



NASA's Earth Science Data Systems Program

Program Executive for Earth Science Data Systems Earth Science Division (DK) Science Mission Directorate, NASA Headquarters February 16, 2016







NASA Strategic Plan 2014

- Objective 2.2: Advance knowledge of Earth as a system to meet the challenges of environmental change, and to improve life on our planet.
 - How is the global Earth system changing? What causes these changes in the Earth system? How will Earth's systems change in the future? How can Earth system science provide societal benefits?
 - NASA's Earth science programs shape an interdisciplinary view of Earth, exploring the interaction among the atmosphere, oceans, ice sheets, land surface interior, and life itself, which enables scientists to measure global climate changes and to inform decisions by Government, organizations, and people in the United States and around the world. We make the data collected and results generated by our missions accessible to other agencies and organizations to improve the products and services they provide...





Major Components of the Earth Science Data Systems Program

- Earth Observing System Data and Information System (EOSDIS)
 - Core systems for processing, ingesting and archiving data for the Earth Science Division
- Competitively Selected Programs
 - Making Earth System Data Records for Use in Research Environments (MEaSUREs)
 - Advancing Collaborative Connections for Earth System Science (ACCESS)
- International and Interagency Coordination and Development
 - CEOS Working Group on Information Systems and Services (WGISS)
 - Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) Climate Data Initiative
 - NASA-European Space Agency (ESA) Bilateral
 - Group on Earth Observation (GEO)/USGEO

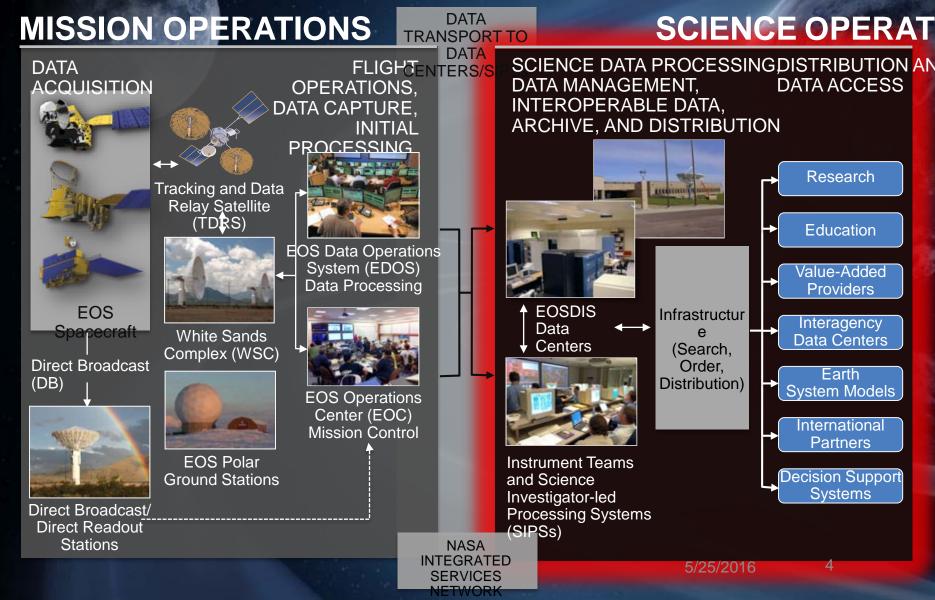




National Aeronautics and Space Administration

EARTH SCIENCE DATA OPERATIONS





NASA's Earth Observing System Data and Information System

- Initiated in 1990
 - In operation since 1994 with mature metadata for "heritage" datasets
 - In operation since 1997 supporting EOS instrument datasets starting with the Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission
- Manages data from several types of sources satellite missions, aircraft investigations, in situ activities and, Principal Investigator-led dataset generation
- Designed to receive, process (reprocess), distribute and archive terabytes of science data per day
- A scalable public archive of environmental data that supports global earth science research (~15PB currently)
 - Open Application Program Interfaces (APIs) allow many other value-added services to access NASA's vast Earth Science collection
 - Interoperates with data archives of other agencies and countries
- Provides a distributed information framework supporting a broad user community
- Open Data Policy (since 1997)
 - Data are openly available to all and free of charge except where governed by international agreements



