



# NOAA-20 VIIRS Enterprise Cloud Top Height (ACHA) Provisional Maturity

October 2, 2018

**VIIRS Cloud Height Team**

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William Straka (CIMSS/ASSISTT)



# Executive Summary



- NDE ACHA cloud top products were evaluated both visually and quantitatively with other products
- Visually inspections reveal issues such as missing granules due to NDE processing and cloud mask problems
- A known issue of unrealistic cloud top height and pressure was fixed within the NDE system with the implementation of v2r0 (currently in I&T)
- Quantitatively assessment against CALIPSO/CALIOP and NASA MODIS indicate for single layer clouds with known phase, all three cloud top products (height, temperature and pressure) meet requirement
- **The cloud team recommends provisional maturity**



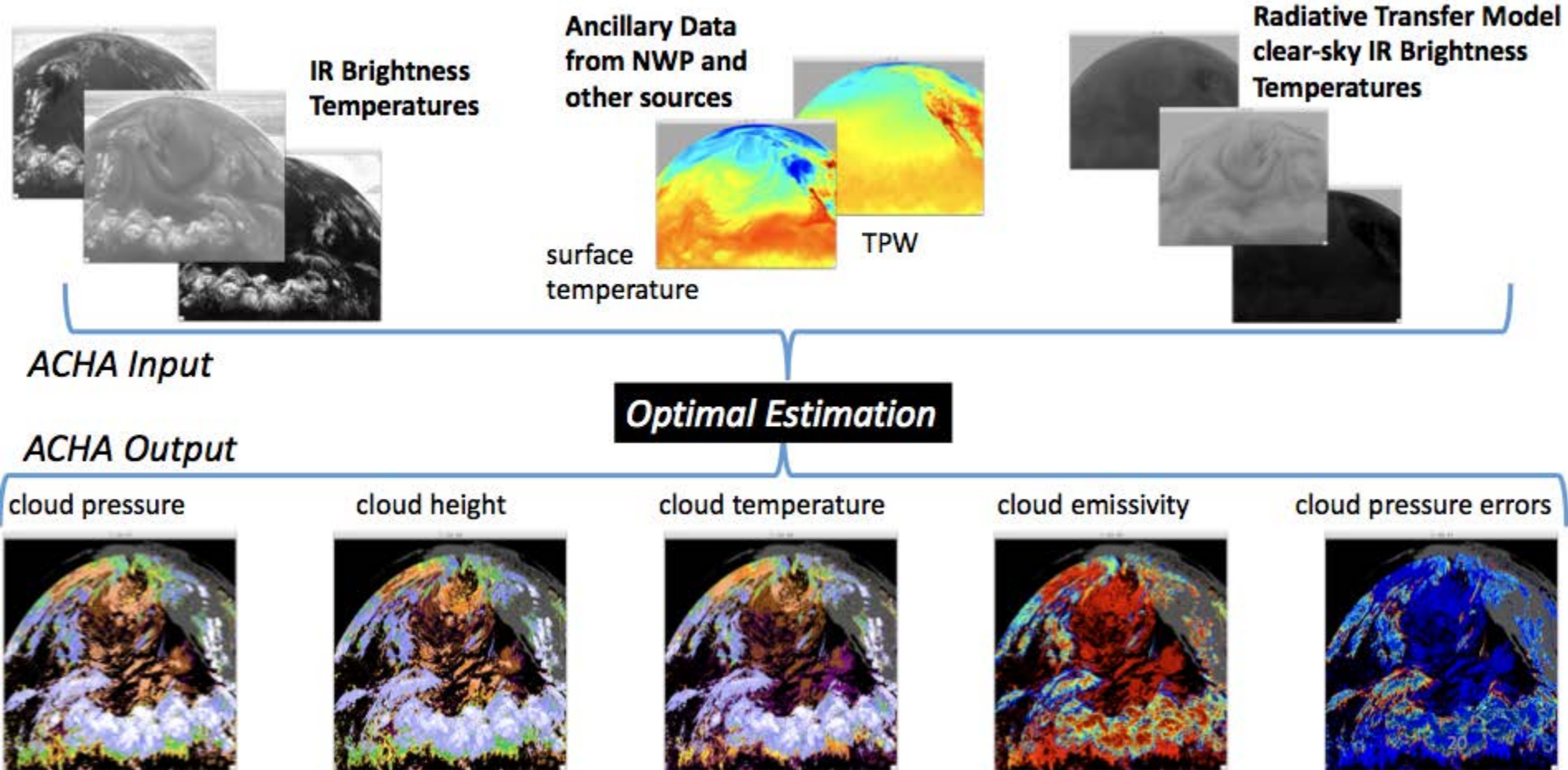
# Specs Requirement for Cloud Top Products



- CTT = Cloud-top Temperature
- CTH = Cloud-top Height
- CTP = Cloud-top Pressure

Attributes	Requirement (accuracy = precision)
CTT	6K when $\tau \geq 1$ , 12K when $\tau < 1$
CTH	1km when $\tau \geq 1$ , 2km when $\tau < 1$
CTP	100 hPa when $\tau \geq 1$ , 200 hPa when $\tau < 1$

