

Data Access for Jason-2 and Jason-3



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What is NODC?

- NODC was founded in 1961 as part of the Naval Oceanographic Office
 - **One of three national environmental data centers operated by NOAA.**
- NODC holds the world's largest collection of publicly available oceanographic data with approximately 100,000 individually archived data sets.
- A relative latecomer to satellite data.
- Mission to provide scientific stewardship of marine data and information extremely broad - broader than the initial scope of the NASA DAACs: "As data and information management needs of science researchers have become more sophisticated, we have been able to take advantage of maturing information technologies to develop and implement tools and services that help science researchers extract the information they seek from the data they work with."
- Scope is all oceanographic data and information of scientific interest not just NOAA data. (This of course is how we ended up with 100k datasets).
- Policy is to preserve data for 75 years or as long as scientifically significant also somewhat different than the original scope of the NASA DAACs and has given rise to the arrangement seen in GHRSST, where the PO.DAAC serves as the GDAC and NODC serves as the LTSRF.
- However, there is no doubt that the mission of NODC and the mission of the PO.DAAC, in particular, overlap in the area of Ocean Surface Topography – not to mention AVISO. Careful and close coordination is required.



Altimetry User Communities Defined

High volume, Low assistance

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- Jason-2/3 Science Working Teams (SWT): Level of expertise: Highest. SWT members monitor instrument performance, apply calibrations, specify reprocessing requirements and schedule and so on.
- **Ocean Surface Topography Science Team (OSTST):** Level of expertise: high. OSTST members are data users but also data producers. They help define the data formats, products and protocols that should be routinely supported.
- Scientists without subject expertise in altimetry: most agency clients (e.g. NOAA's NCCOS, NMS and HPC), and academics such as ecologists, chemical and biological oceanographers. Level of expertise: low to intermediate. These users often have a high-level understanding of what altimetry can provide but lack the technical skill or familiarity to manipulate the data. They tend to be primary drivers for routine, value-added products such as gridded fields and derived products such as currents and heat content.

Low volume, high level of assistance,

- Non-specialists conducting scientific research or planning: undergraduates, geospatial information system (GIS) users. Level of expertise: low. These users are aware of the existence of satellite altimetry and have some idea of the information it might provide, but often need individual help accessing the data or reformulating it into a product such as a time series or georeferenced image.
- **The general public:** Level of expertise: low to non-existent. These users are often seeking general ocean information and have no prior awareness of satellite altimetry. Sample users: individuals wanting wave height statistics.



Altimetry User Communities in Practice

Jason-2 annual data download volume (est. from 2011/Q1)

over 6,500 users (based on IP address)

3 million files

over 7 Tb or > 700% of the annual volume of new data

- Science Working Teams (SWTs) and Ocean Surface Topography Science Team (OSTST): 3 user queries in past 12 months, primarily when a service outage or product delivery delay occurred.
- Scientists without subject expertise in altimetry: Current examples include the Gulf of Mexico Digital Atlas, a combined federal-state partnership to provide information to support the *Gulf Coast Restoration Support Plan*, NCCOS, NMS, and NHC, with whom we are working to define needs.
- **Non-specialists:** E.g., 50% of user requests to the NODC satellite team in past 12 months have been for information/data in GIS-ready format.
- **The general public:** Sample users: individuals wanting wave height statistics. 5 users in the past 12 months requested "radar information" or wave data.

October 20, 2011



Data Services @ NODC

Existing

Data Discovery services (all files)

•Federal Geospatial Digital Content (FGDC)-compliant metadata published via a Web Accessible Folder (WAF) supporting the NOAA Global Earth Observation - Integrated Data Environment (GEO-IDE) and Geospatial One-Stop (GOS).

