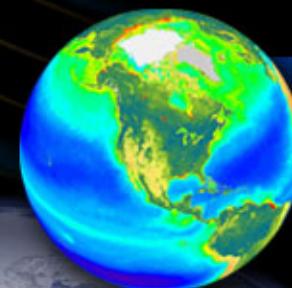
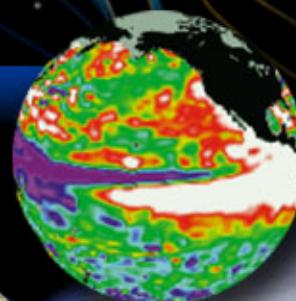
Carbon Cycle  
and Ecosystems

Earth Surface  
and Interior

Atmospheric  
Composition

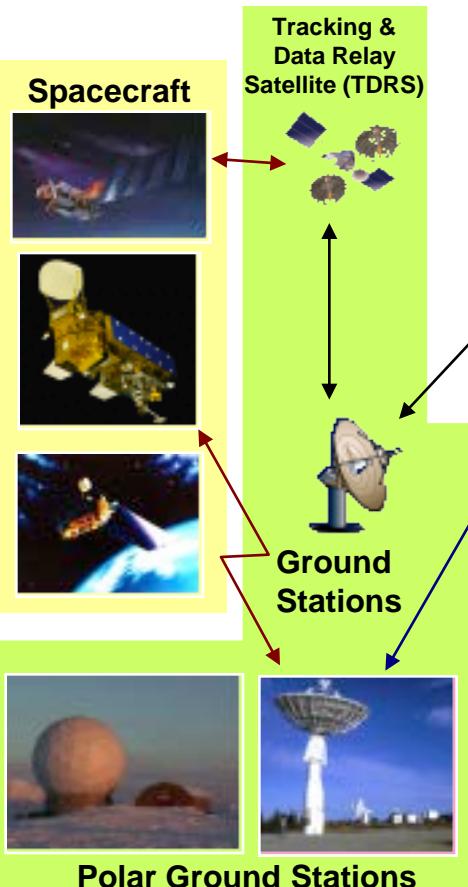
Weather

Water &  
Energy  
Cycle

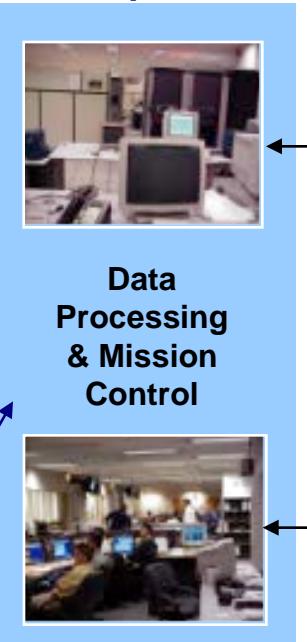


# Data Management & Access

## Data Acquisition



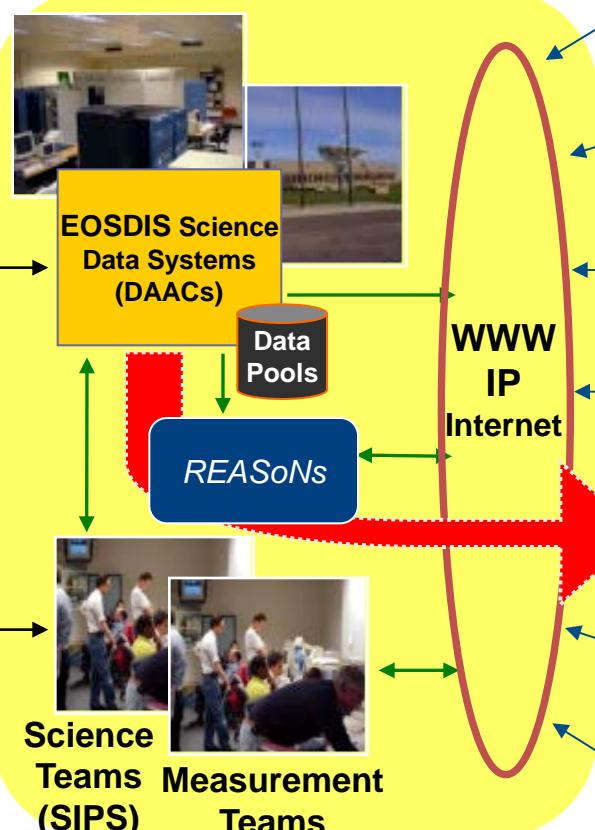
## Flight Operations, Data Capture, Initial Processing & Backup Archive



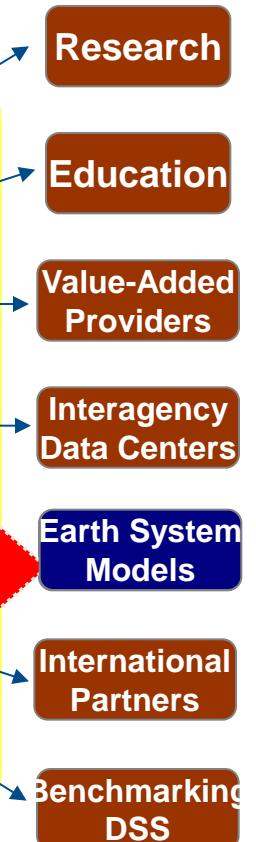
## Data Transport to DAACs



## Science Data Processing, Data Mgmt., Data Archive & Distribution



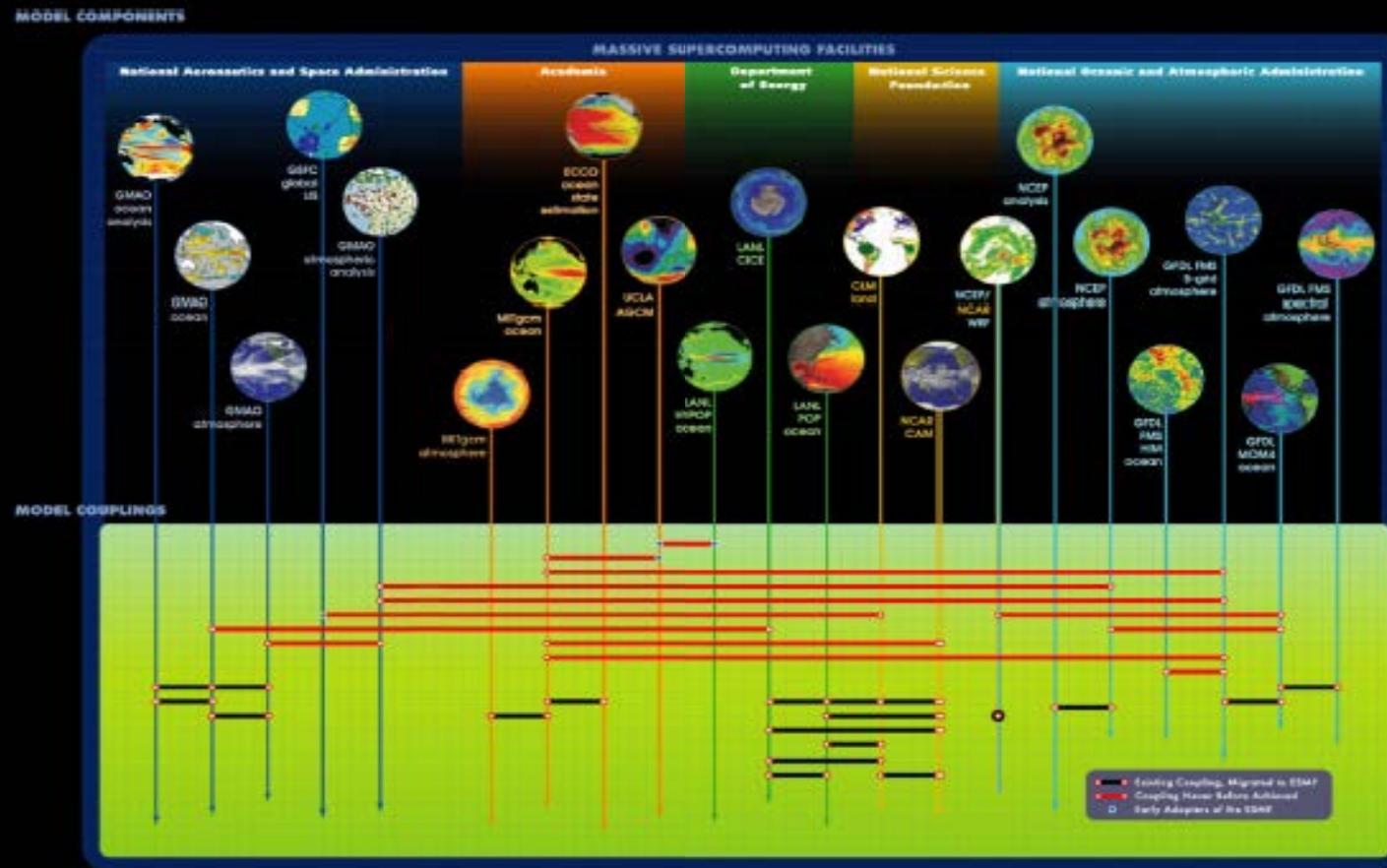
## Distribution, Access, Interoperability & Reuse