# How AWG CLOUD HEIGHT (ACHA) Works

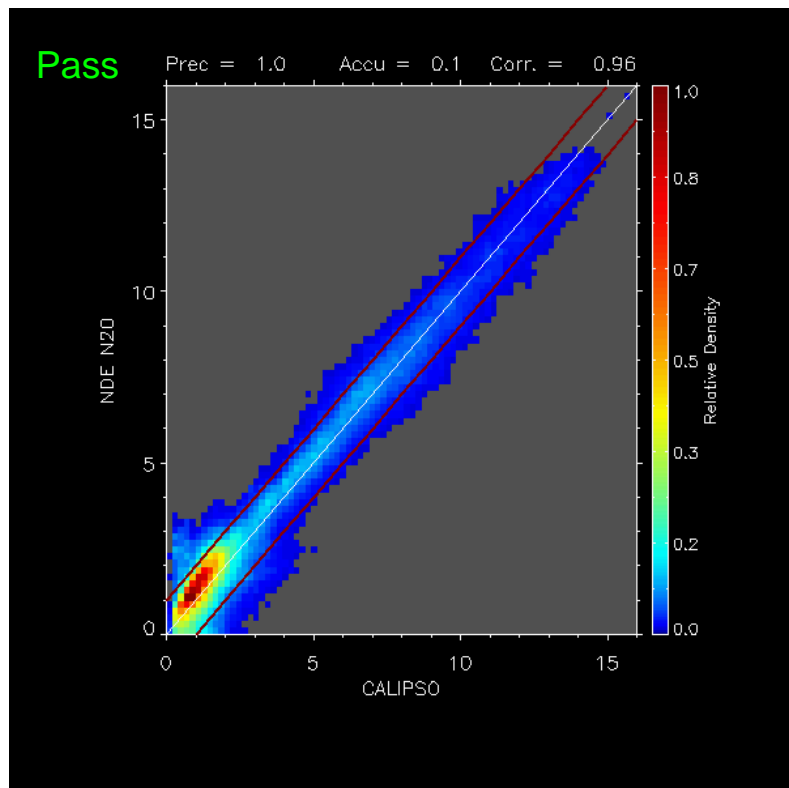




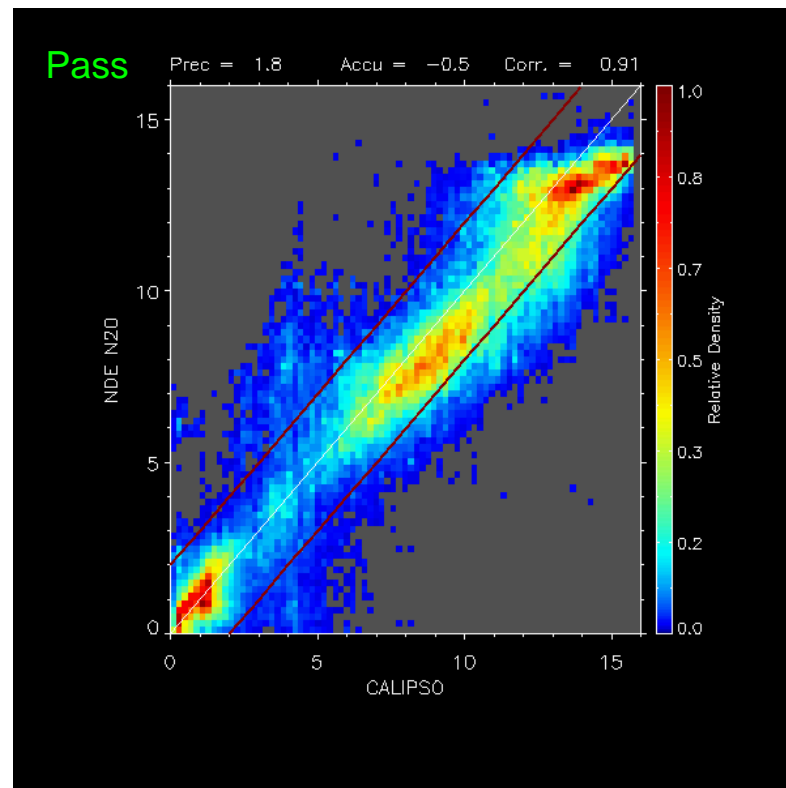
# Unrealistic Height Values



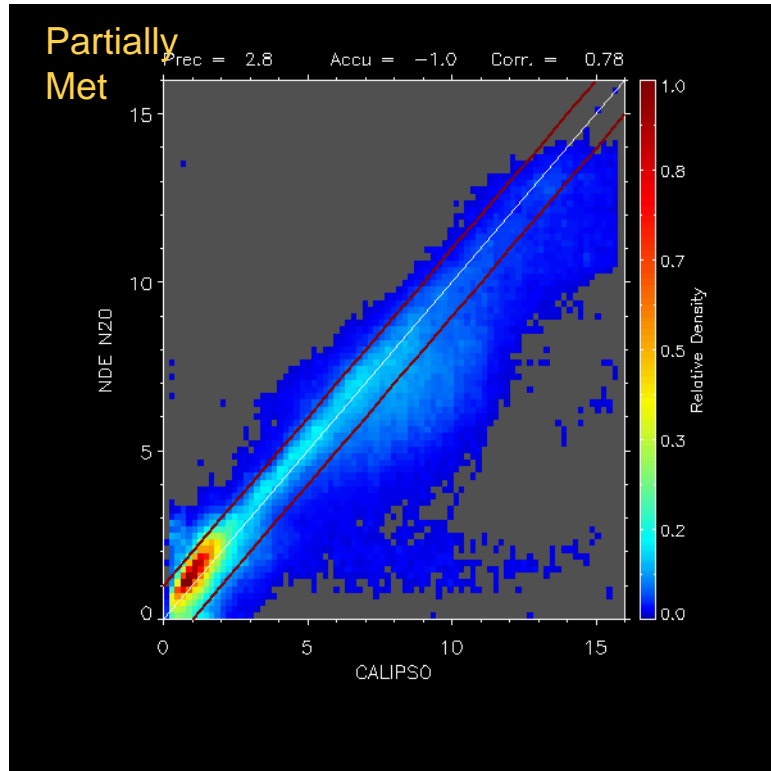
- We are still seeing extreme unreasonable values for cloud height and pressure, for example, CTH > 1,000,000 meters and negative cloud pressure. However, the cloud temperature for those pixels are reasonable.
- This is mostly likely due to bad NWP profiles as cloud temperature is retrieved first and height and pressure are derived using NWP profiles.
- A constraint has been added to ACHA (implemented in v2r0) to fix this issue.



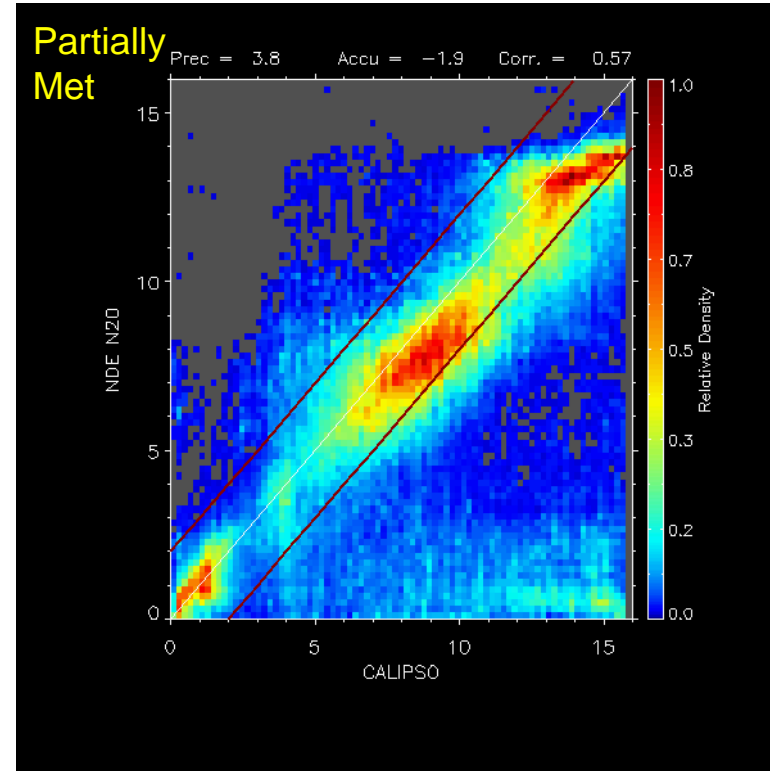
COT  $\geq 1$



COT  $< 1$



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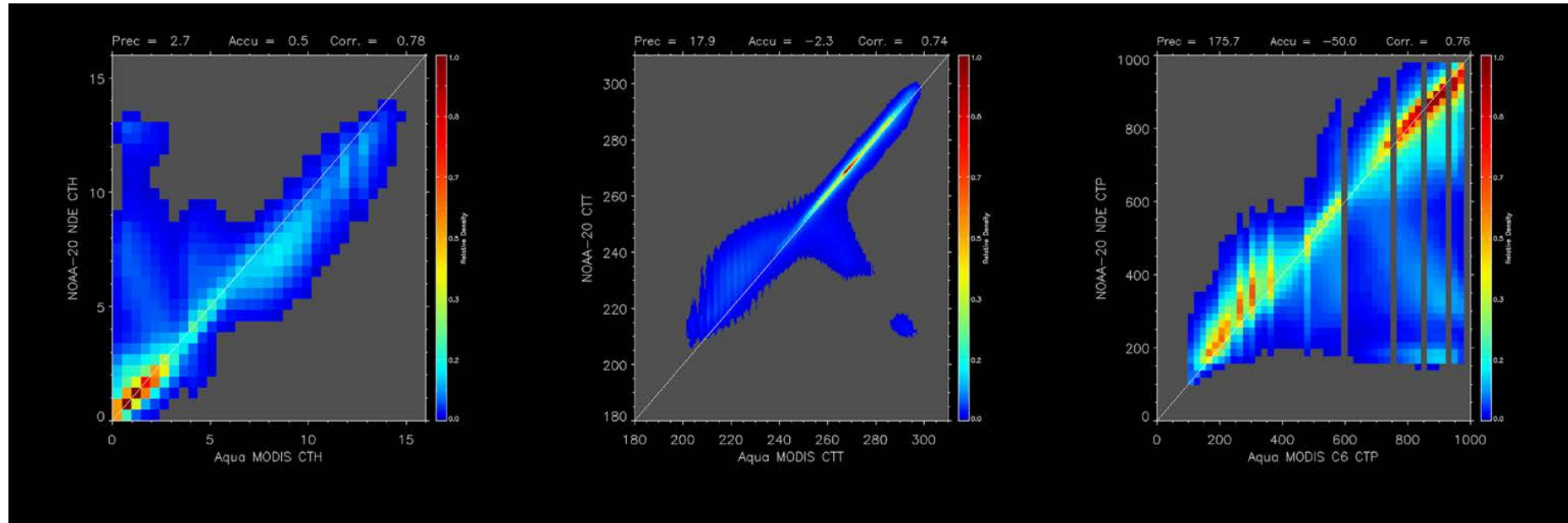


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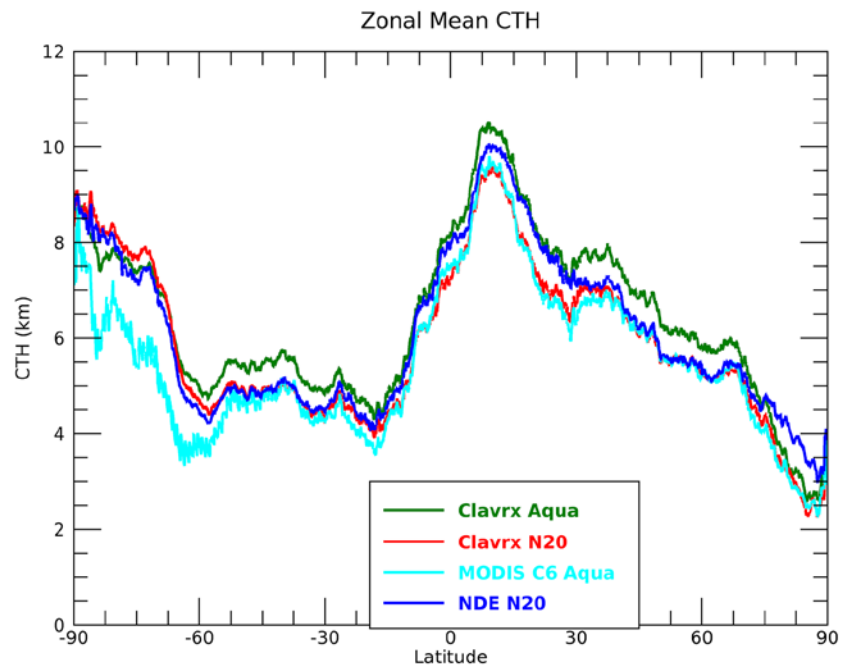
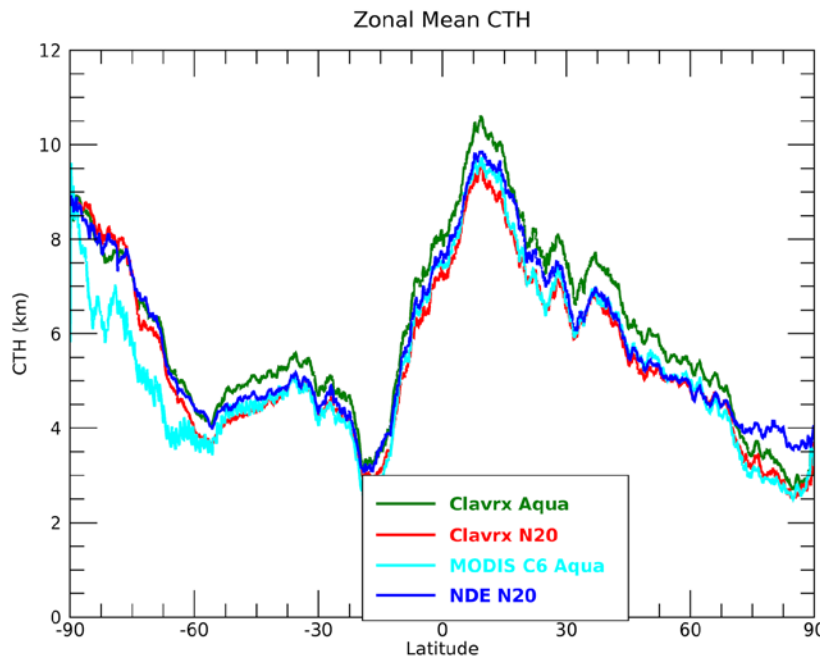
### CTH