•ISO 19115-2 metadata published through a WAF

•Catalog Service for the Web (CSW) through the ArcGIS geoportal

Data Access services - Level 2 data (science data)

₀ftp

₀http

^oOPeNDAP server

".Web Coverage Service (WCS)

". THREDDS Data Server (TDS)

Data Archive services (all files)

•Archival storage in the Comprehensive Large Array-data Stewardship System (CLASS) (provision of versioning, offline backup and redundancy)

•Additional data quality monitoring/notification for delayed-mode Level-2 products



Data Services @ NODC To be deployed in 2012

Data Discovery services (all files)

。 Search and Retrieval via URL (SRU)

Data Access services

- Web Mapping Service (WMS)
- Live Access Server (LAS) Development
 - custom front-end
- 。 ESRI ArcGIS for Server

Data Archive services (all files)

- "Dashboard" monitoring of O/I/GDR quality statistics
- Really Simple Syndication (RSS) notification of missed file delivery into archive



NODC Jason-2 home page

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NODC Jaso	n-2 Archive					
Http://www.nodc.noaa.gov/SatelliteData/Jason2/	Reader 🖒 🔍 Google					
↔ 🛱 🇰 NOAA▼ Google Netflix Google Maps shopping▼ Wikipedia Gapminder	TV Listings Apple Weather					
NOAA NATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHIC DATA CENTER (NODC)						
NOM Intellite an Information Service	NODC • All of NOAA Search					
You are here: NODC Home > Satellite Oceanography Group > NODC Jason-2 Archive						
Satellite NODC Jaso	on-2 Archive					
Latest Data News	Jason-2 News from the Archives					
Introduction	Subscribe to RSS feed [What is RSS?]					
This site contains an overview of the NOAA services being provided by the National Oceanographic Data Center (NODC) for the Jason-2 satellite altimetry mission (note: Jason-2 is also known as the Ocean Surface Topography Mission or OSTM) and for Jason-3, which is scheduled for launch in April, 2014. Background	<u>2011-08-01: OGDR with reduced latency at NODC through directly downloading from</u> <u>DDS/ESPC</u> NODC started to download the OGDRs directly from Data Distribution Server(DSS) at ESPC. We are now replicating the OGDR on data.nodc.noaa.gov within one hour of its appearance on the DDS. 2010-07-01: Drop of Jacon 2 Data on 05 (23 (10 to 05 (24 (10					
The Jason-2 satellite launched 20 June 2008 and is the latest in a series of ocean altimeter missions designed to observe ocean circulation, sea level rise, and wave heights. Earlier altimeter missions include <u>Geosat</u> and <u>Geosat Follow-On</u> satellites, which flew in 1985-1989 and 1998-2000, respectively, and the <u>TOPEX/Poseidon</u> (Jagon-2, Jason-2 is currently flying in what is known as the "reference" orbit. Jason-1 continues to operate today in a similar "interleaved" orbit, offset by approximately 5 days and 0.7 degrees longitude at the equator from Jason-2.	OGDR ssha values between 12:00 UTC on 23-Jun-2010 and 12:00 UTC on 24-Jun-2010 have been set to missing. • <u>2010-03-04: Jason-2 Cycles 57-60 Reprocessed IGDR Data</u> 1752 reprocessed Jason-2 IGDR, S-IGDR, and IGDR-SSHA files, from cycle-057 pass-197 through cycle-060 pass-018, were received from CNES and replaced at CLASS.					
Level-2 X-GDR Data Access	Archive					
HTTP: http://data.nodc.noaa.gov/jason2/ FTP: ftp://ftp.nodc.noaa.gov/pub/data.nodc/jason2/ OPeNDAP: http://data.nodc.noaa.gov/opendap/jason2/ THREDDS: http://data.nodc.noaa.gov/thredds/catalog/jason2/catalog.html OSTM/Jason-2 and Jason-3 Products Handbook	1. <u>Requirements</u> 2. <u>Strateqy</u> 3. <u>Submission Agreement</u> 4. <u>Services</u>					
Quality Monitoring of the Science Data						
For deriving long-term quality measurements on Jason satellite data, we have developed a climate-oriented quality monitoring system. This system uses the Rich Javenton concept developed at NGOC providing a						

quality monitoring system. This system uses the <u>Rich Inventory</u> concept developed at NGDC, providing a searchable database for tracking and discovering data quality, metadata, and data set attributes. A near real time data quality check comprising of 8 statistics calculated on 23 parameters is performed as each Level-2 data file is ingested into NODC's archives.