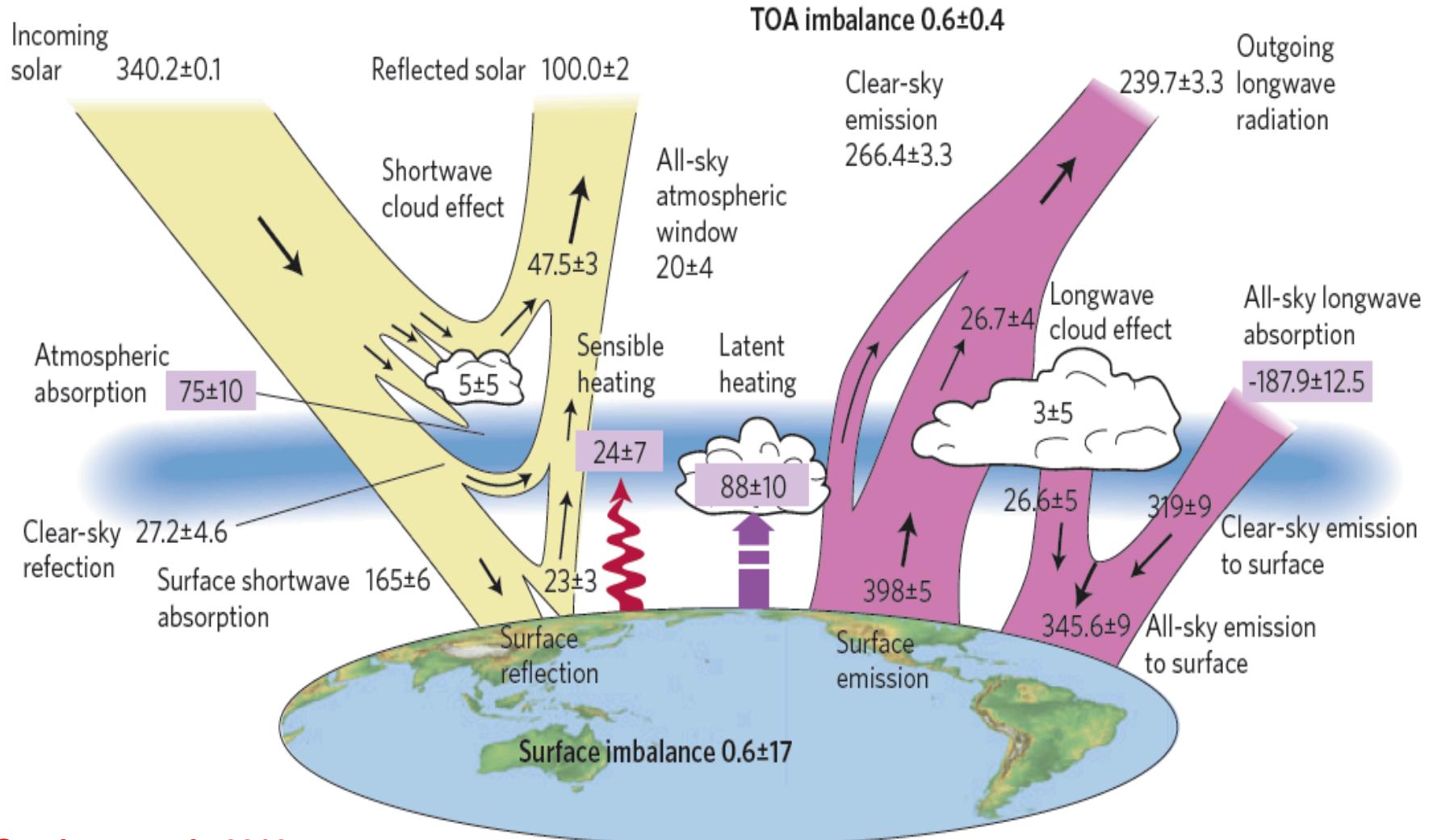
TECHNOLOGY

# Earth System Models

## ESMF EARTH SYSTEM MODELING FRAMEWORK



# Example: Earth's Global Energy Budget



# Earth Energy Budget: Observations & Models

## Global Multi-Year Averages

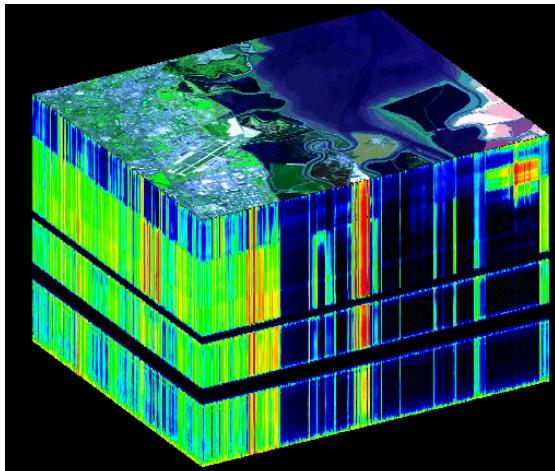
Parameter	Ohmura & Gilgen (1993) GEBA Surf. Obs.		Trenberth et al. (2009) CERES and Models		Zhang & Rossow (2004) 21-Year Mean (1984-2004)		NASA/GEWEX SRB Release 3.0/2.5* (NASA LaRC) 24-Year Mean (July 1983 - June 2007)			
							SW, LW		SW, LW QC	
	Flux	% F <sub>0</sub>	Flux	% F <sub>0</sub>	Flux	% F <sub>0</sub>	Flux	% F <sub>0</sub>	Flux	% F <sub>0</sub>
SW Down	<b>169.0</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>189.2</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>188.7</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>182.2</b>	<b>53.3</b>
SW Net	<b>142.0</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>165.9</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>166.6</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>159.7</b>	<b>46.7</b>
LW Down	<b>345</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>343.8</b>	<b>100.6</b>	<b>343.2</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>347.5</b>	<b>101.7</b>
LW Net	<b>-40.0</b>	<b>-11.7</b>	<b>-63</b>	<b>-18.5</b>	<b>-49.6</b>	<b>-14.5</b>	<b>-52.8</b>	<b>-15.4</b>	<b>-51.2</b>	<b>-15.0</b>
Total Net	<b>102.0</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>116.3</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>113.8</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>31.7</b>
SW CRF	--	--	--	--	<b>-53.0</b>	<b>-15.5</b>	<b>-58.8</b>	<b>-17.2</b>	<b>-60.9</b>	<b>-17.8</b>
LW CRF	--	--	<b>46</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>
Total CRF	--	--	--	--	<b>-23.5</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>-23.5</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>-26.6</b>	<b>-7.8</b>

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

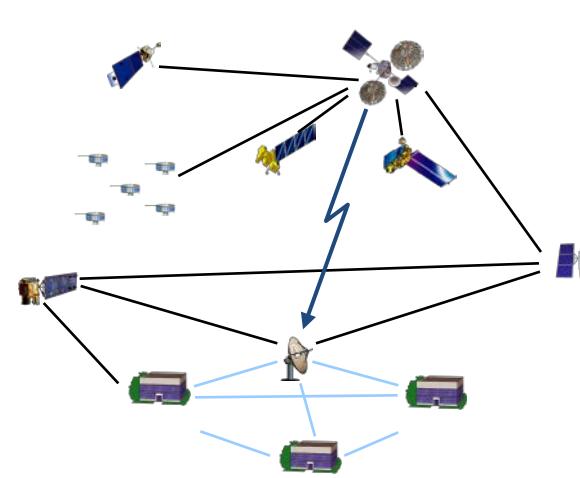
\*GEWEX LW values are Rel.-2.5 and 23-year averages (Jul1983-Jun2006)