### CTT

### CTP







- Zonal plots computed from 12 days of ACHA products as well as NASA MODIS.
- The zonal mean patterns show reasonably well consistency



# AMV Validation Statistics (from Daniels/Key)



## NPP VIIRS Winds vs. Radiosondes July 5-29, 2018

## NOAA-20 VIIRS Winds vs. Radiosondes July 5-29, 2018

100_1000mb	90S - 90N	25N - 90N	25S - 25N	25S - 90S
Accuracy	5.79	5.79	0.00	0.00
Precision	3.58	3.58	0.00	0.00
Speed Bias	1.03	1.03	0.00	0.00
Speed	20.44	20.44	0.00	0.00
Sample	4668	4668	0	0

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Observed  
Accuracy: 5.79-5.99 m/s  
Precision: 3.58-3.64 m/s  
Requirements:  
Accuracy: 7.5 m/s  
Precision: 4.2 m/s

NPP VIIRS winds generated at OSPO

NOAA-20 VIIRS winds generated at STAR. Statistics include only VIIRS winds at 12Z. NOAA-20 VIIRS Winds/Raob co-location files being reprocessed for the month of July to include 00Z matchups



# Pathway to Full Maturity



- We expect to apply the same activities to be conducted for Full Maturity:
  - We continue to gather an archive of golden days where we save SDRs and EDRs spread from June 2018. This collection is ongoing.
  - We hope to continue to engage the teams and continue application-specific analysis.
  - ACHA updates from JPSS-RR (use of CrIS/NUCAPS) will be implemented when possible. These include allowing ACHA to detect multilayer situations.

# Full Briefing



# Outline



- ACHA Status in NDE
- Evaluation of the ACHA
- Provisional Maturity Conclusions
- Path Forward to Full Validation
- Future Plans



# NDE/STAR VIIRS ACHA Production Status



Algorithm	Suomi NPP	NOAA-20
<p><b>February 2018 DAP w/o April patch (missing granules)</b></p> <p>August 2017 Science Code delivery <b>(v1r2)</b></p>	<p><b>NDE</b> Currently in Operations since 1200 UTC on 13 August 2018</p>	<p><b>NDE</b> In I&amp;T since 28 March, 2018 until 28 September</p>
<p><b>August 2018 DAP</b></p> <p>February 2018 Science Code delivery <b>(v2r0)</b></p>	<p><b>STAR</b> Systematic production since June, 2018</p> <p><b>NDE</b> I&amp;T on as of 28 September, 2018</p>	<p><b>STAR</b> Systematic production since June, 2018</p> <p><b>NDE</b> I&amp;T on as of 28 September, 2018</p>
<p><b>Jan/Feb 2019 DAP</b></p> <p>August 2018 Science Code delivery <b>(v2r1)</b></p>	<p><b>Delivery and development in progress</b></p> <p>Delivery schedule provided by ASSISTT</p>	<p><b>Delivery and development in progress</b></p> <p>Delivery schedule provided by ASSISTT</p>



# Evaluation Methodology

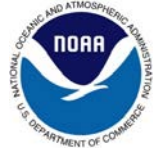


We have chosen independent sources of cloud height products that provide qualitative and quantitative analysis of the performance.

We also compare to non-NDE generation cloud height data to diagnose NDE-specific issues.

Our Specific Evaluation Methodology applied here:

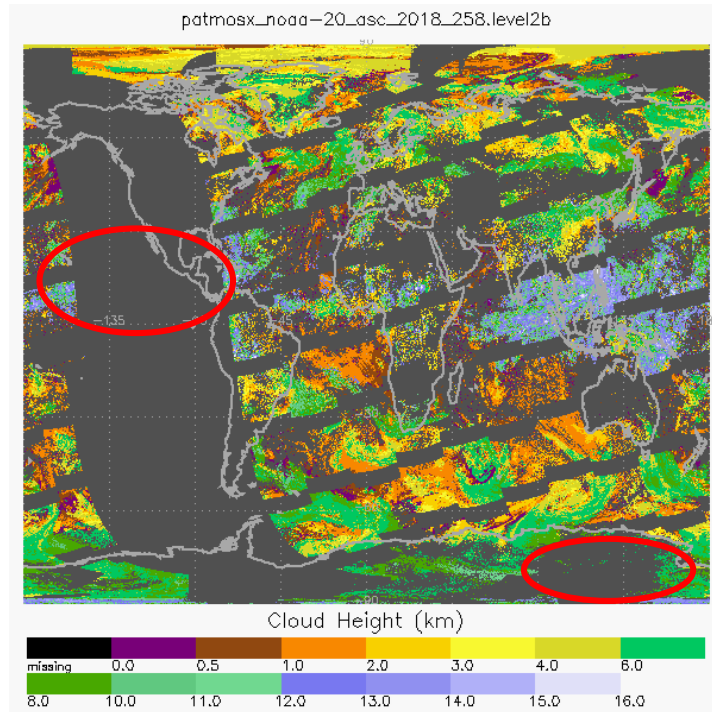
1. Visual inspection of NDE ACHA against CLAVR-x ACHA
1. Validation against NASA CALIPSO/CALIOP
1. Validation against NASA MODIS MYD06