Quality Monitoring: Jason-2 GDR and IGDR quality monitoring

SOG NODC NOAA CLASS AVHRR SST GODAE MPMC GAC RSMAS GHRSST-PP MCSST NLSST SeaWiFS OAIS AIP SIP DIP GOSTA NPOESS VIIRS OPENDAP DODS LAS HRPT LAC GAC HDF-SDS DMAC PO.DAAC LTSRF CoRTAD

Access Data - Submit Data - Site Map - Intended Use of the Data? - Online Store - Customer Service

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NODC TDS THREDDS Data

Server

Catalog

http://data.nodc.noaa.gov/thredds/catalog/jason2/gdr/gdr_ssha/cycle114/catalog.html

Dataset: cycle114/JA2_GPR_2PTP114_254_20110816_093547_20110816_103200

ID: jason2/gdr/gdr_ssha/cycle114/JA2_GPR_2PTP114_254_20110816_093547_20110816_103200

Access:

- 1. OPENDAP: /thredds/dodsC/jason2/gdr/gdr_ssha/cycle114/JA2_GPR_2PTP114_254_20110816_093547_20110816_103200
- 2. HTTPServer: /thredds/fileServer/jason2/gdr/gdr_ssha/cycle114/JA2_GPR_2PTP114_254_20110816_093547_20110816_103200
- 3. WCS: /thredds/wcs/jason2/gdr/gdr_ssha/cycle114/JA2_GPR_2PTP114_254_20110816_093547_20110816_103200
- 4. WMS: /thredds/wms/jason2/gdr/gdr_ssha/cycle114/JA2_GPR_2PTP114_254_20110816_093547_20110816_103200
- 5. NCML: /thredds/ncml/jason2/gdr/gdr_ssha/cycle114/JA2_GPR_2PTP114_254_20110816_093547_20110816_103200
- 6. UDDC: /thredds/uddc/jason2/gdr/gdr_ssha/cycle114/JA2_GPR_2PTP114_254_20110816_093547_20110816_103200
- 7. ISO: /thredds/iso/jason2/gdr/gdr_ssha/cycle114/JA2_GPR_2PTP114_254_20110816_093547_20110816_103200

Dates:

• 2011-10-11 01:22:31Z (modified)

Viewers:

- NetCDF-Java ToolsUI (webstart)
- Godiva2 (browser-based)

October 20, 2011



NODC Jason-2 data visualization services

Jason-2 Hurricane Irene Real Time Observation Significant Wave Height



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0900 UTC 08/28 • 2100 UTC 08/27 •

1200 UTC 08/27 •

21800 UTC 08/26 0500 UTC 08/26

08/25 1200 UTC 08/25

1800 UTC 08/24

08-24-2011

08-25-2011

920 Miles

0600 UTC 08/24 1200 UTC 08/23 1200 UTC 08/22

08-28-2011

Octol





Radar Altimeter Data Acquisition from RADS



Data selection Output data: Time ✓Latitude ✓ Longitude Sea level anomaly significant wave height



- backscatter coefficient
- wind speed



NODC Jason-2 home page

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You are here	: <u>NODO</u>	C Home > Sate	ellite Oceano	ography Gro	up > NODC Jason-2	2 Archive							
NODC Satellite Oceanography								NODC Jaso	n-2 Archive				
Group	Lates	at Data News							Jas	on-2 News	s from the Archives		
	Intro	oduction						The second	S	Subscribe to	o RSS feed [<u>What is</u>	<u>RSS7</u>]	
	This site contains an overview of the NOAA services being provided by the National Oceanographic Data Center (NODC) for the Jason-2 satellite altimetry mission (note: Jason-2 is also known as the Ocean Surface Topography Mission or OSTM) and for Jason-3, which is scheduled for launch in April, 2014.							I latency at NODC through directly downloading fro DRs directly from Data Distribution Server(DSS) at ESP in data.nodc.noaa.gov within one hour of its appearance	<u>m</u> 2. 3 on				
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	The Jason-2 satellite launched 20 June 2008 and is the latest in a series of ocean altimeter missions designed to observe ocean circulation, sea level rise, and wave heights. Earlier altimeter missions include <u>Geosat</u> and <u>Geosat Follow-On</u> satellites, which flew in 1985-1989 and 1998-2000, respectively, and the <u>TOPEX/Poseidon</u> (1992-2005) and <u>Jason-1</u> (2001-present) missions, which were launched into the same orbit now occupied by Jason-2. Jason-2 is currently flying in what is known as the "reference" orbit. Jason-1 continues to operate today in a similar "interleaved" orbit, offset by approximately 5 days and 0.7 degrees longitude at the equator					• <u>2</u> 0 h 1 t	OGDC ssha values between 12:00 UTC on 23-Jun-2010 and 12:00 UTC on 24-Jun-2010 have been set to missing. OGDC-03-04: Jason-2 Cycles 57-60 Reprocessed IGDR Data 1752 reprocessed Jason-2 IGDR, S-IGDR, and IGDR-SSHA files, from cycle-057 pass-197 through cycle-060 pass-018, were received from CNES and replaced at CLASS.						
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Quality monitoring of O/I/GDRs