# Enabling Technologies

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



Geospatial



Communications



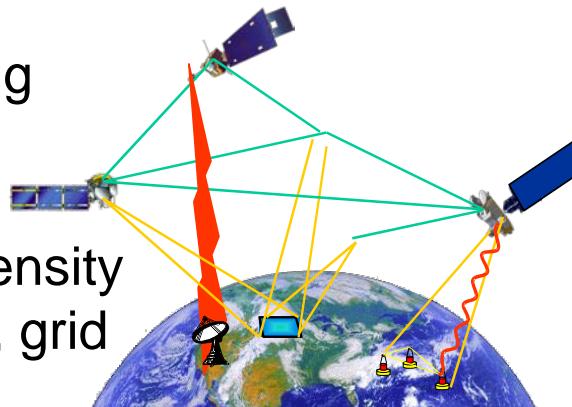
Computing

*...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

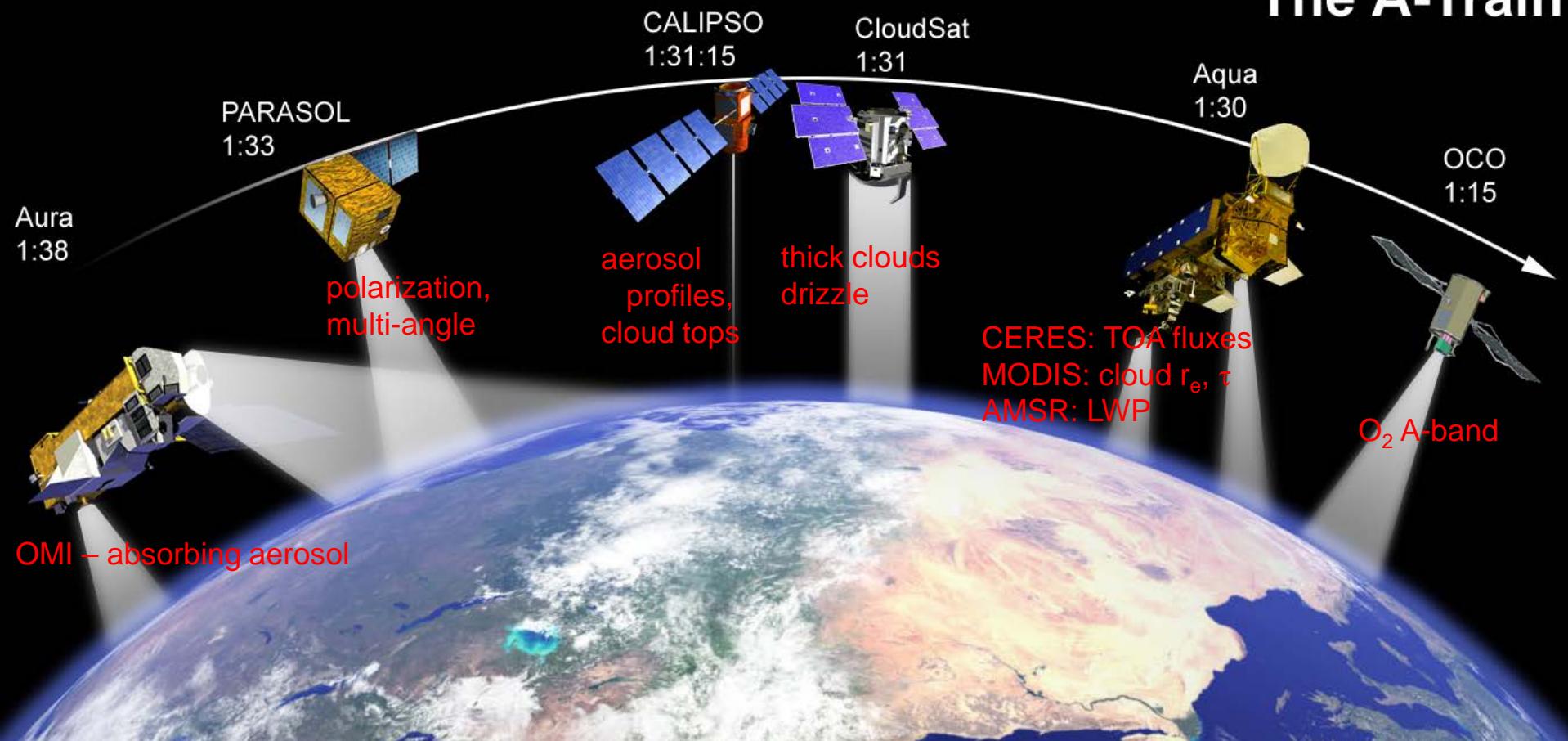


- Information Knowledge Capture through 3-D Visualization, holographic memory, seamlessly linked models, science tools, multi-panel visualization walls

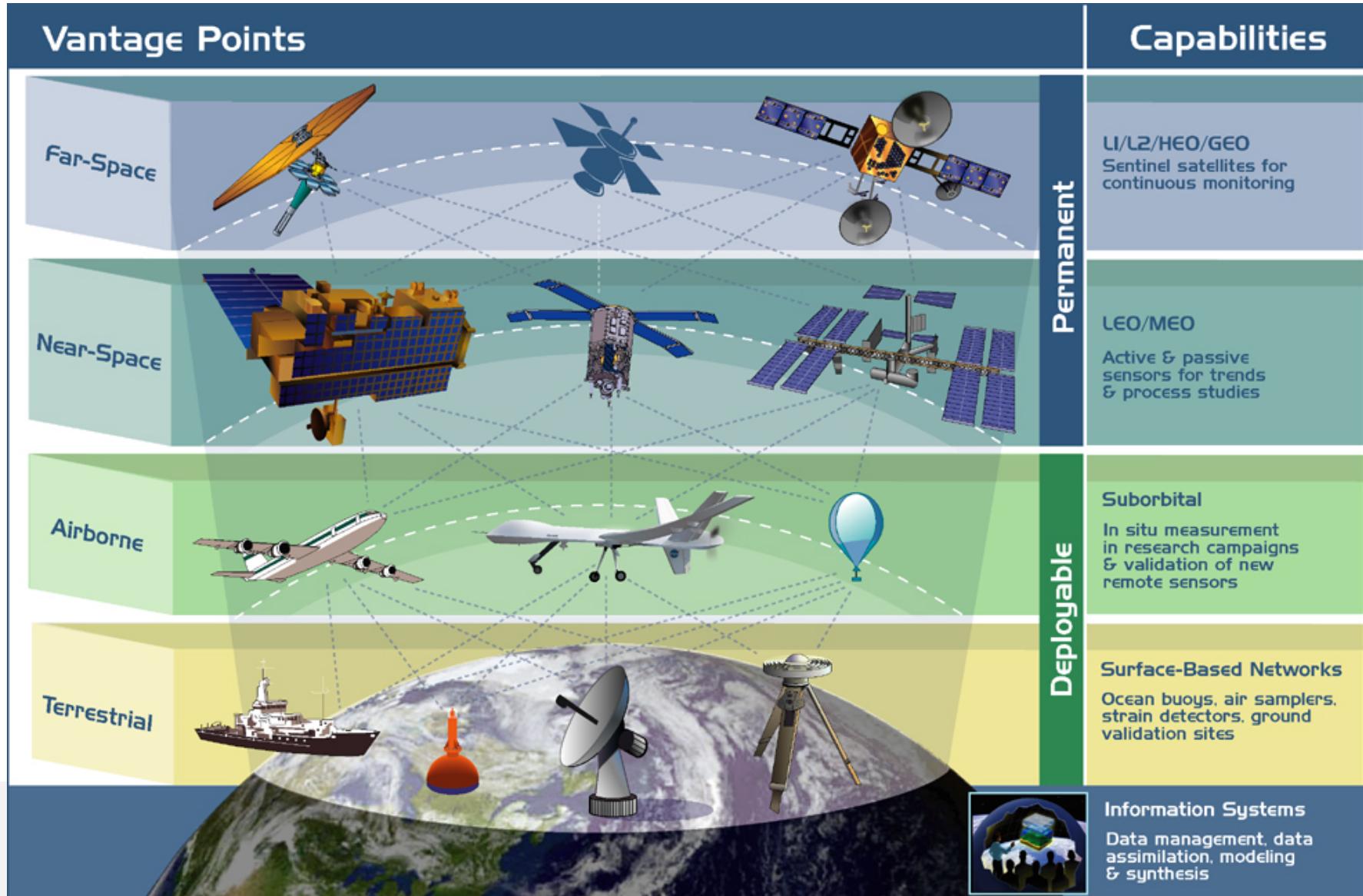


# Earth Observation System A-Train: Aerosol/Clouds/Radiation

## The A-Train



# Global Earth Observing System



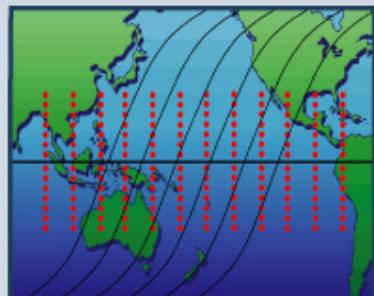
# Turning Observations into Knowledge Products