Earth Science Data and Information Policy

- NASA commits to the full and open sharing of Earth science data obtained from NASA Earth observing satellites, sub-orbital platforms and field campaigns with all users as soon as such data become available.
- There will be **no period of exclusive access** to NASA Earth science data. Following a post-launch checkout period, all data will be made available to the user community. Any variation in access will result solely from user capability, equipment, and connectivity.
- NASA will make available all **NASA-generated standard products** along with the **source code** for algorithm software, **coefficients**, and **ancillary data** used to generate these products.
- All NASA Earth science missions, projects, and grants and cooperative agreements shall include data management plans to facilitate the implementation of these data principles.
- NASA will enforce a principle of non-discriminatory data access so that all users will be treated equally. For data products supplied from an international partner or another agency, NASA will restrict access only to the extent required by the appropriate Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).
- http://science.nasa.gov/earth-science/earth-science-data/data-information-policy/





Extensive Data Collection "Volume"

- EOSDIS data collection includes over ~9200 data types
 - Land
 - » Cover & Usage
 - » Surface temperature
 - » Soil moisture
 - » Surface topography
 - Atmosphere
 - » Winds & Precipitation
 - » Aerosols & Clouds
 - » Temperature & Humidity
 - » Solar radiation
 - Ocean Dynamics
 - » Surface temperature
 - » Surface wind fields & Heat flux
 - » Surface topography
 - » Ocean color
 - Cryosphere

ARTH SCIENCE

» Sea/Land Ice & Snow Cover



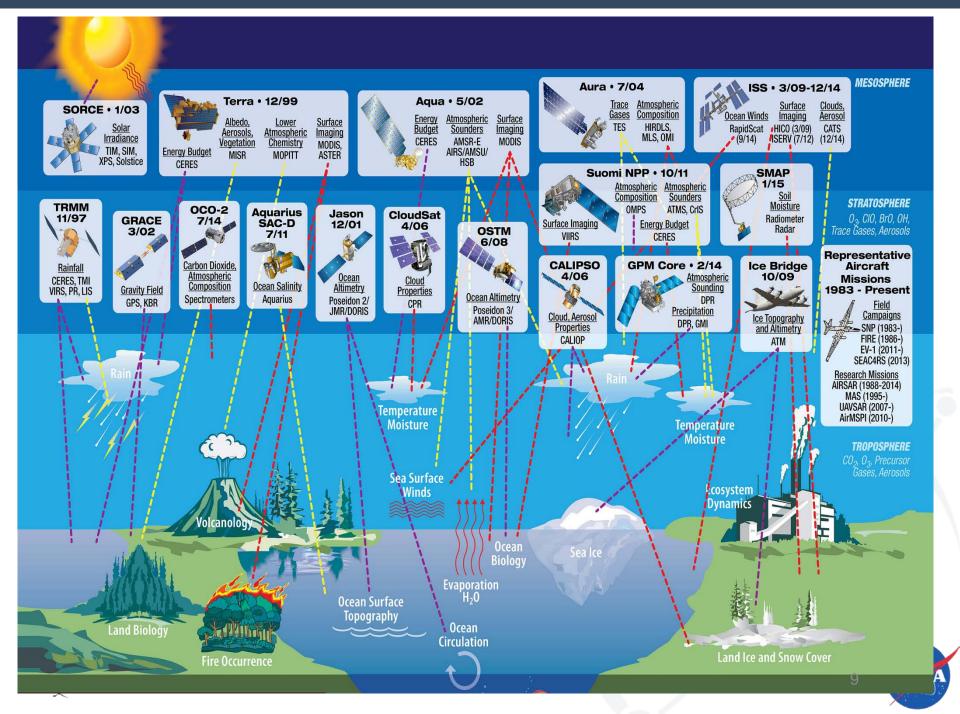
- Human Dimensions
 - » Population & Land Use
 - » Human & Environmental Health
 - » Ecosystems