- •Sea surface height anomaly
- •Ku-band significant wave height
- •Altimeter wind speed
- •Difference between altimeter and radiometer wind speeds
- •Radiometer wet tropospheric correction
- •Difference between the radiometer and model wet tropospheric corrections

COMPUTED, PUBLISHED and MONITORED through:

- 1. LAS server visualization of the QA statistics at NODC and public access to the NetCDF-format statistical values robust and simple. NODC Jason-3 Real-time QA assurance homepage.
- 2. NODC Jason-3 RSS Feed of operational status and automated notification service if any predefined conditions met (e.g., to Project Scientist and/or Systems or Archive and Access Engineers)

Quality monitoring of O/I/GDRs

Jason-2 GDR/IGDR Da

- http://www.nodc.noaa.gov/SatelliteData/Jason2/ga.html
 - NOAA▼ Google Netflix Google Maps shopping▼ Wikipedia Gapminder

NATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHIC DATA CENTER (NODC)

You are here: NODC Home > Satellite Oceanography Team > NODC Jason-2 Archive > GDR/IGDR Data Quality Monitoring

NODC Satellite Oceanography

Jason-2 Geophysical Data Record (GDR) and Interim GDR Data Quality Monitoring

The data quality monitoring (DQM) system developed by the satellite oceanography team at NODC is based on the concept of a Rich Inventory developed by the Enterprise Data Systems Group at the National Geophysical Data Center (NGDC). The principle concept of a Rich Inventory is to calculate statistics for selected parameters as files are received and ingested into the archive, store them in a database, and make them available to users and managers of the archive. A "granule" is the smallest data unit over which statistics are calculated - in this case, one pass (half-orbit) of the Jason-2 satellite. Thus, the DQM produces 254 statistical estimates per cycle, one for each pass.

Below are some representative statistics calculated from the selected parameters in a granule as it is ingested into NODC's archive. Parameters we monitor include sea surface height anomaly, Ku-band significant wave height, altimeter wind speed, the difference between altimeter and radiometer wind speeds, the radiometer water vapor content, and the difference between the the radiometer and model wet tropospheric corrections.

Take me to the Data Quality Monitoring Interface

GDR Granule Statistics	IGDR Granule Statistics
GDR Sea Surface Height Anomaly Total observational number	IGDR Seo Surface Height Anomaly Total observational number
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Total observational number over 3-Sigmo edited	Total observational number over 3-Signa edited
	Wess (unitm)
Totol number filled by default volue	3000 3000
Total number of extreme values (>1.5m or <-1.5m)	Total number of extreme values (>1.5m or <-1.5m)
(click for a larger view)	(click for a larger view)

Statistics for other parameters:

- Significant wave height (Ku Band): GDR; IGDR
- Altimeter wind speed: GDR; IGDR

Anomaly

- Difference between radiometer wet tropospheric and model correction: GDR; IGDR
- Difference between altimeter and radiometer wind speed: GDR; IGDR
- Radiometer water vapor content: <u>GDR</u>; <u>IGDR</u>

Latest GDR Sea Surface Height Latest IGDR Sea Surface Height Anomaly (gridded to 3.0x1.0 longitude/latitude) (3.0x1.0 longitude/latitude)



Observations for other parameters:

- Significant wave height (Ku Band): GDR; IGDR
- Altimeter wind speed: GDR; IGDR
- Difference between radiometer wet tropospheric and model correction: GDR; IGDR
- Difference between altimeter and radiometer wind speed: GDR; IGDR
- Radiometer water vapor content: GDR; IGDR

Observations gridded to 0.25x0.25 longitude/latitude:

- Sea surface height anomaly: GDR; IGDR
- Significant wave height (Ku Band): <u>GDR</u>; <u>IGDR</u>
- Altimeter wind speed: <u>GDR</u>; IGDR
- Difference between radiometer wet tropospheric and model correction: GDR; IGDR
- Difference between altimeter and radiometer wind speed: GDR; IGDR
- Radiometer water vapor content: GDR; IGDR