Downlink Speed

**Petabytes  $10^{15}$**

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

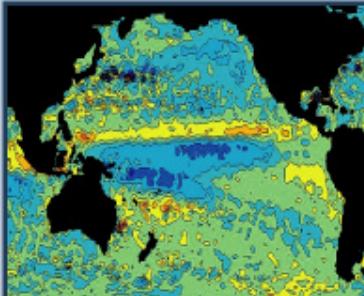
**Advanced Sensors**



**Terabytes  $10^{12}$**

Calibration, Transformation To Characterized Geo-physical Parameters

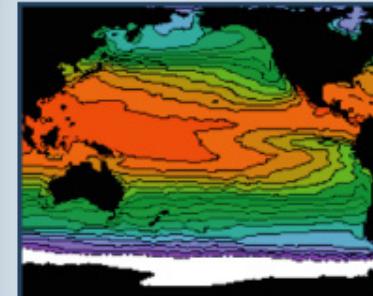
**Data Processing & Analysis**



**Gigabytes  $10^9$**

Interaction Between Modeling/Forecasting and Observation Systems

**Information Synthesis**



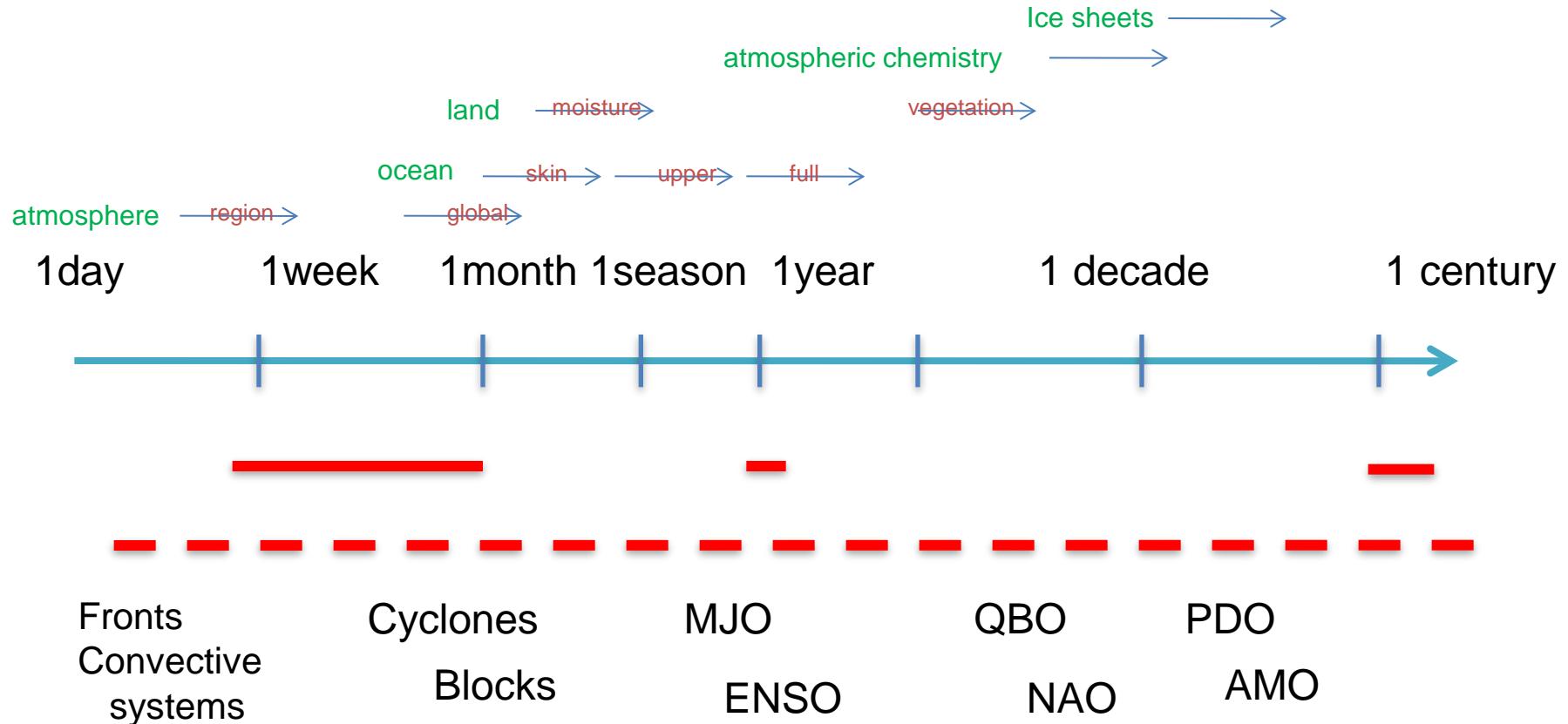
**Megabytes  $10^6$**

Interactive Dissemination and Predictions

**Access to Knowledge**



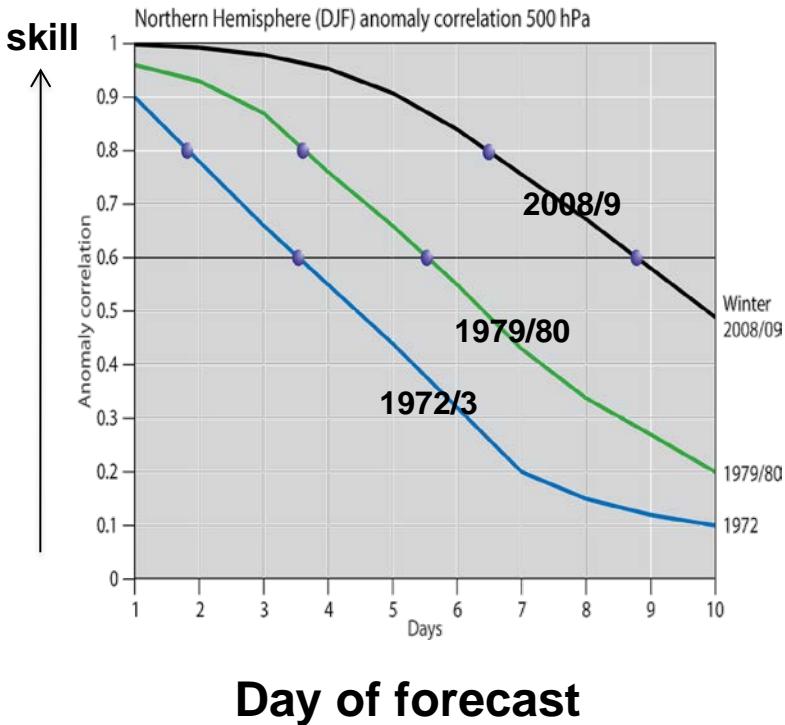
# The Seamless Prediction of Earth System



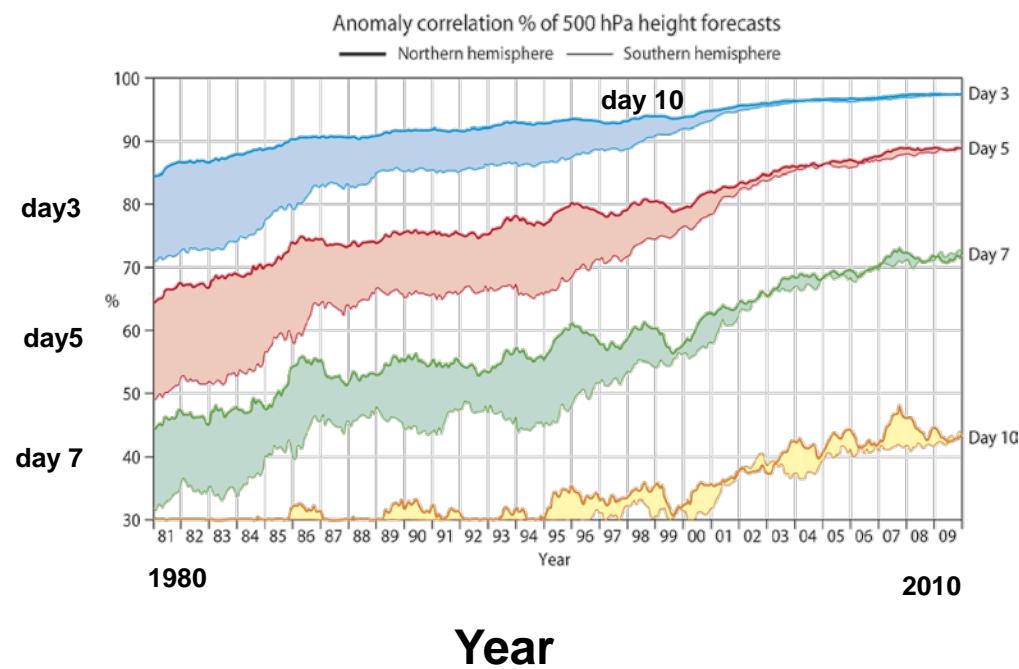
# Improved Weather Forecast Skill

## Week 1: Forecast skill

### NH winter 500Z anomaly correlation

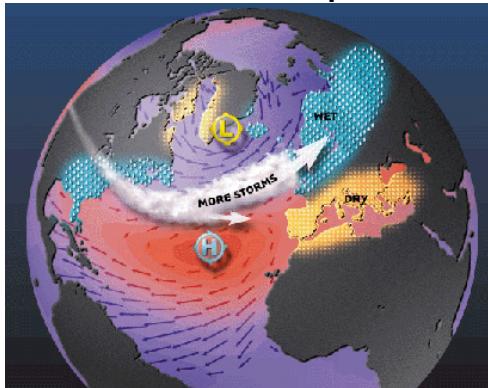


### NH & SH 500Z ACC through the years

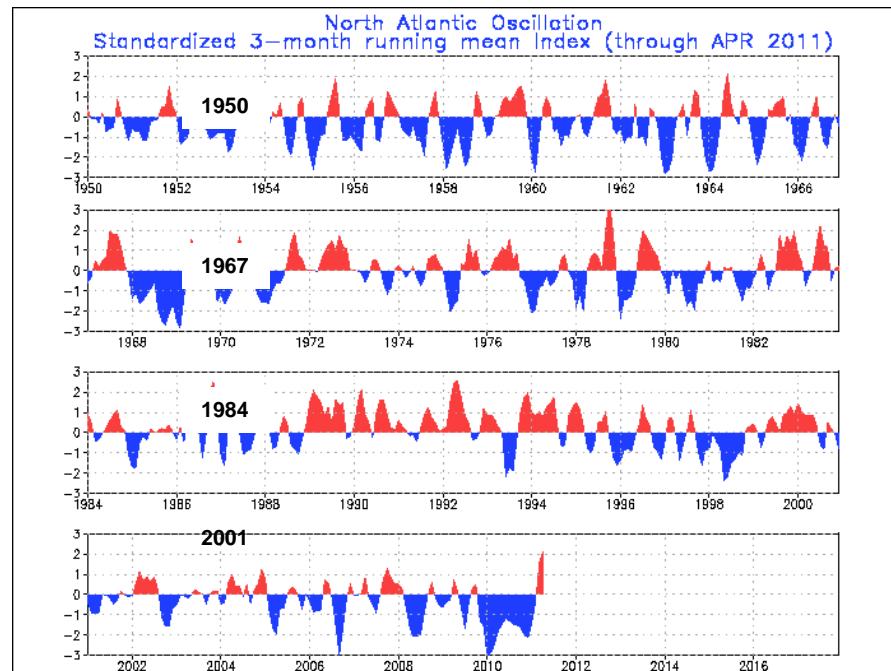
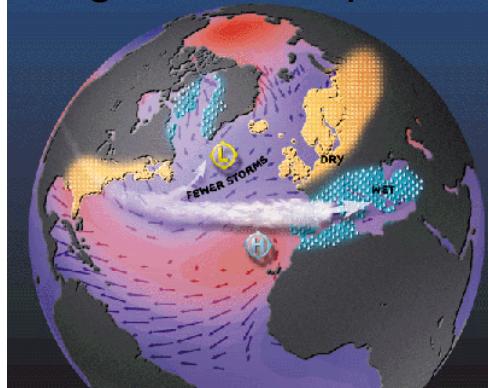