Data Sources – "Variety"

Туре	Example Missions
Satellite/on-orbit Missions	Terra, Aqua, Aura, Suomi-NPP, SORCE, GPM, TRMM, GRACE, CloudSat, CALIPSO, Aquarius, etc.
Airborne missions	IceBridge, Earth Ventures (5+ missions), UAVSAR, etc.
In Situ Measurement missions	Field campaigns on land (e.g., LBA-ECO) and in the ocean (e.g., SPURS)
Applications support	Near-real time creation and distribution of selected products for applications communities
Earth Science Research support	Research products from ROSES efforts like MEaSUREs. This also includes data from older, heritage missions (prior to EOS Program) that the DAACs rescue – e.g., Nimbus, SeaSat





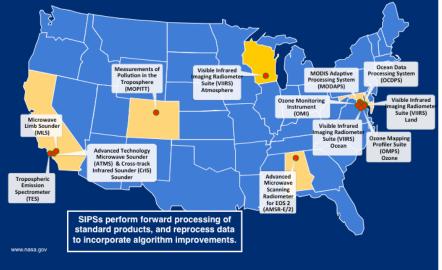
NASA'S EOSDIS

- Earth Science mission data are processed by Science Investigator-led Processing Systems (SIPS) designed for missions and measurements
- Stewardship of Earth Science Data is conducted by Distributed Active Archive Centers (DAACs) that provide **knowledgeable curation** and **sciencediscipline-based support**
- NASA provides high bandwidth network connectivity to support production data flows and community access to data, including access to near real time data
- NASA develop tools for users to obtain *needed* data/information while minimizing burden associated with unwanted data
- NASA engages with multiple US agency efforts to facilitate use of data by broadest possible community with minimal effort and maximal consistency with other data sources



National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Science Investigator-led Processing Systems





Science Investigator-Led Processing Systems (SIPS)

- Data processing system to implement Science Team algorithms/software for production of standard NASA products (L1, L2, L3).
- Work with Science Team members to obtain enhanced, refined, or alternately-developed near real-time algorithms for application and operation usage to meet the needs of NASA's near real-time user community
- Ensure that products meet all Earth Science Data System standards and include appropriate ISO 19115 metadata content, OGC
- Apply cal/val routines and changes to lookup and ancillary data as necessary
- Plan and coordinate resources for re-processing campaigns
- Support quality assessment of the products
- Support special processing requests from the Science Team within scope of the SIPS resources (e.g. field campaigns)
- Transfer products and appropriate documentation on a timely basis to DAACs for public distribution