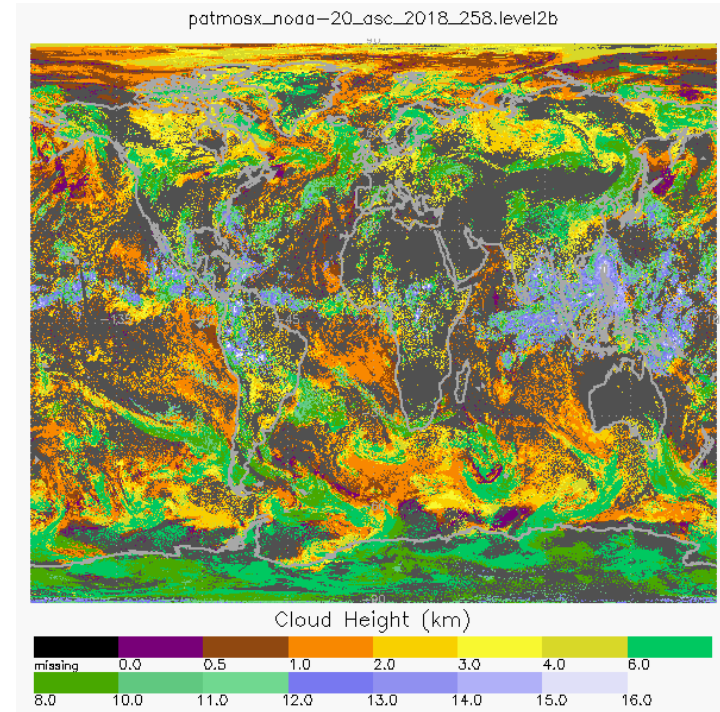
# Visual Comparisons with CLAVR-x ACHA



NDE NOAA-20

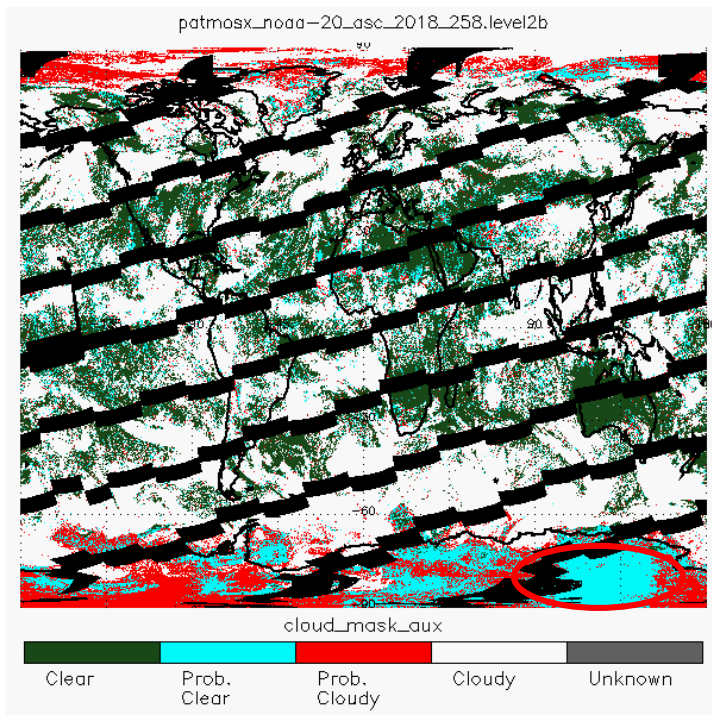


Clavr-x NOAA-20

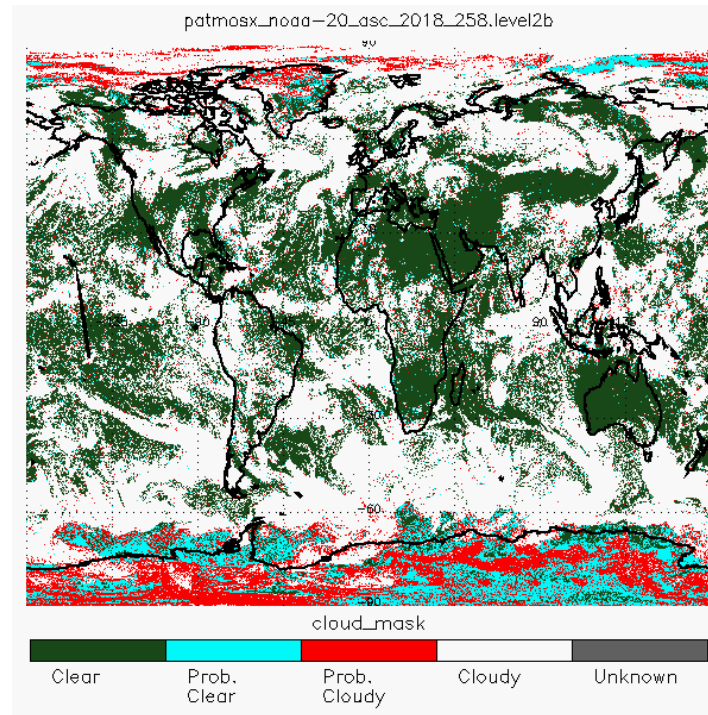


NDE processing issue causes more missing data in ACHA compared to cloud mask.

NDE NOAA-20



Clavr-x NOAA-20



Cloud Mask differences also affect ACHA production.



# Unrealistic Height Values



- We are still seeing extreme unreasonable values for cloud height and pressure, for example, CTH > 1,000,000 meters and negative cloud pressure. However, the cloud temperature for those pixels are reasonable.
- This is mostly likely due to bad NWP profiles as cloud temperature is retrieved first and height and pressure are derived using NWP profiles.
- A constraint has been added to ACHA (implemented in v2r0) to fix this issue.



# Conclusions from Visual Comparisons



<b>Issue</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Less retrievals in Polar	This is partially a cloud mask issue
Missing granules	This is a PDA issue and will be resolved in the June 2018 DAP (will be in Ops ~end 2018).
Bad cloud height and pressure values	Due to bad NWP profiles, this should be fixed in v2r0



# Provisional Validation



# Specs Requirement for Cloud Top Products



- CTT = Cloud-top Temperature
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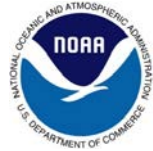
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# Data Used in this Analysis

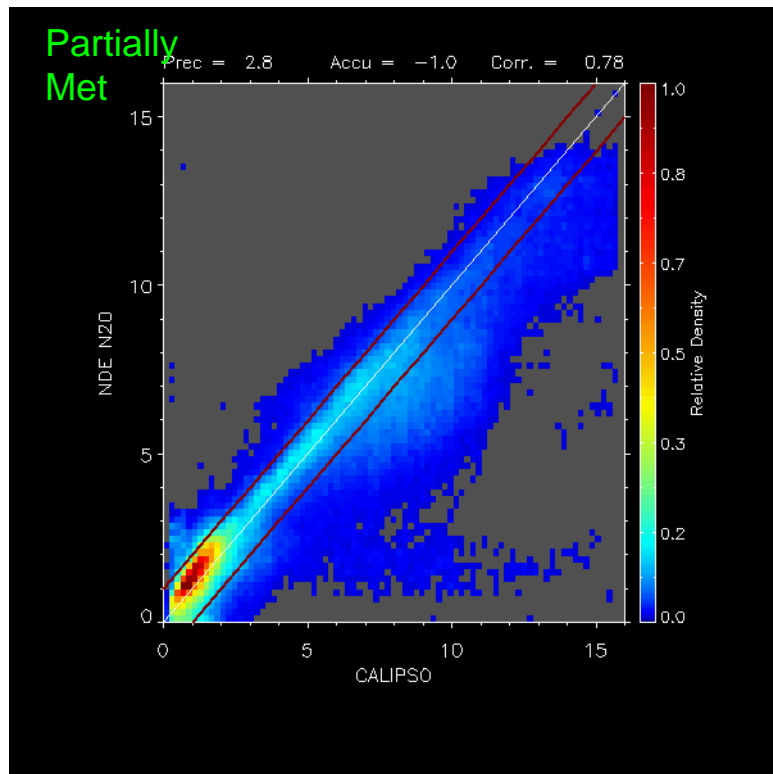


- NOAA-20 NDE v1r2 from 14 days in June and July, 10 days in August and September, 2018
- NOAA-20 CLAVR-x from 14 days in June and July, 10 days in August and September, 2018.
- NASA AQUA/MODIS from 6 days in June and July, 6 days in August and September, 2018.
- NASA CALIPSO from 15 days in June and July, 4 days in August and September, 2018.

