

Cloud User Feedback

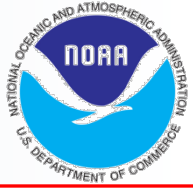
Andrew Heidinger, NOAA/NESDIS/STAR, Team Lead

January 7, 2013





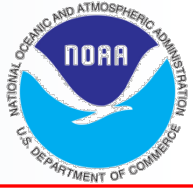
Cloud Product Users



- U.S. Users
 - AFWA – Air Force Weather Agency – (Jeff Cetola)
 - NOAA NWP (GFS, RAP)
 - FNMOC
 - NWS through JPSS PG
- User Community
 - Navigation, Transportation
 - Operational Weather Prediction
 - Climate Research through NOAA CLASS.
 - DOD

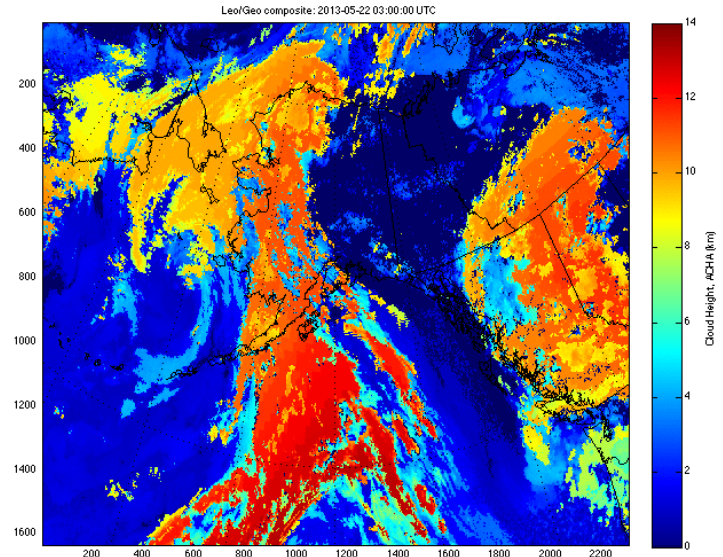
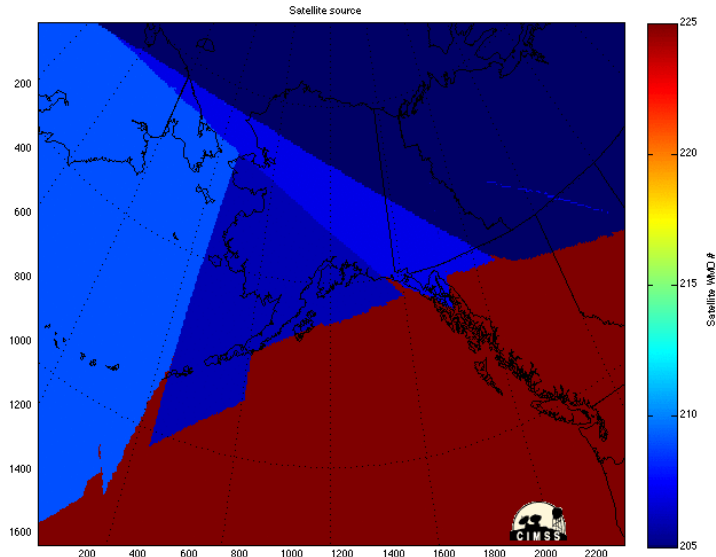


Outline



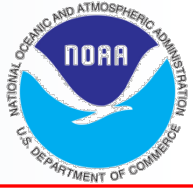
- User Applications
- User Specific Issues with the VIIRS Cloud Properties
 - Cloud Product Coverage
 - Cloud Product Quality Flags

- One immediate application of VIIRS CTH would be the inclusion in the PSDI funded project to “morph” AVHRR CLAVR-x CTH over Alaska.
- CLAVR-x is the legacy NOAA Operational AVHRR system which also processes VIIRS.
- Wide Swath of VIIRS is ideal.
- Current biases between IDPS and CLAVR-x would need to be addressed.