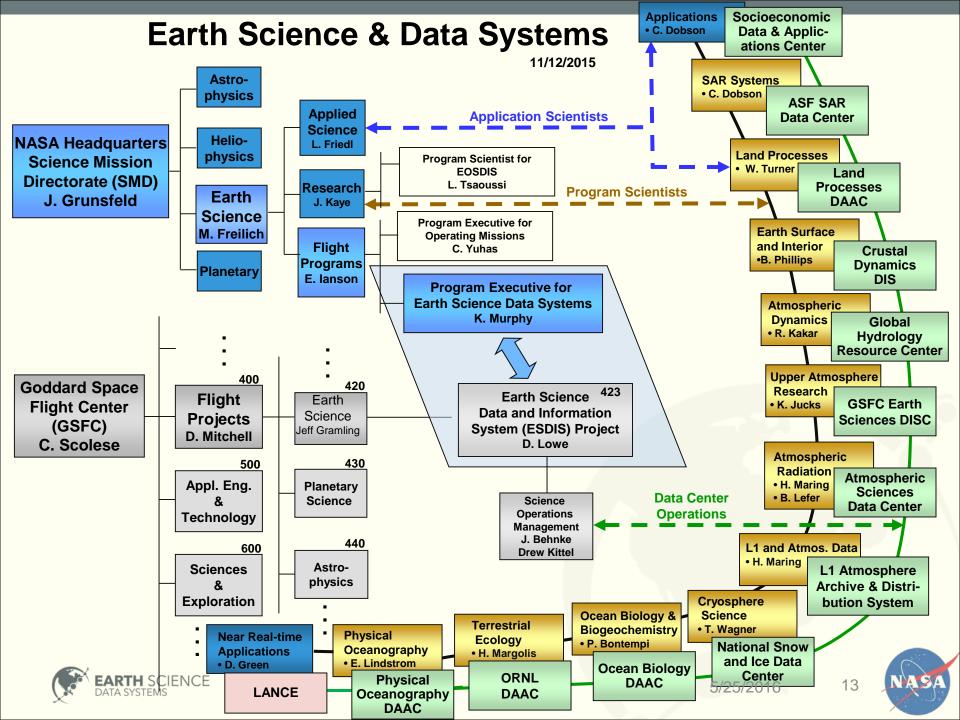


Science Discipline Based Distributed Architecture

- DAACs are located at host organizations that are widely recognized by the science community for their expertise and heritage of experience in the relevant science disciplines.
 - DAACs have a substantial user base that advocate for data, tools and services that enable cutting edge science
- Each DAAC has a User Working Group composed of leaders representing users within their science disciplines
 - Provide guidance in defining DAAC's science goals and data management priorities;
 - Recommend addition (or deletion) of data sets/products in the DAAC holdings
 - Assess and provide feedback on the DAAC's support to the user community needs.
 - Provide recommendations that are specific to the unique requirements of their science disciplines
- Each DAAC has an assigned ESD Program Scientist







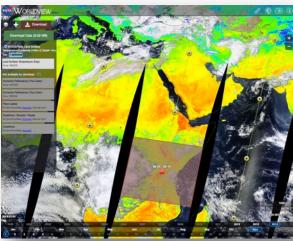
ESDIS Project Manages the Coordination of EOSDIS Activities

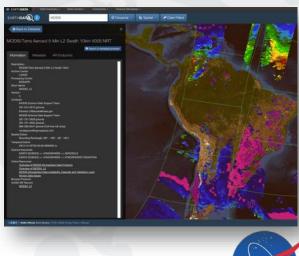
- ESDIS develops and applies standard policies and practices across the DAACs
 - These policies and practices enable interoperability of data sets across multiple disparate science domains with significantly different analysis techniques.
- ESDIS avoids duplication of effort
 - Most ancillary data needed for processing comes from external sources. The GSFC DAAC acquires most of the ancillary data and distributes it to the other DAACs.
- ESDIS coordinates across the DAACs to improve efficiency:
 - Weekly teleconferences with DAACs to share information and coordinate activities;
 - Annual meetings with DAAC Managers and DAAC System Engineers to promote collaboration.
- ESDIS manages the Earth Science Data Systems Working Groups:
 - Bring together DAACs, SIPSs, and peer-review-selected PI-led data system projects (MEaSUREs and ACCESS) to share information and collaborate on projects.
 - These collaborative efforts help to leverage experience and investments across the EOSDIS elements, and avoid duplication of effort.



EOSDIS Infrastructure

- Earthdata: The EOSDIS website https://earthdata.nasa.gov will increase visibility to the interdisciplinary use of data and demonstrate how data are used.
- High Performance Data Search and Discovery
 - Common Metadata Repository (CMR): Provide sub-second search and discovery services across the Sentinel and other EOSDIS holdings.
 - Earthdata Search Client: Data search and order tool <u>https://search.earthdata.nasa.gov</u>
- Imagery and Data Visualization Tools
 - Global Imagery Browse Services (GIBS): full resolution imagery in a community standards-based set of imagery services
 - Worldview: highly responsive interface to explore GIBS imagery and download the underlying data granules <u>https://earthdata.nasa.gov/labs/worldview/</u>
 - **Giovanni**: Quick-start exploratory data visualization and analysis tool
- **EOSDIS Metrics System (EMS):** collects and reports on data ingest, archive, and distribution metrics across EOSDIS
- **Earthdata Infrastructure (EDI DevOps):** platform for requirement management, code development, testing and deployment to operations
- User Support Tool (UST): user relationship management and issue resolution (Kayako)









