Making Reanalysis Data Available through the Earth System Grid Federation

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Abstract

We propose that the available reanalysis products (CFSR, MERRA, ECMWF Interim, etc.) be formatted and organized in a similar way and distributed throughout the climate research community by means of the Earth System Grid Federation (ESGF). By using the ESGF, the various reanalysis products would be presented in the same way as the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project phase 3 (CMIP3) and the subsequent CMIP5 effort.

ESGF at NCCS

There are several benefits of making the availability of these data uniform:

- Researchers will easily be able to pick any combination of the reanalysis products available from different centers.
- The common access will allow researchers to compare reanalysis products and/or prepare ensembles of various fields.
- Although various reanalysis products have been used by the climate research community for years, providing researchers with access identical to CMIP3 and CMIP5 will invite new users that have not previously been accustomed to using reanalysis in their research.

The advantages of the NASA Center for Climate Simulation (NCCS) ESGF Data Node include:

- Use of grid technology to provide reliable and efficient access to massive datasets that are stored in geographically diverse locations, eliminating the need to transfer data to a central repository.
- Maintenance of strict data standards and high quality control to allow researchers to identify and compare datasets from multiple climate models.
- Access to server-side analysis tools such as Live Access Server and Ultrascale Visualization Climate Data Analysis Tools (UV-CDAT) to provide analysis functionality locally, thereby reducing network requirements.

New Tools for Analysis

Converting Formats to Adhere to CMIP5 Standards

The Climate Model Output Rewriter (CMOR, pronounced "Seymour") comprises a set of C-based functions, with bindings to both Python and FORTRAN 90 that can be used to produce CF-compliant netCDF files that fulfill the requirements of many of the climate community’s standard model experiments. These experiments are collectively referred to as Model Intercomparison Projects (MIPs) and include, for example, AMIP CMIP, CCMIP, PMIP, APE, and IPCC scenario runs. The output resulting from CMOR is “self-describing” and facilitates analysis of results across models.

For example, MERRA data is COARDS-compliant netCDF4 with non-standard latitude and longitude designations. The data must also be standardized to provide the same name and variable name conventions used by the CMIP5 models.

NCCS Data Management System

The NASA Center for Climate Simulation (NCCS) provides computing and data services to NASA’s climate research community. The Earth System Grid is a federation of climate modeling centers created to provide access to the climate model data produced for the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 5th Assessment Report (AR5). NCCS currently supplies access to simulated data produced by NASA’s Global Modeling and Assimilation Office (GMAO)—including the MERRA datasets—and the Goddard Institute for Space Studies (GISS).