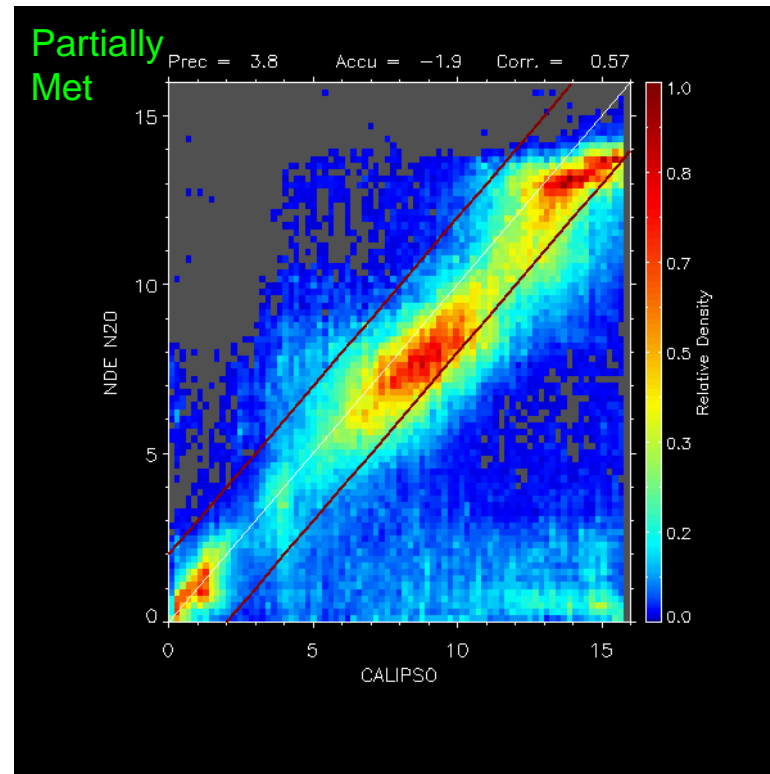


# Comparison to CALIPSO/CALIOP

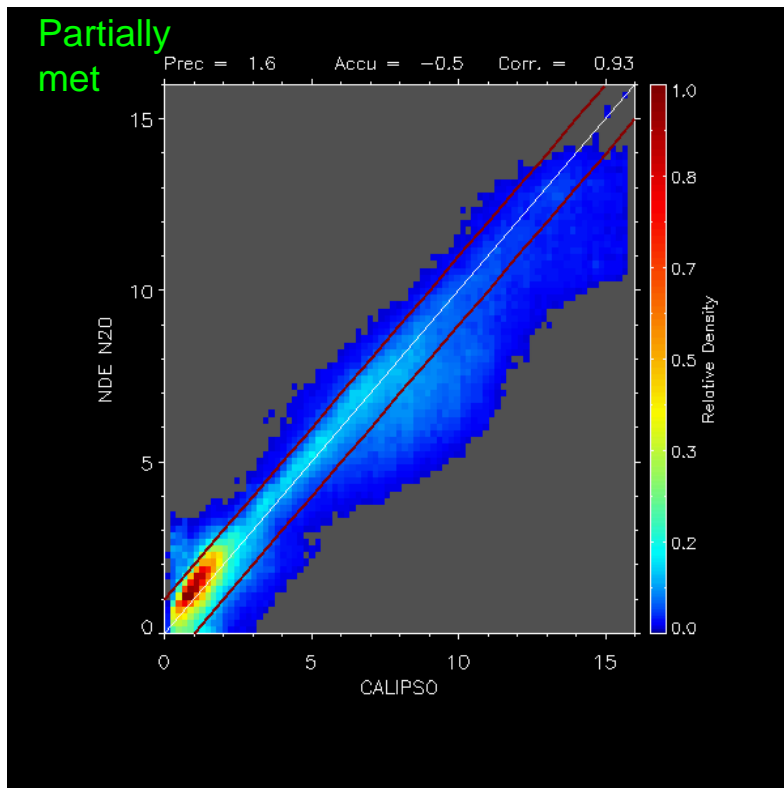




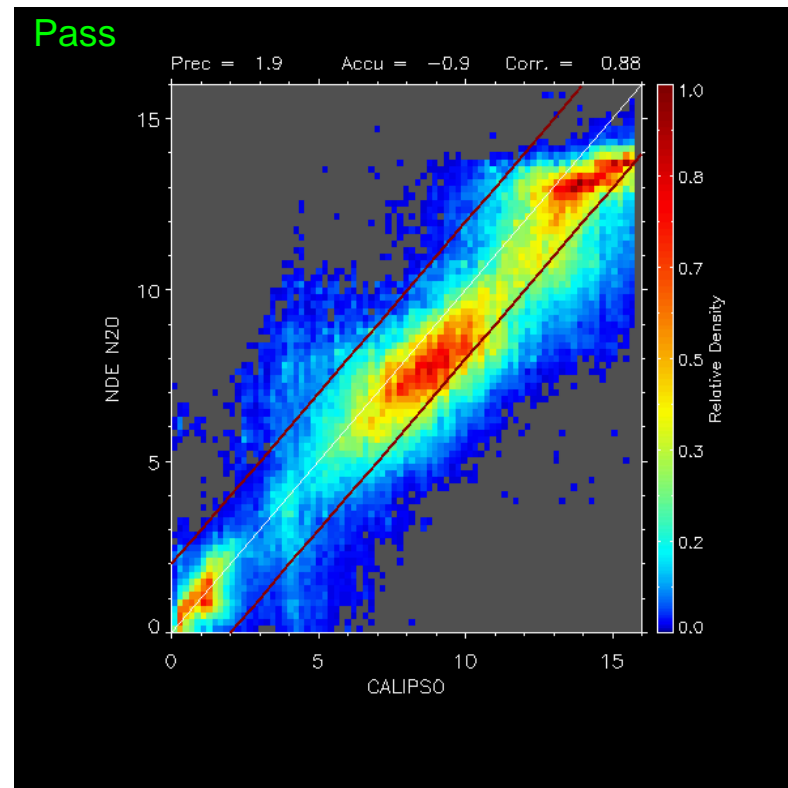
COT  $\geq 1$



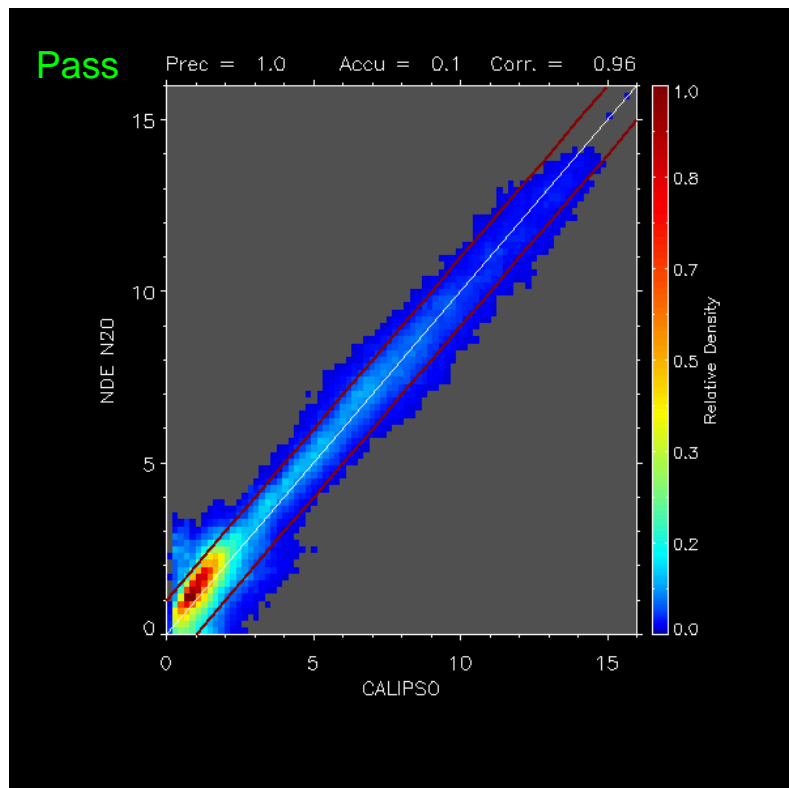
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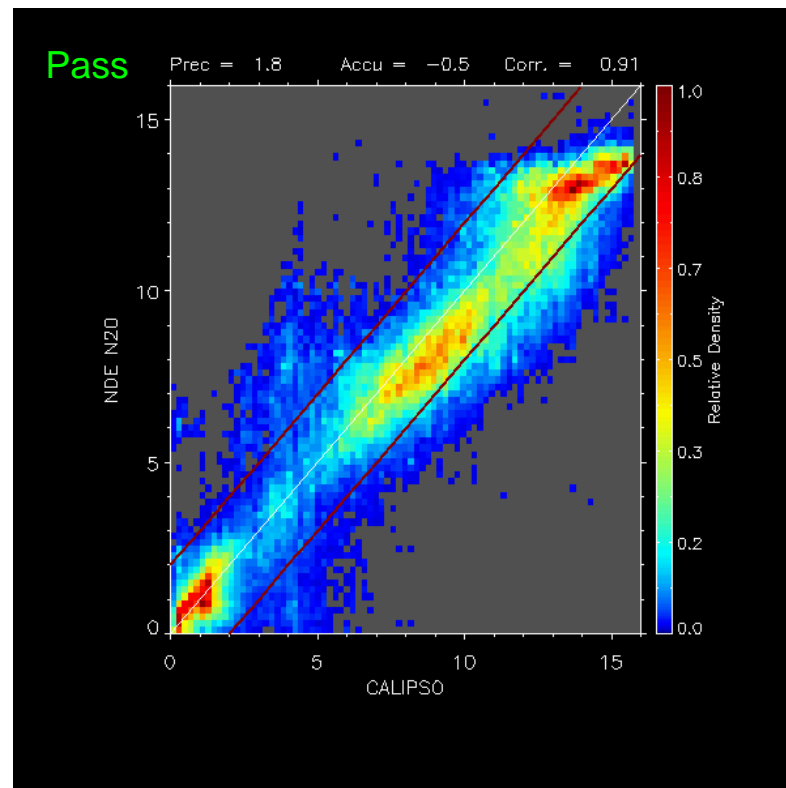
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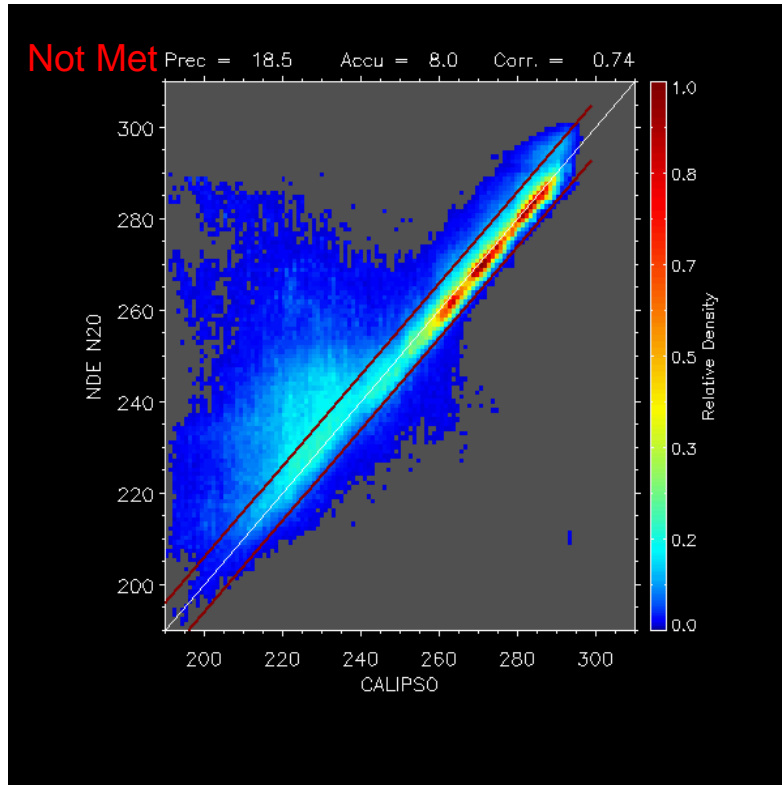
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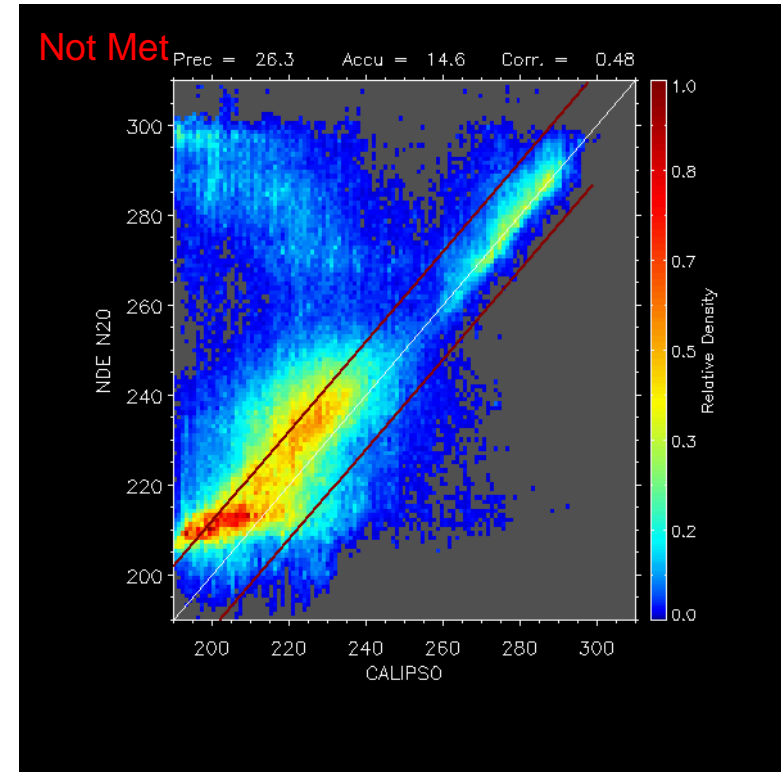
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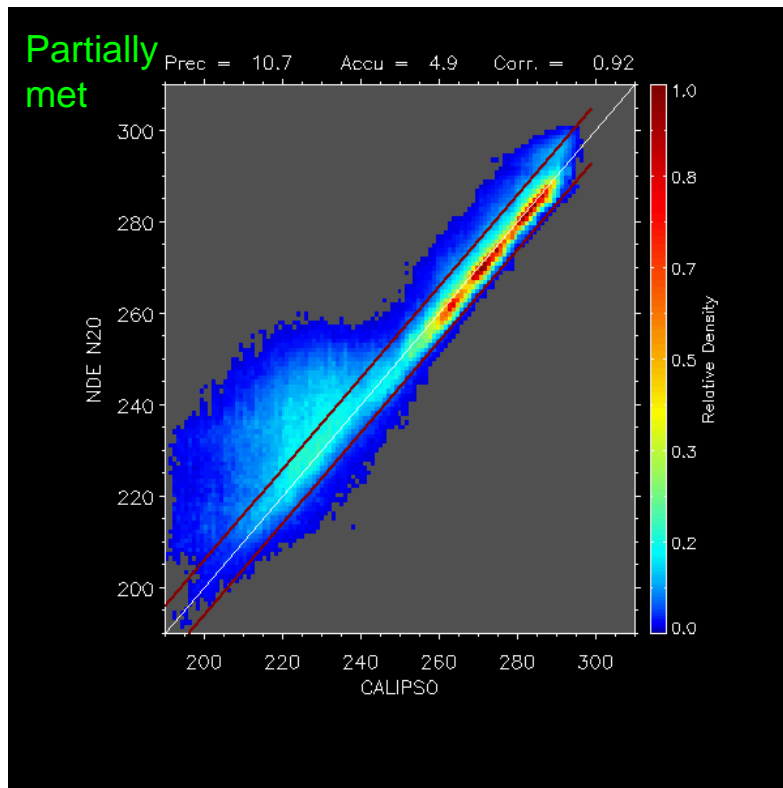
COT  $< 1$