Understanding User Needs and Assessing Performance

- DAAC User Working Groups Provide assessments and recommendations based on unique DAAC mission requirements
- DAAC Customer Satisfaction
 - Annual Online survey of all DAAC users to evaluate satisfaction and measure performance
 - Performed by CFI Group, the American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI) is the #1 national indicator of customer satisfaction for more than 225 companies and 130 Federal programs
- EOSDIS Metrics System collects complex metrics on ingest, archive and distribution for evaluation of system performance.
 - Enables ESDIS to characterize use of the EOSDIS, and report to NASA Headquarters and OMB.
- User Services Working Group DAAC User Services personnel work together to best service science communities
 - User feedback via Kayako
 - Personal interaction with users



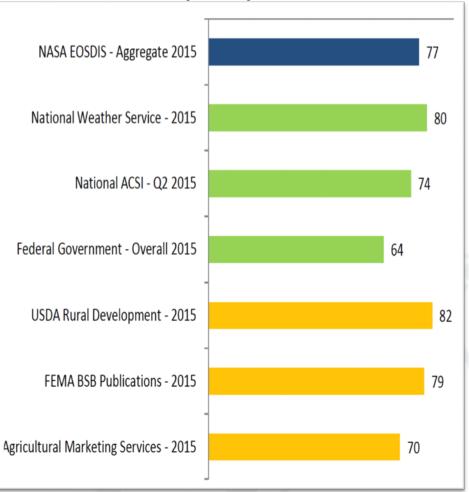


EOSDIS Metrics

Preliminary EOSDIS FY2015 Metrics

Unique Data Products	9,462	
Distinct Users of EOSDIS Data and Services	2.6 M	
Web Site Visits of 1 Minute or more	2.4 M	
Average Daily Archive Growth	16 TB/day	
Total Archive Volume (as of Sept. 30, 2014)	14.6 PB	
End User Distribution Products	1.42 B	
End User Average Daily Distribution Volume	32.1 TB/day	