# Seamless Prediction: Months to Seasons

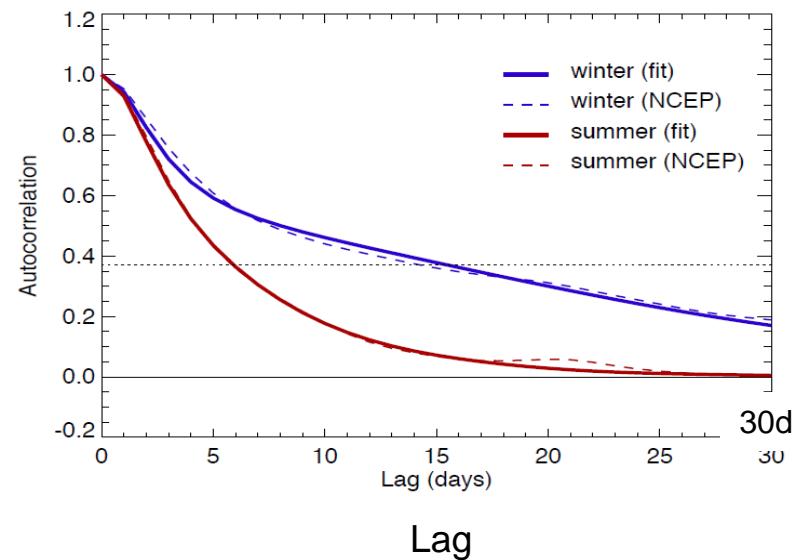
Positive NAO phase



Negative NAO phase



Autocorrelation

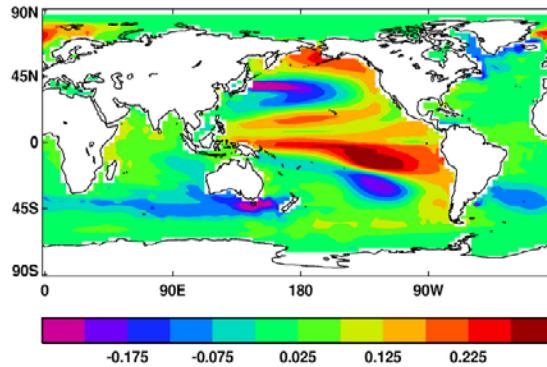


3-month running mean of NAO index 1950-date

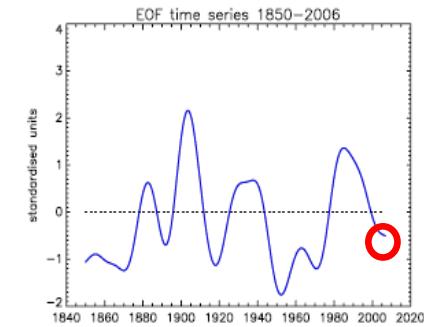
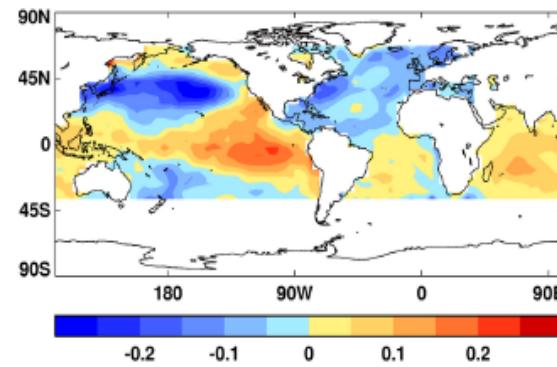
# Seamless Prediction: Natural Decadal Variability

Pacific  
Decadal  
Oscillation

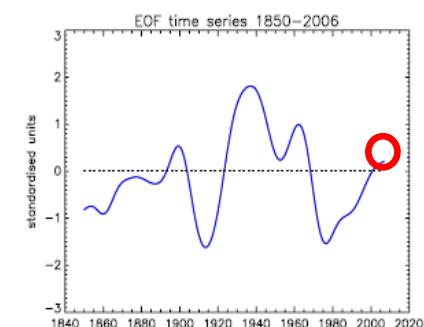
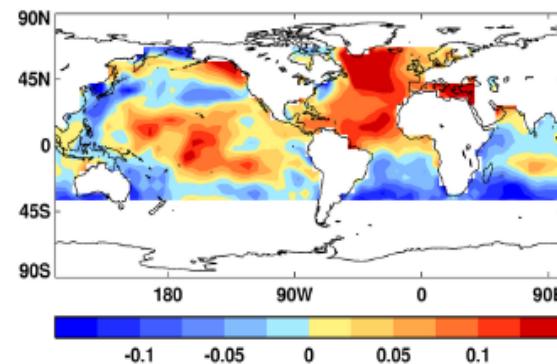
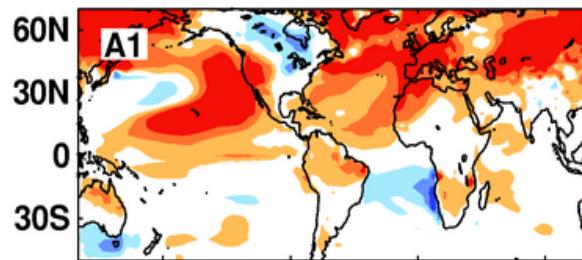
Model



Observation



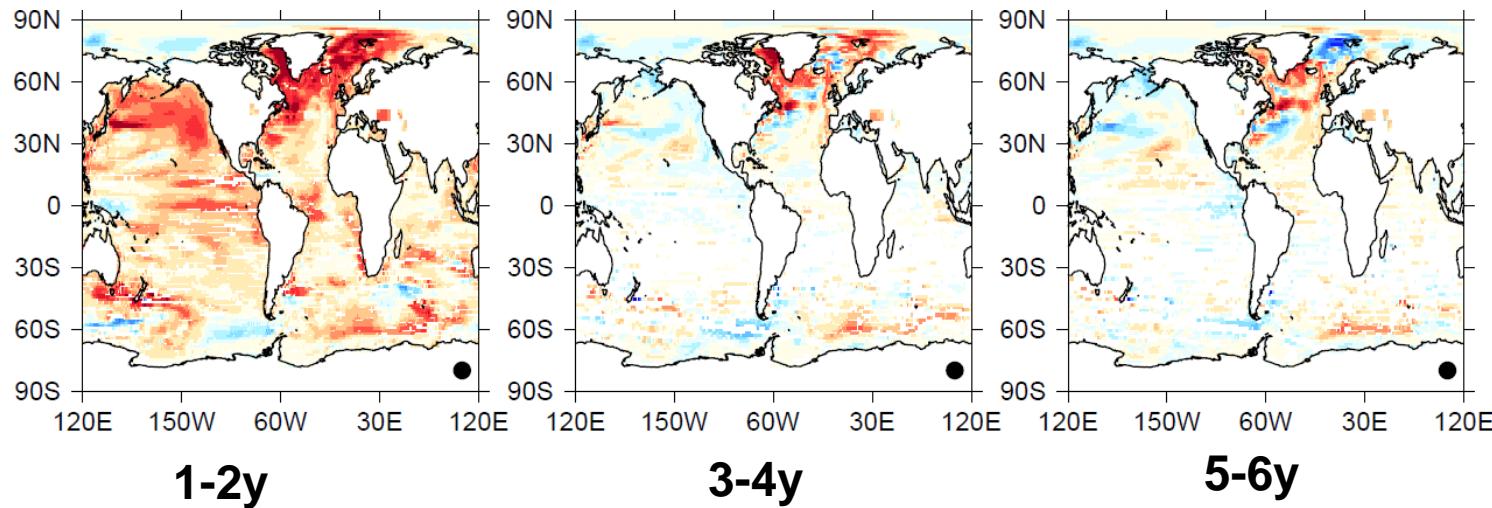
Atlantic  
Multidecadal  
Oscillation



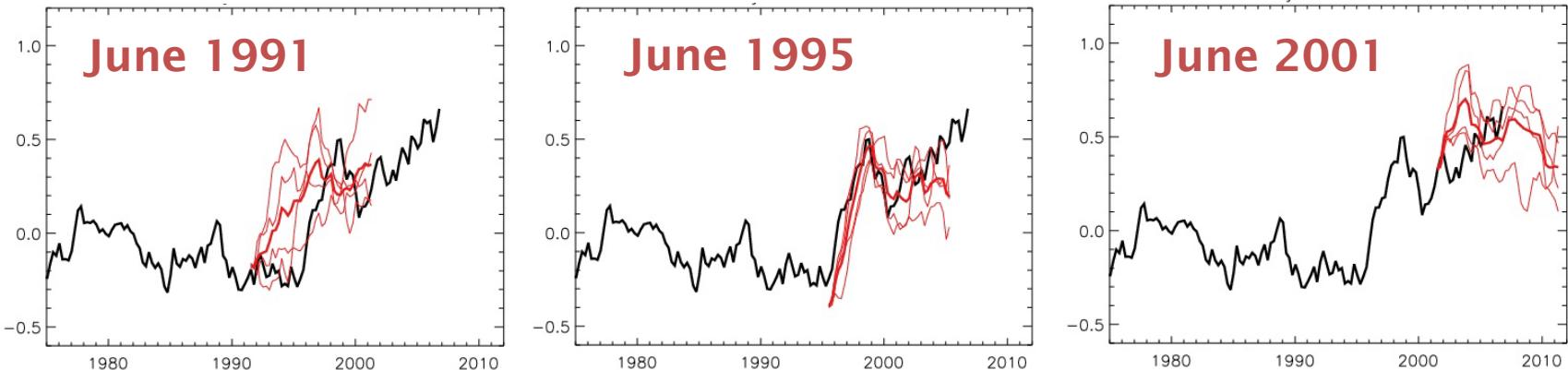
Knight et al 2005, Parker et al 2007

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

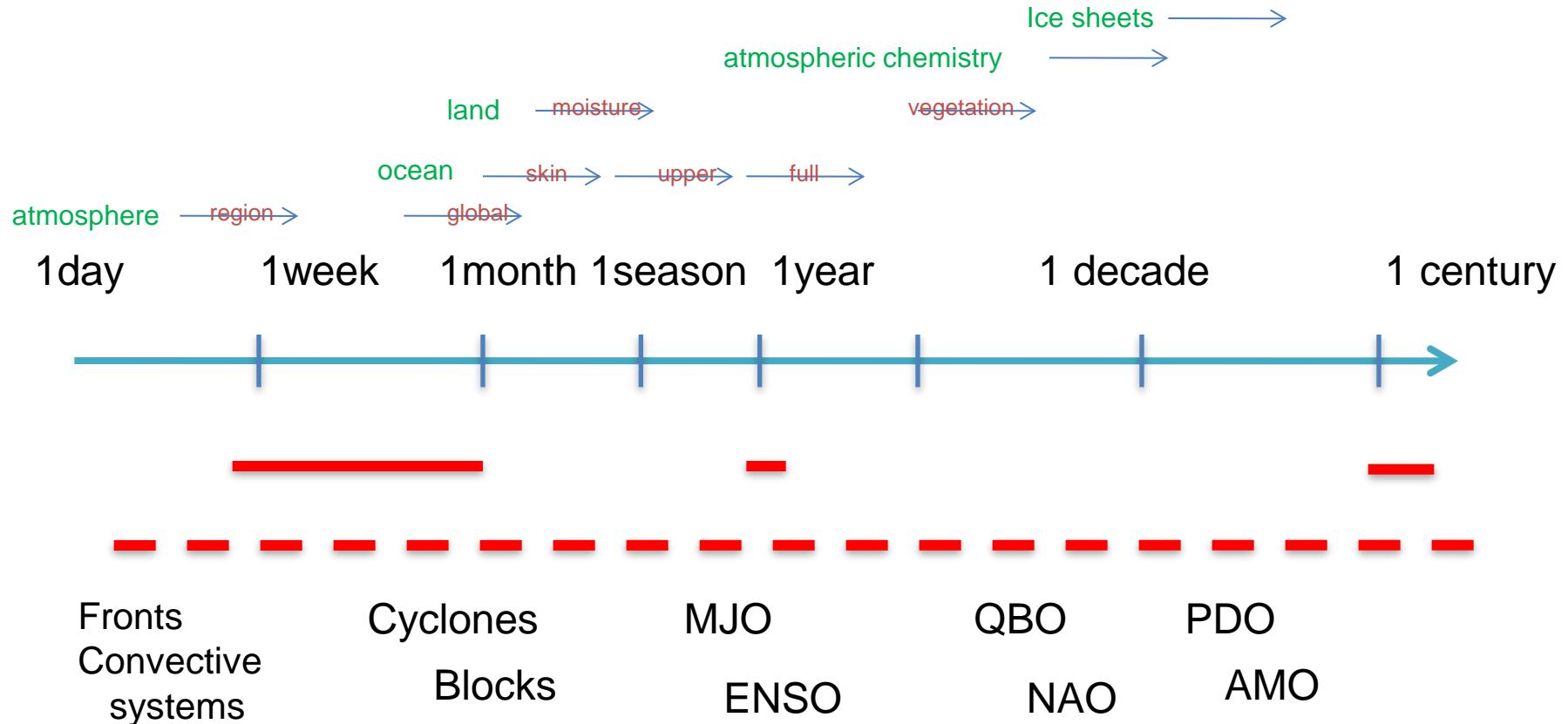
Heat in top 100m ocean: Improvement in Skill from initialisation