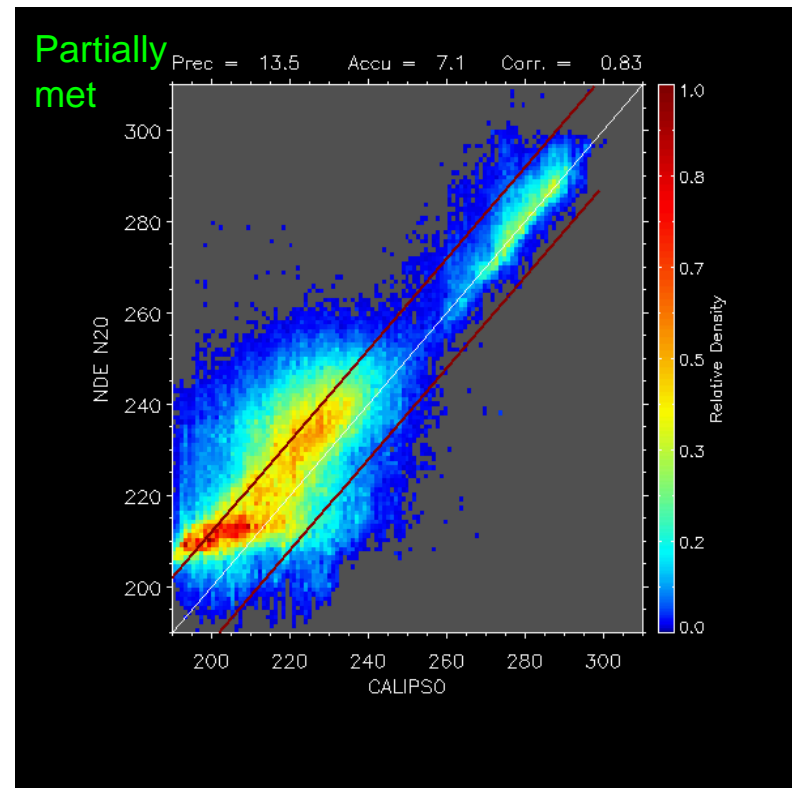
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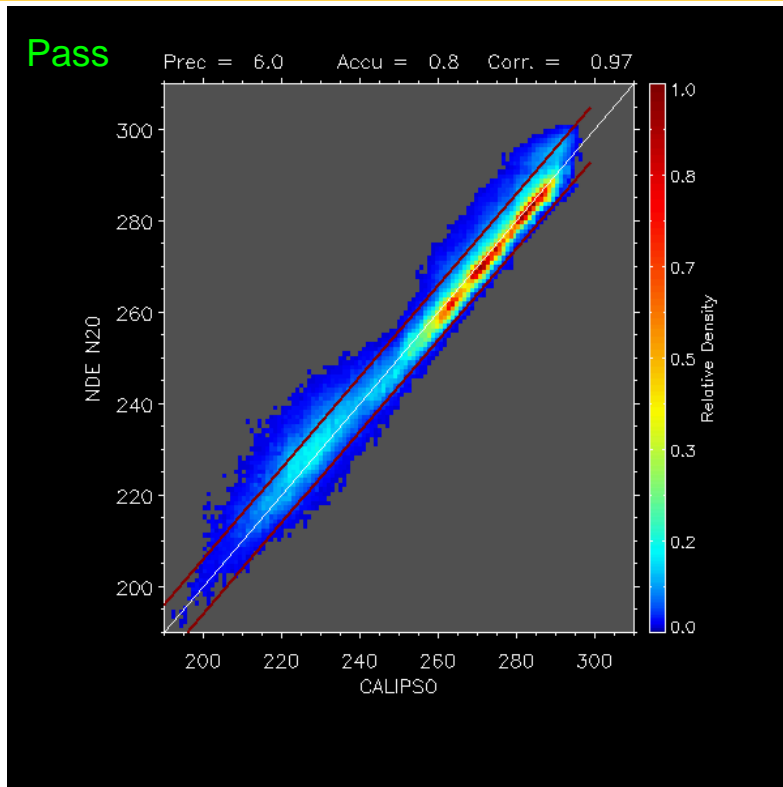
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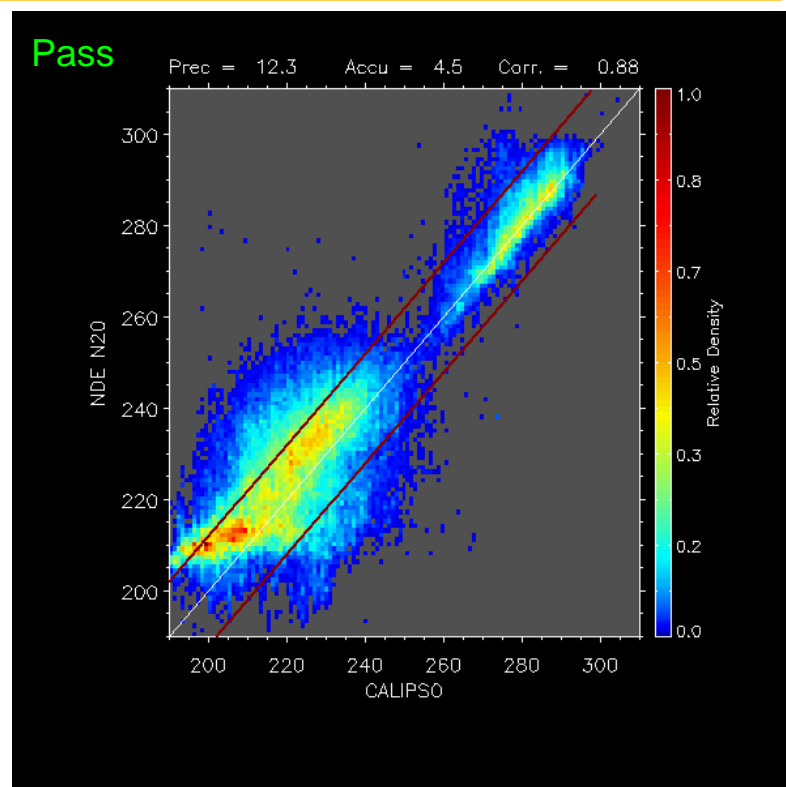
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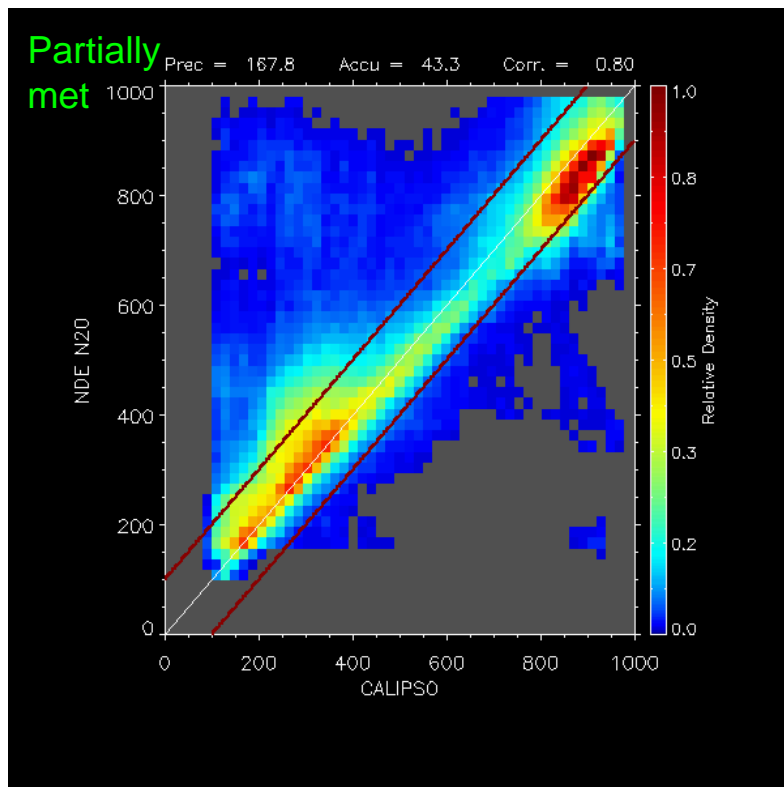
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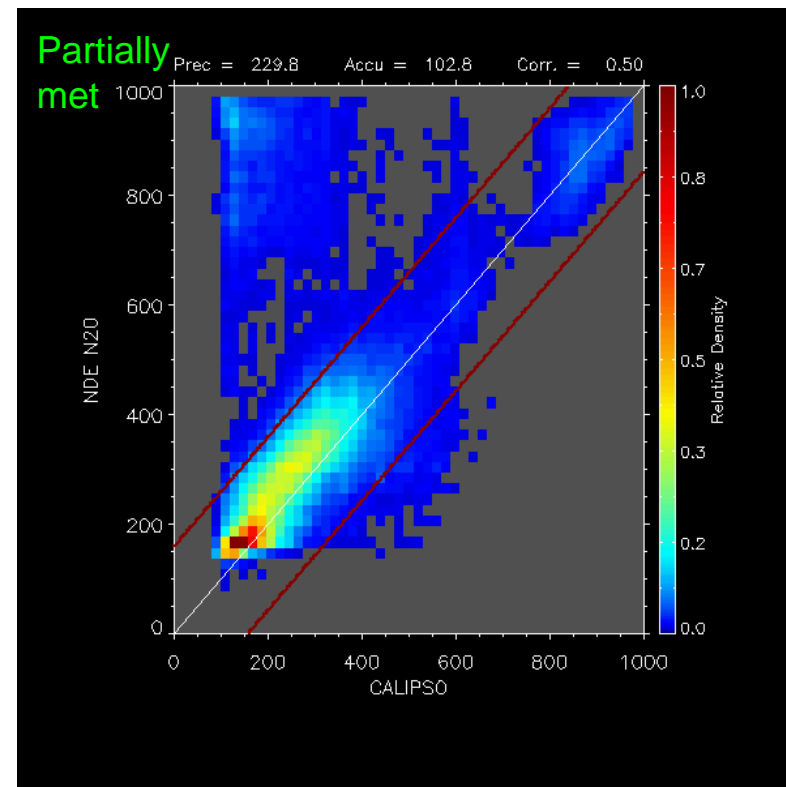
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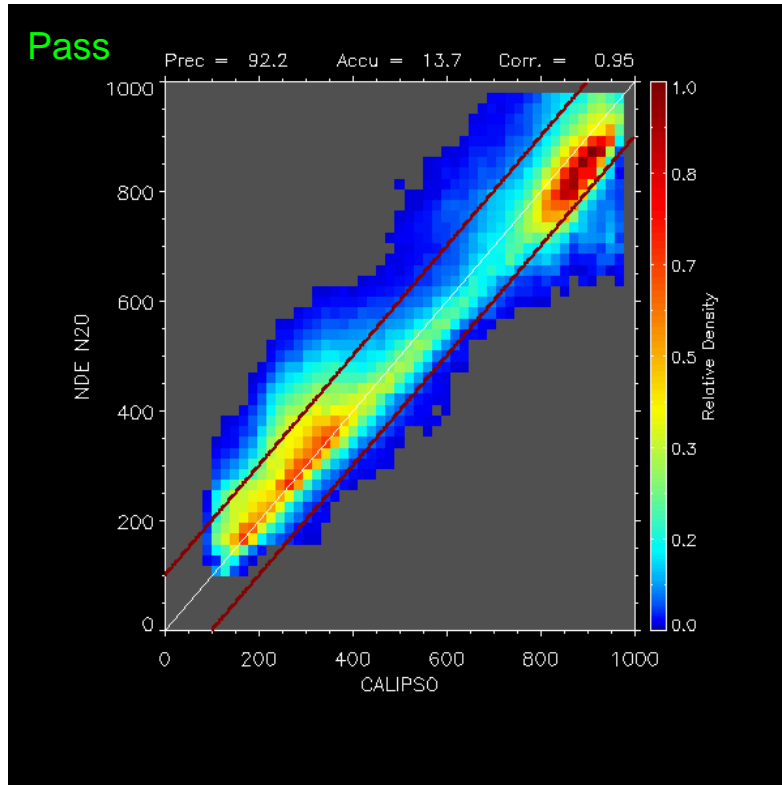
COT < 1