American Consumer Satisfaction Index (ACSI) FY2015

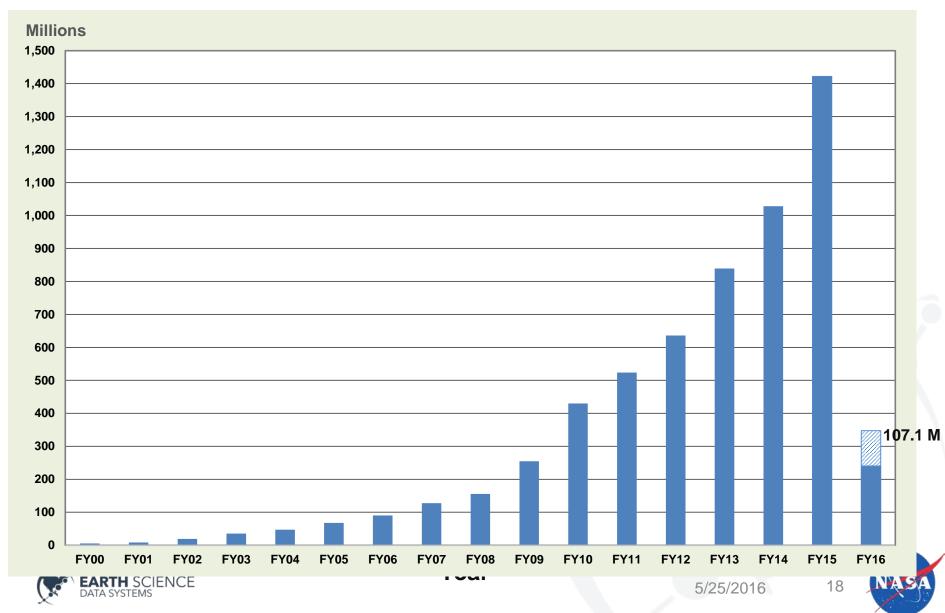






17

EOSDIS Products Delivered: FY00 – Dec.'15



https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov/









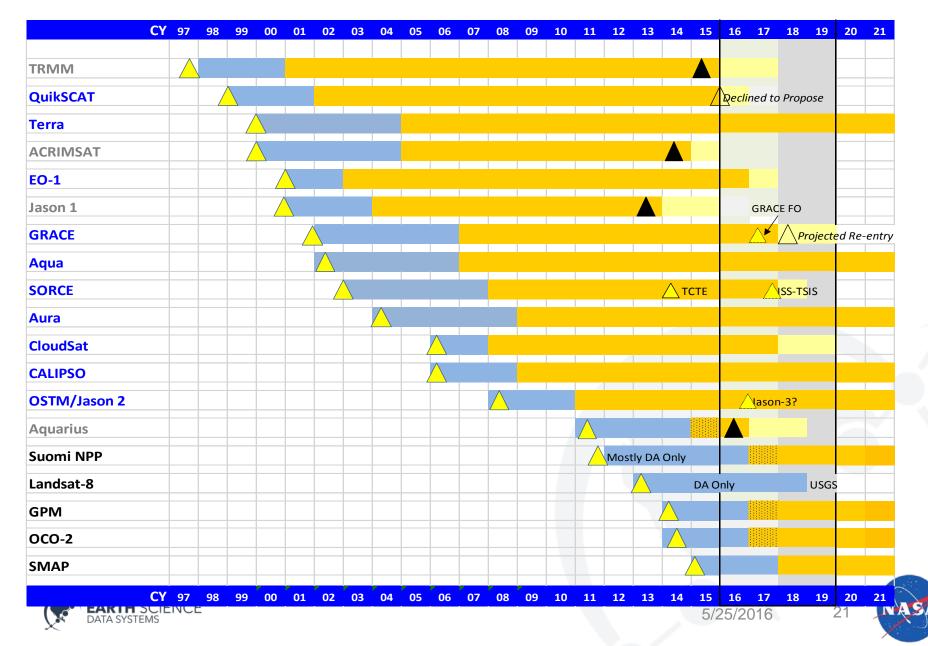
Acronym List

- CALIPSO Cloud-Aerosol Lidar and Infrared Pathfinder Satellite Observations
- DAACS Distributed Active Archive Centers
- GPM Global Precipitation Measurement
- GRACE Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment
- ISS International Space Station
- LBA-ECO Large-Scale Biosphere-Atmosphere Experiment in Amazonia-Ecology
- NPP National Polar-orbiting Partnership
- OCO-2 Orbiting Carbon Observatory-2
- OSTM Ocean Surface Topography Mission
- ROSES Research Opportunities in Space and Earth Sciences
- SAC-D Satélite de Aplicaciones Científicas-D/Satellite for Scientific Applications-D
- SMAP Soil Moisture Active Passive
- SORCE Solar Radiation and Climate Experiment
- SPURS Salinity Processes in the Upper Ocean Regional Study
- TRMM Tropical Rainfall Measuring Mission
- UAVSAR Uninhabited Aerial Vehicle Synthetic Aperture Radar





2015 Senior Review: Funded Mission Extensions







22

International Space Station

SAGE III (CY2016)

ELC-2

ESP-3

AMS

ELC-4

Columbus EF

External Logistics Carriers – ELC-1, ELC-2, ELC-3 External Stowage Platforms – ESP-3 Alpha Magnetic Spectrometer Columbus External Payload Facility Kibo External Payload Facility

RapidSCAT (2014-)

CATS (2015-) HICO (2009-2014) GEDI (2020) ECOSTRESS (2020)