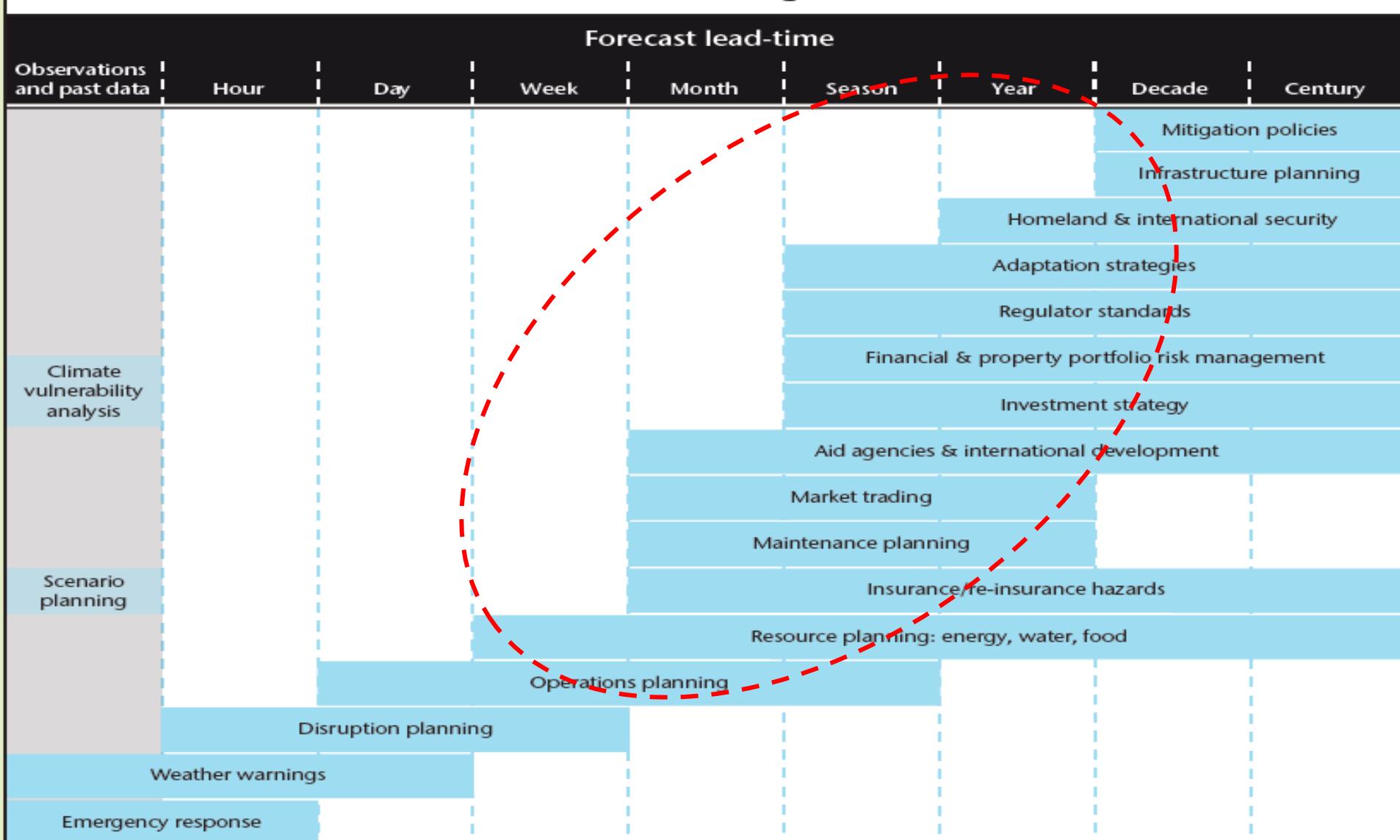
Hindcast predictions of 500m heat content in Atlantic subpolar gyre



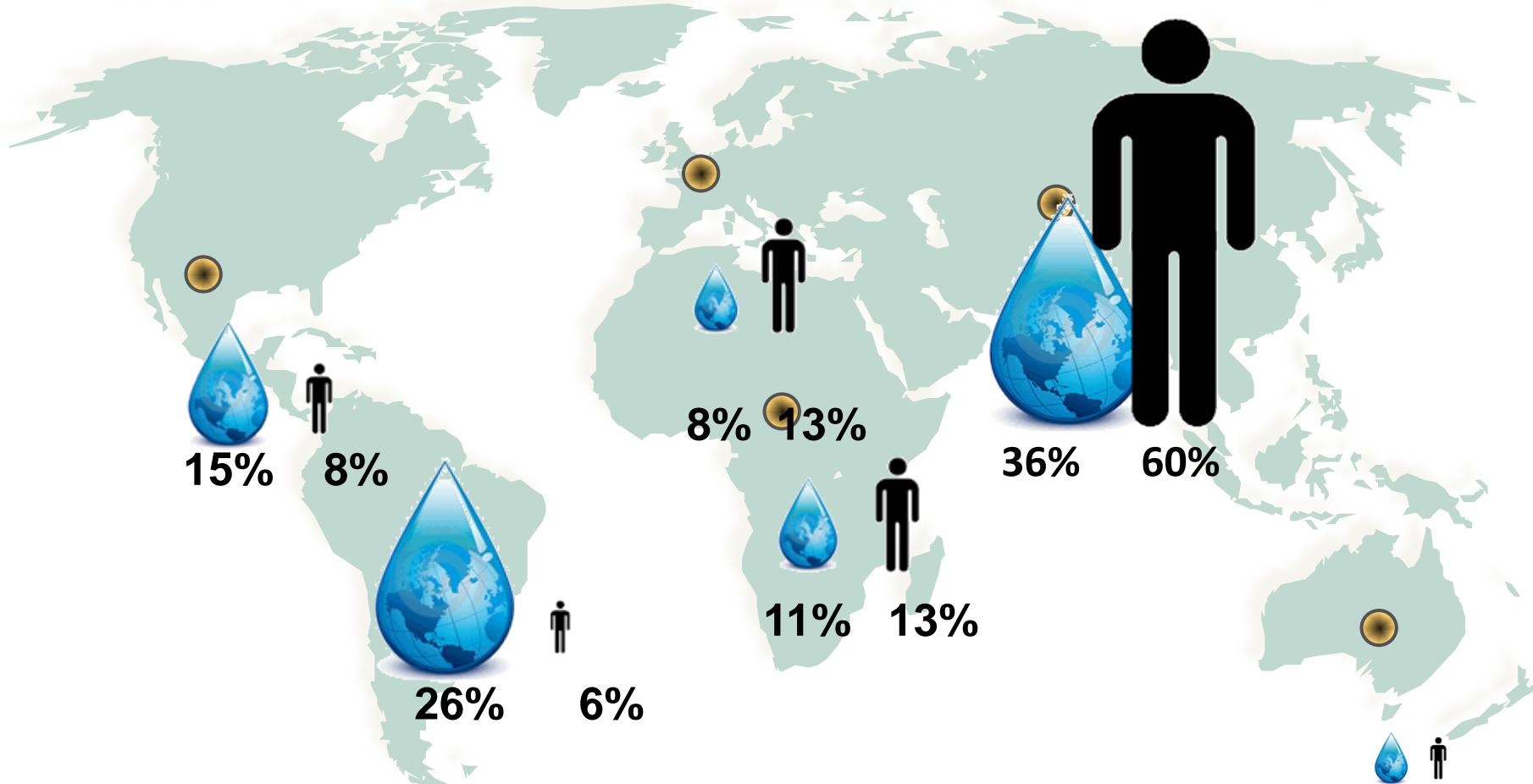
# The Seamless Prediction of Earth System