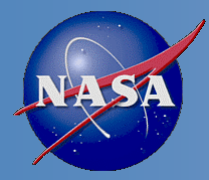




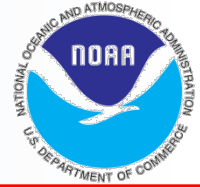
NCEP's Use



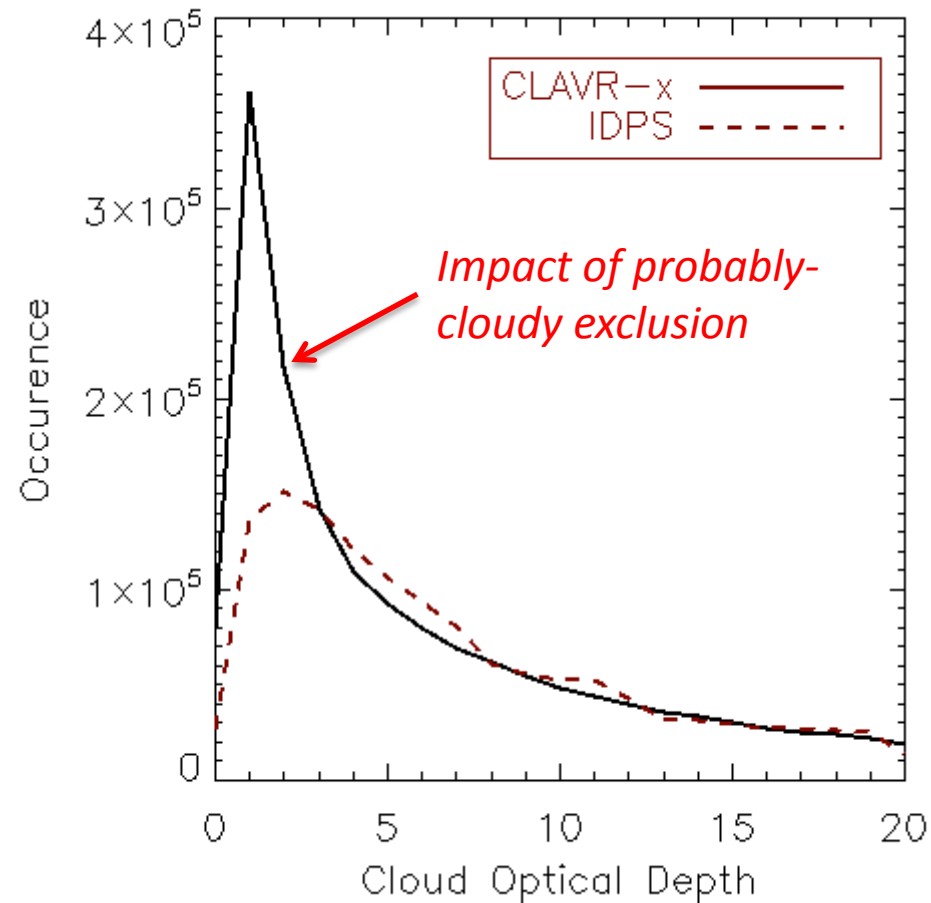
- Information has not changed from Beta Briefing.
- POES Cloud Products (CLAVR-x) used for there verification database for GFS and NAM.
- CLAVR-x output being reformatted to GRIB to increase ease of use by NCEP. No plan to do same to VIIRS.
- IDPS cloud amounts lower than CLAVR-x and MODIS – may cause difficulty in Monitoring.



Impact of IDPS Excluding Probably-Cloudy Pixels



- The IDPS does not generate cloud products for Probably-Cloudy Pixels.
- This differs from CLAVR-x and MODIS.
- Roughly 5-10% of Globe is Probably-Cloudy by the VCM.
- Also, VCM tends to detect less cloud (right or wrong) than CLAVR-x or MODIS.
- These two effects cause a shift in the distribution of IDPS cloud products. (thin cloud disappear)
- Image shows distributions of daytime cloud optical depth (COD) for September 21, 2013 for IDPS and CLAVR-x.





Quality Flag Use



- IDPS Cloud Product Quality Flags are geared towards CAL/VAL activities.
- Recommend having a user-lead discussion on enhancing the Quality Flags for user applications.
- Making flags similar to GOES-R format would be a definite benefit.

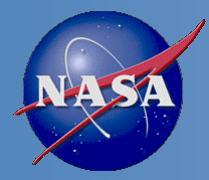


Suggestion for a COP Quality Flag Specification



QF1	Bit	Description	
COP_PRCES_FLAG	0	0 - not processed 1 - processed	Process Flags
COP_QF_OVERALL	1	0 - Valid retrieval 1- not valid	Quality Flags (Fail or Pass)
COP_QF_COT_OUT_BOUNDS	2	0 - Inside 1 - outside	Quality Flags (Fail or Pass)
COP_QF_EPS_OUT_BOUNDS	3	0 - Inside 1 - outside	
COP_QF_CONVERGENCY	4	0 - convergent 1- not	Degraded
COP_QF_GLINT	5	0- outside glint 1- in sun glint	
COP_DEGRADED_ICE_COT	6	0 - not 1 - COT > 10	

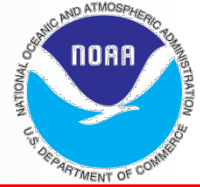
QF2	Bit	Description	When to apply
COP_INFO_ICE_WAT	0	0- Ice, 1- Water	Information
COP_INFO_DAY_NGT	1	0 - Day, 1 - Night	
COP_INFO_TYPE	2-4	0-5 Cloud Types	IF Q1/BU EQ 1



Thank You!



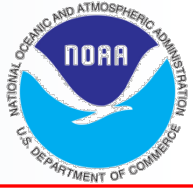
Quality flag definition evaluation



- **Missing information in quality definitions:**
 - It is not clear which pixels are used for ice and water phase tables
 - Information of terminator criteria is missing.
 - Some Quality flags are relied on these information; it is not possible to use them without terminator or ice/water separation definition.
 - It is not clear if a quality flag is a warning or a failure.
 - Quality flags have contradictory lower bounds for COT
- **Physical concerns**
 - COT is defined as valid only from 0 to 30 (Much higher values are possible without quality limitations at daytime)
 - Effective Particle Size range is defined between 0 and 50 micron also for water clouds (Cloud liquid droplets bigger than 40 micron are physically unlikely)
 - Nighttime has identical bounds, even the sensitivity for the given algorithm approach is not given for clouds thicker than COT equal 8 (but, there are different information in the tables in the ATBD and the OAD)
- **Summarize:** It should be considered to revise the present quality flag definition



Quality flag analysis of COP



- For the following evaluation we assumed the following:
 - Water phase: (COP_PHASE_WATER , COP_PHASE_MIXED)
 - Ice Phase (COP_PHASE_CIRRUS, COP_PHASE_OPQ_ICE, COP_PHASE_MUL_LYR)
 - Day : solar zenith below 70
 - Night: solar zenith above 100
- Result: Daytime success rates (out of all cloudy pixels) (NOAA-AWG values)
 - Considering all quality flags: 58.1%
 - Considering all, but not out of bounds: 69.1%
 - Have any COT value, don't consider any QF ; Using QF1/B0 as cloud mask : 94.1% (99.4%)
 - Using VCM Cloud mask : 99.6%
 - QF Out of bound rate: 21.7%
- Success rate improved since last version if not considering any QF.