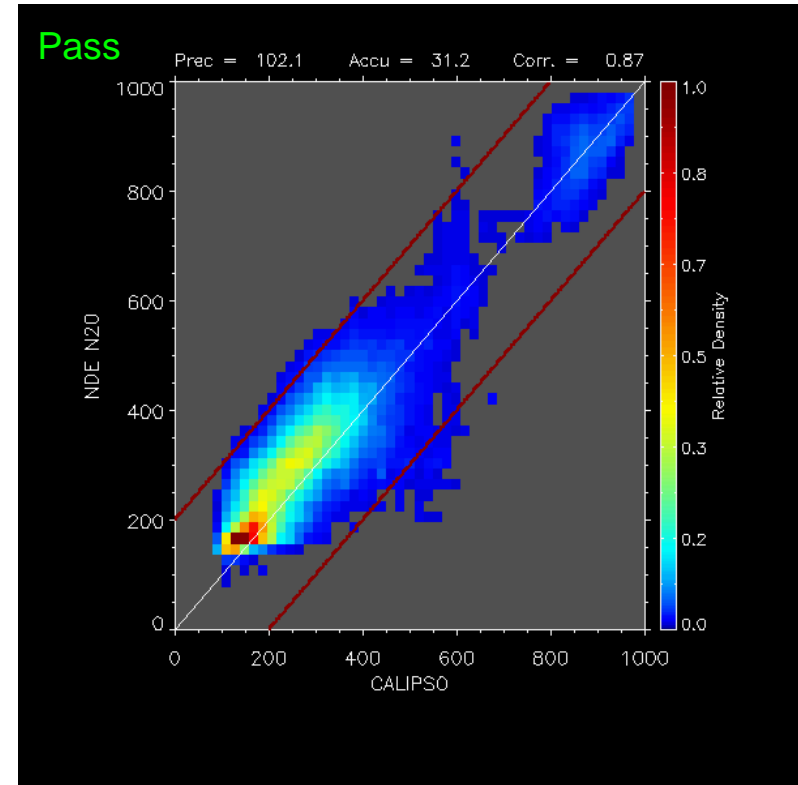
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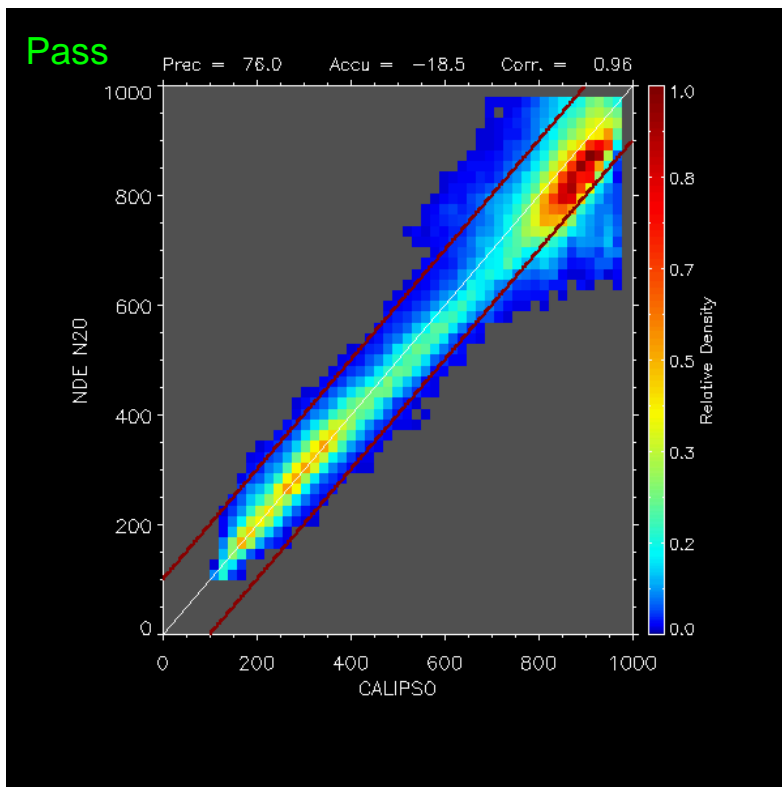