## 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

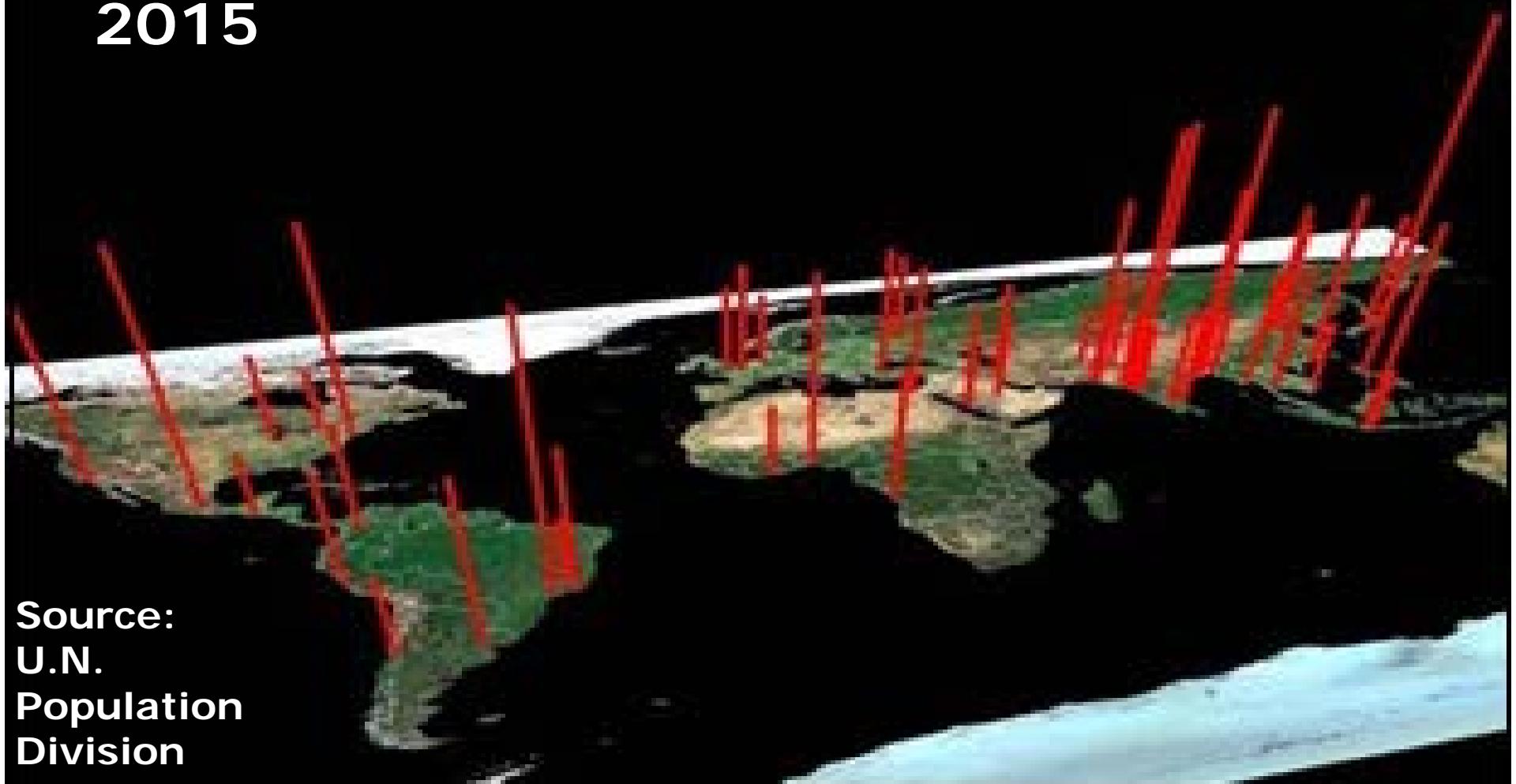
Approximate percentage  
of global population



Approximate percentage of  
global water supply

# World Cities at Risk

2015



Source:  
U.N.  
Population  
Division

# The Global “Sink” for CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions

Emissions



9.8 Gt C y<sup>-1</sup>

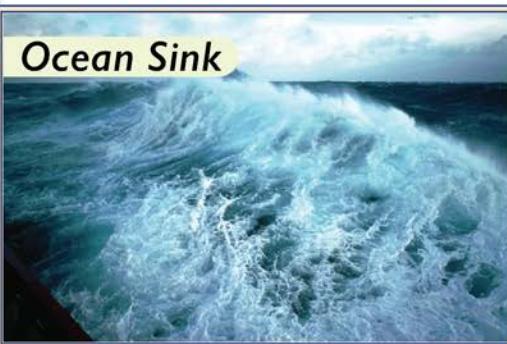
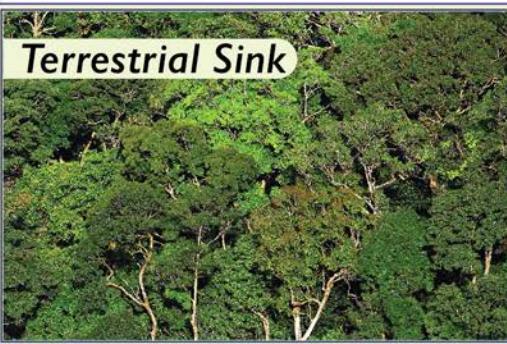
44%

30%

2.9 Gt C y<sup>-1</sup>

2.6 Gt C y<sup>-1</sup>

26%



Data for 2005-2014. Global Carbon Project

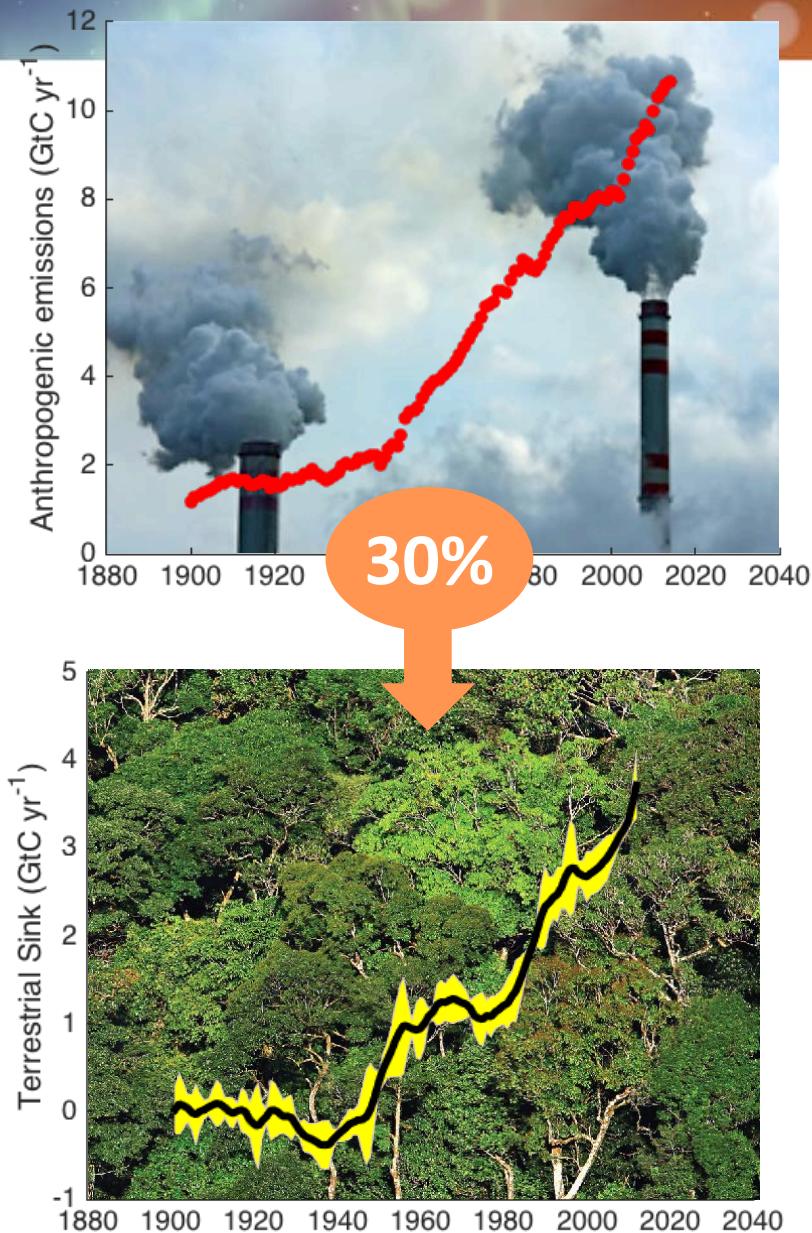
Source: Enhancing the Global Carbon Sink. Presented at the Big Ideas Summit April 2015



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

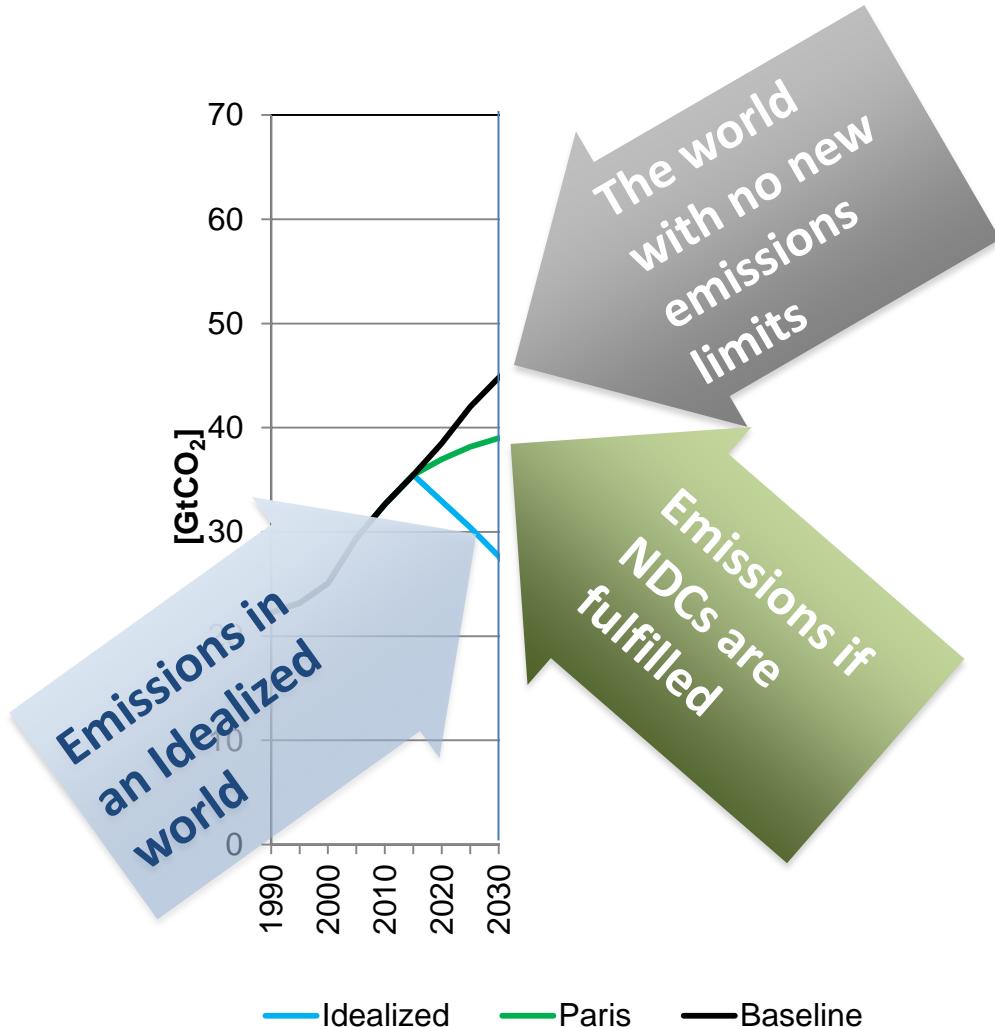
Data from the Global Carbon Project 2015