Quality monitoring of O/I/GDRs

Jason-2 GDR/IGDR Da

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- NOAA Google Netflix Google Maps shopping Wikipedia Gapminder

NATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHIC DATA CENTER (NODC)

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NODC

Satellite

Oceanography

You are here: <u>NODC Home</u> > <u>Satellite Oceanography Team</u> > <u>NODC Jason-2 Archive</u> > GDR/IGDR Data Quality Monitoring

Jason-2 Geophysical Data Record (GDR) and Interim GDR Data Quality Monitoring

The data quality monitoring (DQM) system developed by the satellite oceanography team at NODC is based on the concept of a Rich Inventory developed by the Enterprise Data Systems Group at the National Geophysical Data Center (NGDC). The principle concept of a Rich Inventory is to calculate statistics for selected parameters as files are received and ingested into the archive, store them in a database, and make them available to users and managers of the archive. A "granule" is the smallest data unit over which statistics are calculated – in this case, one pass (half-orbit) of the Jason-2 satellite. Thus, the DQM produces 254 statistical estimates per cycle, one for each pass.

Below are some representative statistics calculated from the selected parameters in a granule as it is ingested into NODC's archive. Parameters we monitor include sea surface height anomaly, Ku-band significant wave height, altimeter wind speed, the difference between altimeter and radiometer wind speeds, the radiometer water vapor content, and the difference between the the radiometer and model wet tropospheric corrections.

Take me to the Data Quality Monitoring Interface

GDR Granule Statistics	IGDR Granule Statistics
GDR Sea Surface Height Anomaly Total observational number	IGDR Sea Surface Height Anomoly Total observational number
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Wess (unit m)	Mann (witm)
Total number filled by default value	3000 Total number filled by defealt value 3000
Table number of extreme values (>1.5m or <-1.5m)	Total number of extreme values (>1.5m or <=1.5m)
(click for a larger view)	(click for a larger view)

Statistics for other parameters:

- Significant wave height (Ku Band): <u>GDR; IGDR</u>
- Altimeter wind speed: <u>GDR</u>; <u>IGDR</u>

Latest GDR Sea Surface Height

Anomaly

(gridded to 3.0x1.0 longitude/latitude)

- Difference between radiometer wet tropospheric and model correction: <u>GDR</u>; <u>IGDR</u>
- Difference between altimeter and radiometer wind speed: <u>GDR</u>; <u>IGDR</u>
- Radiometer water vapor content: <u>GDR</u>; <u>IGDR</u>

Latest IGDR Sea Surface Height Anomaly (3.0x1.0 longitude/latitude)



Observations for other parameters:

- Significant wave height (Ku Band): <u>GDR; IGDR</u>
- · Altimeter wind speed: GDR; IGDR
- Difference between radiometer wet tropospheric and model correction: GDR; IGDR
- Difference between altimeter and radiometer wind speed: GDR; IGDR
- Radiometer water vapor content: <u>GDR</u>; <u>IGDR</u>

Observations gridded to 0.25x0.25 longitude/latitude:

- Sea surface height anomaly: <u>GDR</u>; <u>IGDR</u>
- Significant wave height (Ku Band): <u>GDR; IGDR</u>
- Altimeter wind speed: <u>GDR</u>; <u>IGDR</u>
- Difference between radiometer wet tropospheric and model correction: GDR; IGDR
- Difference between altimeter and radiometer wind speed: <u>GDR</u>; <u>IGDR</u>
- Radiometer water vapor content: <u>GDR</u>; <u>IGDR</u>





Dashboard monitoring (planned)



Take me to the <u>GDR</u> \rightarrow





Dashboard monitoring (planned)

Jason-3 IGDR – SLA Cycle 278

Take me to the <u>GDR</u> \rightarrow







Dashboard monitoring (planned)

Jason-3 IGDR – SLA Cycle 278

Take me to the <u>GDR</u> \rightarrow









Data Access for Jason-2 and Jason-3

Thank you for your time and attention!