ELC-3

ELC-1

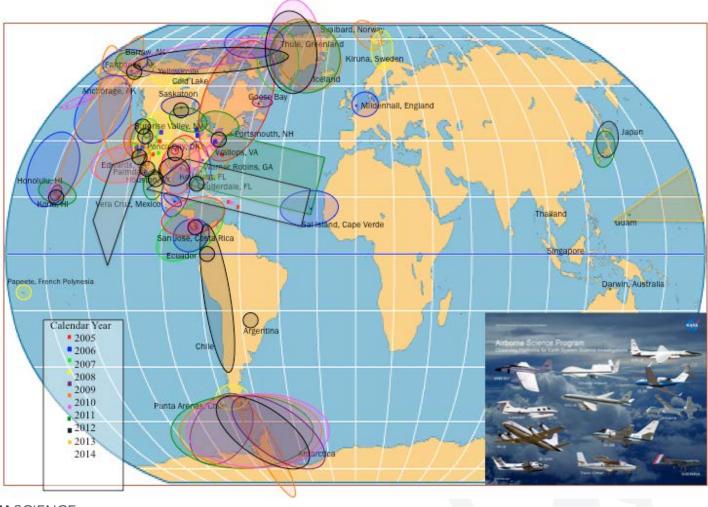
JEMEF

CLARREO Pathfinders (CY2019)

23

LIS (2016)

Airborne Science Program 2005-2014



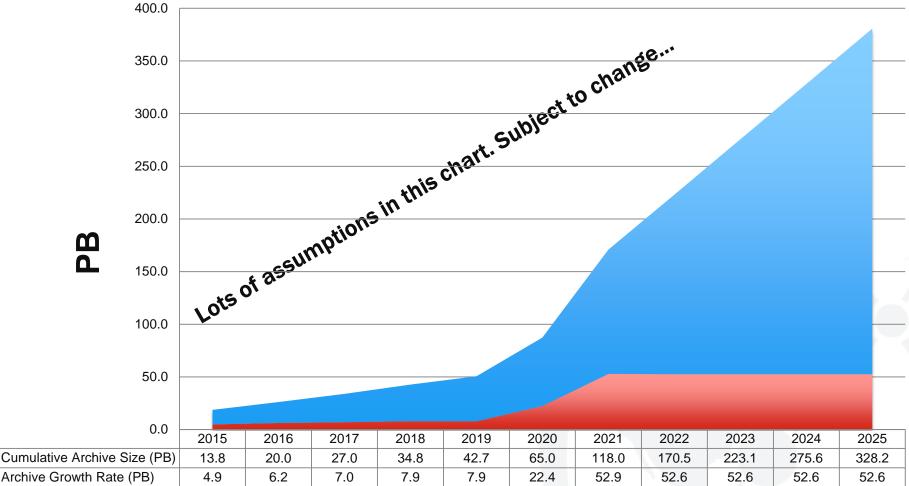




24

EOSDI	S Miss	sion S		t (Esti	mated	2020		
EOSDIS								
OCO-3			Å △ 1/17 7/31/17					
ECOSTRESS-ISS			8/31/17	<u> </u>				
SAGE-III		☆ △ 6/30/16 11/30	/16					
CYGNSS		کم 10/31/16	∕∆ 4/30/17					
ICESat-2			10/31/2	 17 4/30/18				
GRACE FO			2	∑ △ 2/29/18 8/31/18				
ISS-LIS		1/3	A ∆ 31/17 7/31/17					
TSIS-1			7 1/3	∧				
ТЕМРО			∑, 9/30/1	∠ 7 3/31/18				
SWOT						↓ 10/31/20	∆ 4/30/21	
NISAR						\$	 0 6/30/21	
EVS-2: OMG, NAAMES, Atom, Act-America	ORACLES,						very expected at S-2 Missions	
🗴 Data systems 🛧 Launch Readiness Date 🔸 Launch 🛆 Planned Data Release 🔺 Data Released								

EOSDIS Archive Growth <u>Estimate</u> (Prime + Extended)



Archive Growth Rate (PB)

Cumulative Archive Size (PB)