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

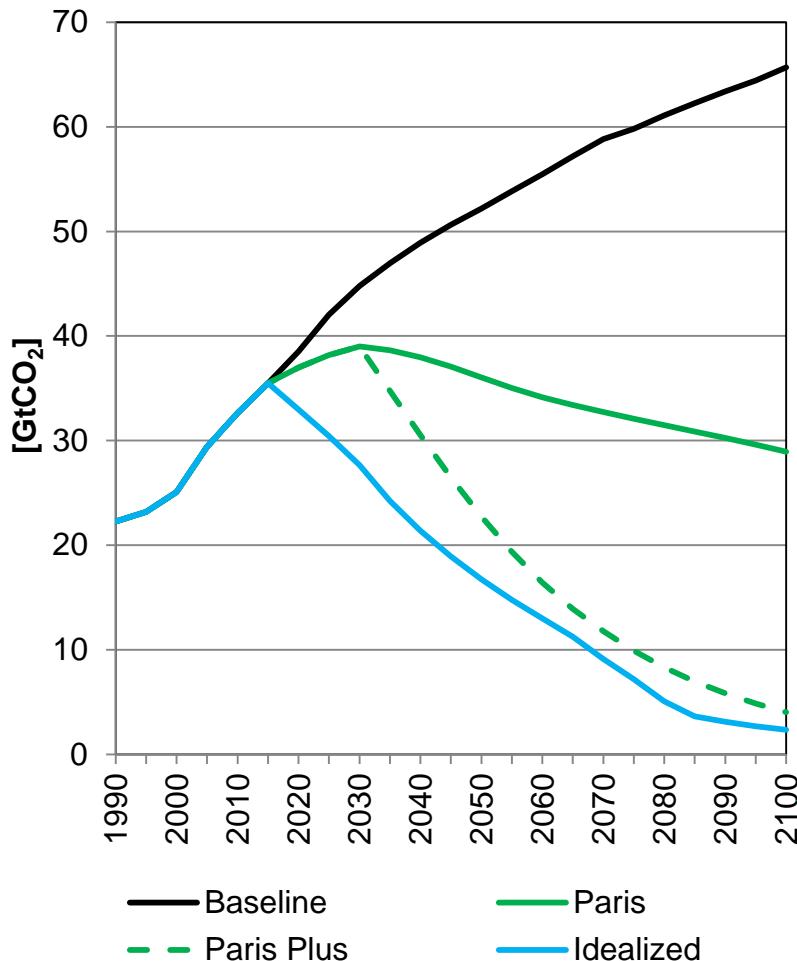


# Challenge & Opportunity: Paris Agreement

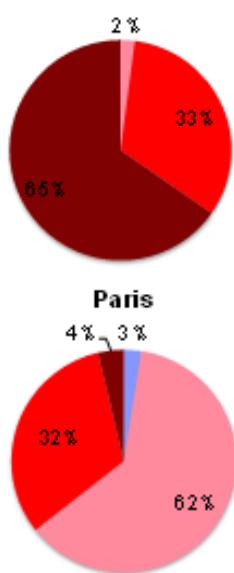
- **Baseline** emissions  
~600GtCO<sub>2</sub>
- Nationally Determined Contributions (**Paris**) reduce emissions ~41GtCO<sub>2</sub> (~7%)
- In an **Idealized** case focused on limiting global mean surface temperature change to 2°C, emissions should decline ~87GtCO<sub>2</sub> by 2030



# Challenge & Opportunity: Paris Agreement

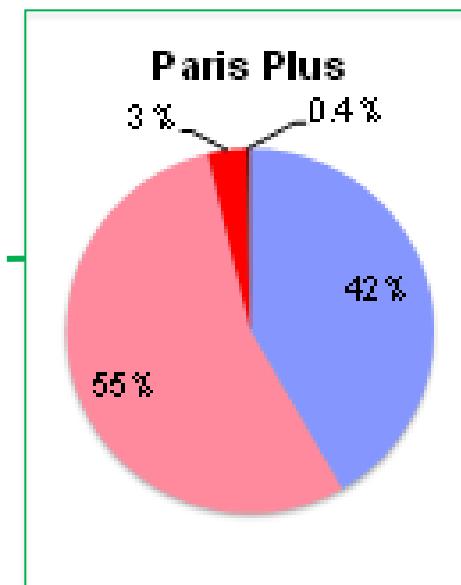
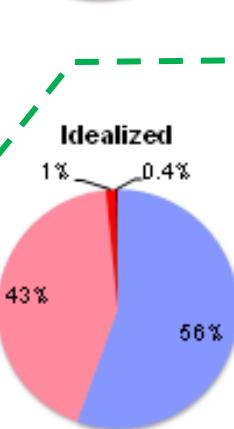


Business-as-usual



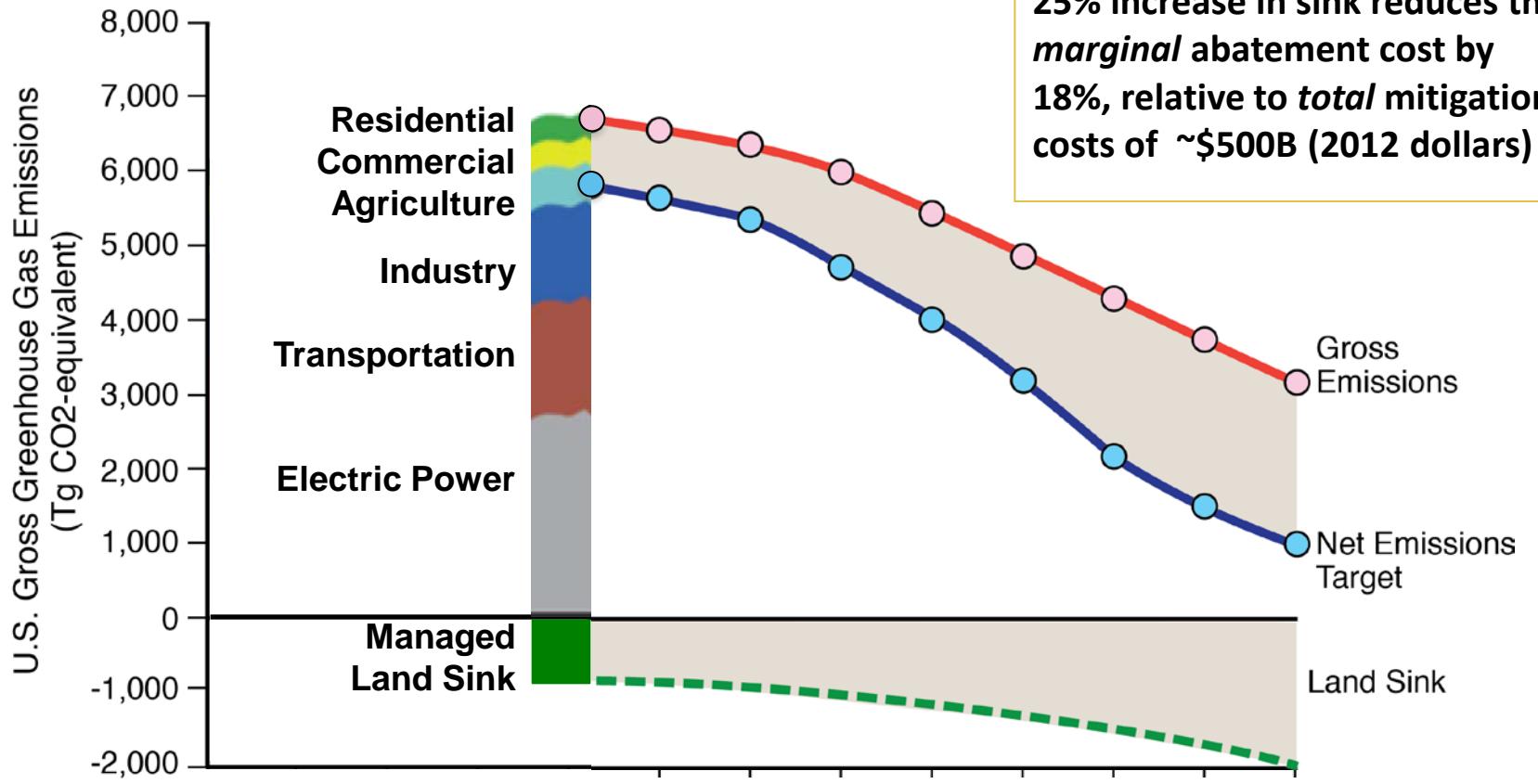
- Leaves open the door to a greater likelihood of achieving  $\Delta\text{GMST} < 2^\circ\text{C}$ .

Paris Plus



■ 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 benefits 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!**