October 20, 2011



Spare slides follow



NODC Service Provision Model





NJGS Data Quality Monitoring System: NODC QMS and Rich Inventory

Jason-2/3 Rich Inventory (JRI) is a granule metadata management and quality monitoring tool, developed as a NODC/NGDC collaboration. JRI provides:

- A database management mechanism for tracking data quality, metadata, and data set attributes. Smallest segment of data monitored = "granule".
- Tracks eight QA statistics and attributes for over 20 Jason-2 parameters for both IGDR and GDR data, and makes the results available to data manager and public users via a web interface in both graphical and numerical representations.
- Performs an immediate quality check when granules are ingested into NODC's archives.



Rich Inventory System: Interface at NGDC RI Database

Entrance webpage

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Metadata ID G	OV NOAA CLASS J2-XGDR				SASON-:	2 GDR Rich Inventory Pa	+		
Description Q Last Update 20	ruality Monitor the JASON-2 Final Geophyrical Data B 010-01-06 10:59:01 0	lecord (GDR) Granule Data				WIST: JAS	SON-2 GDF	R Rich Inventory Parameter	Time Series
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Granule I	vpe Parameters				Parameter:	1 💌 Rows 💌			
Name	Standard Name	Long Name	Description Units Precis	tion Last Update	Statistic:	1 🔽 Columns 🔽			
swh_c	Sea surface wave significant height	C band corrected significant waveheight	m	2009-09-03 08:20:54.0	Date	s (yyyy-MM-dd)			
mean_topography	v Mean topography above geoid	Mean dynamic topography above geoid	m	2008-06-03 14:10:49.0	set start ud				
sig0_c	Surface backwards scattering coefficient of radar way	e C band corrected backscatter coefficient	dB	2009-09-03 08:20:54.0	set end dat	e			
tb_340	Surface brightness temperature	34 GHz main beam brightness temperature	ĸ	2009-09-03 08:20:54.0	Refresh				
wind_speed_alt	Wind speed	Altimeter wind speed	m/s	2008-06-03 14:10:49.0					
tb_238	Surface brightness temperature	23.8 GHz main beam brightness temperature	K	2009-09-03 08:20:54.0	Parameter:	ated 100		JASON-2 GDR:	C band corrected AGC
agc_c	Automatic gain control	C band corrected AGC	dB	2008-06-03 14:10:49.0	C band com	CIEL AGC	~	47.5	
wind_speed_rad	Wind speed	Radiometer wind speed	m/s	2008-06-03 14:10:49.0				45.0	
iono_corr_alt_ku	Altimeter range correction due to ionosphere	Altimeter ionospheric correction on Ku band	m	2009-09-03 08:20:54.0				42.5	
geoid	Geoid height above reference ellipsoid	Geoid height	m	2008-06-03 14:10:49.0				40.0	
bathymetry	bathymetry	ocean depth/land elevation	m	2008-06-03 14:10:49.0				37.5	a daha ku da ku da ku da ku
tb_187	Surface brightness temperature	18.7 GHz main beam brightness temperature	K	2009-09-03 08:20:54.0					v strati an ca ludidal - e stali il mi
mean sea surface	e Mean sea surface height	Mean sea surface height above reference ellipsoi	id m	2009-09-03 08:20:54.0				S S S	
swh ku	Sea surface wave significant height	Ku band corrected significant waveheight	m	2009-09-03 08:20:54.0				B 32.5 1	
rad liquid water	Atmosphere cloud liquid water content	Radiometer liquid water content	kg/m^2	2008-06-03 14:10:49.0				W 30.0	
age_ku	Automatic gain control	Ku band corrected AGC	dB	2008-06-03 14:10:49.0				27.5 -	
sig0 ku	Surface backwards scattering coefficient of radar way	e Ku band corrected backscatter coefficient	dB	2009-09-03 08:20:54.0				25.0	r Faladila an tar tal th
sea state bias ki	u Sea surface height bias due to sea surface roughness	Sea state bias correction in Ku band	m	2009-09-03 08:20:54.0				22.5	
ssha	Sea surface height above sea level	Sea surface height anomaly	m	2009-09-03 08:20:54.0				20.0	
sea state bias c	Sea surface height bias due to sea surface roughness	Sea state bias correction in C band	m	2009-09-03 08:20:54.0				17.5	rada er er
rad_water_vapor	Atmosphere water vapor content	Radiometer water vapor content	kg/m^2	2008-06-03 14:10:49.0				Sep-2008 Jan-2009	May-2009 Sen-2009 Jan-2010 May-201
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October 20, 2011