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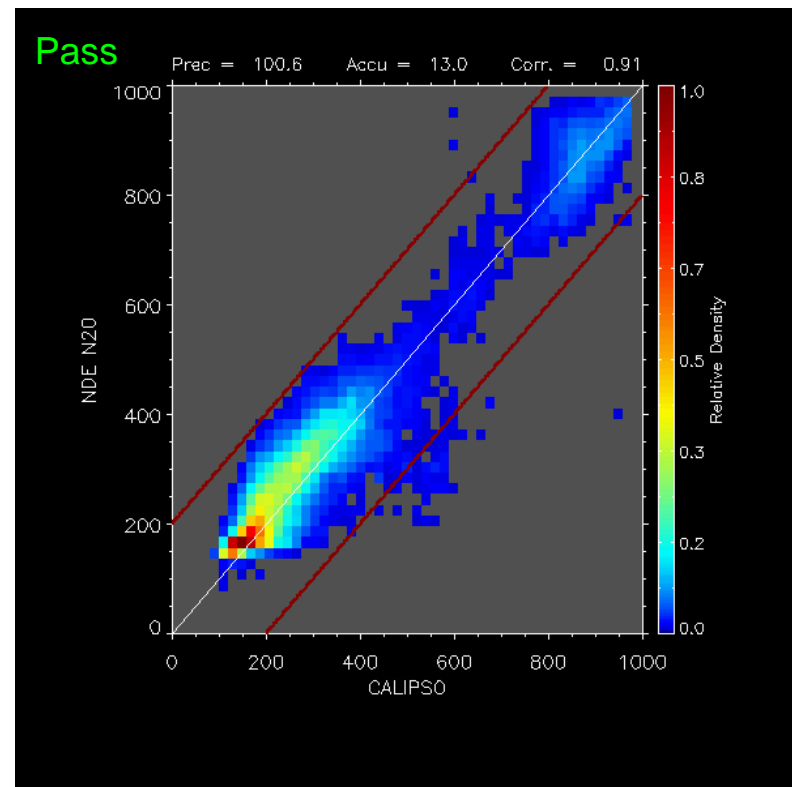


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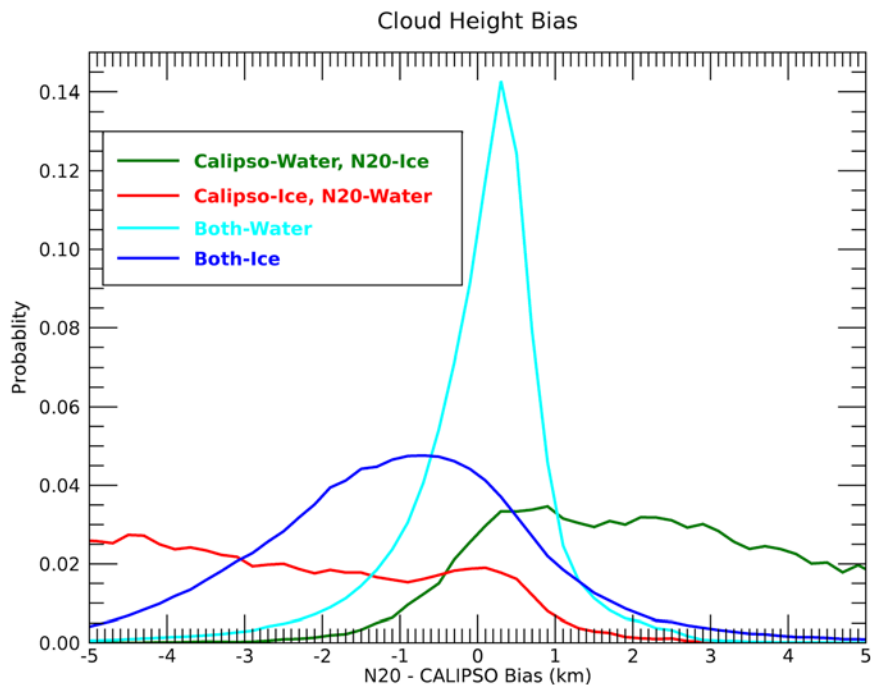




COT  $\geq 1$



COT < 1



Comparison of phase retrievals between CALIPSO and NDE-N20

	CALIPSO Water	CALIPSO Ice
NDE N20 Water	35%	13%
NDE N20 Ice	3%	49%



# Conclusions from CALIPSO Comparisons



- ACHA NDE NOAA-20 performs well comparing to CALIPSO
- ACHA NDE NOAA-20 performs similarly to CLAVR-x



## Comparison to AQUA/MODIS



# Data and Methods

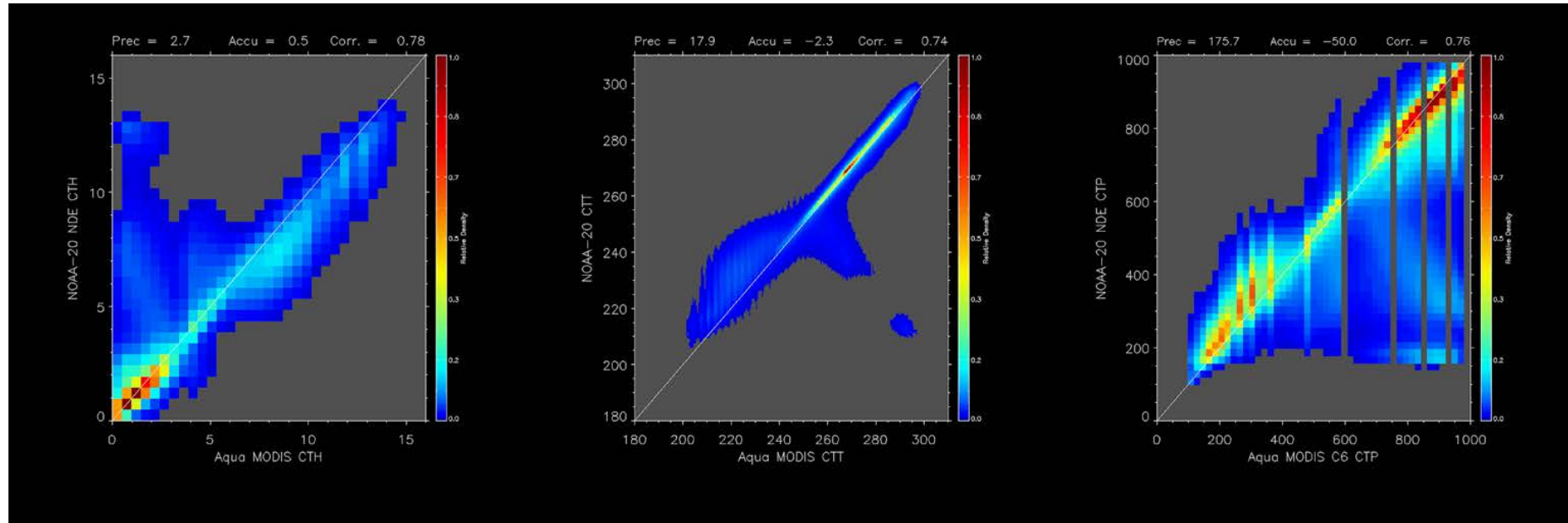


- 12 days of matchup files between NOAA-20 and Aqua MODIS from June to September 2018 were used
- ACHA NDE NOAA-20 were compared to NASA MODIS
- ACHA values from all VIIRS footprints within a MODIS footprint were averaged to compare to MODIS

### CTH

### CTT

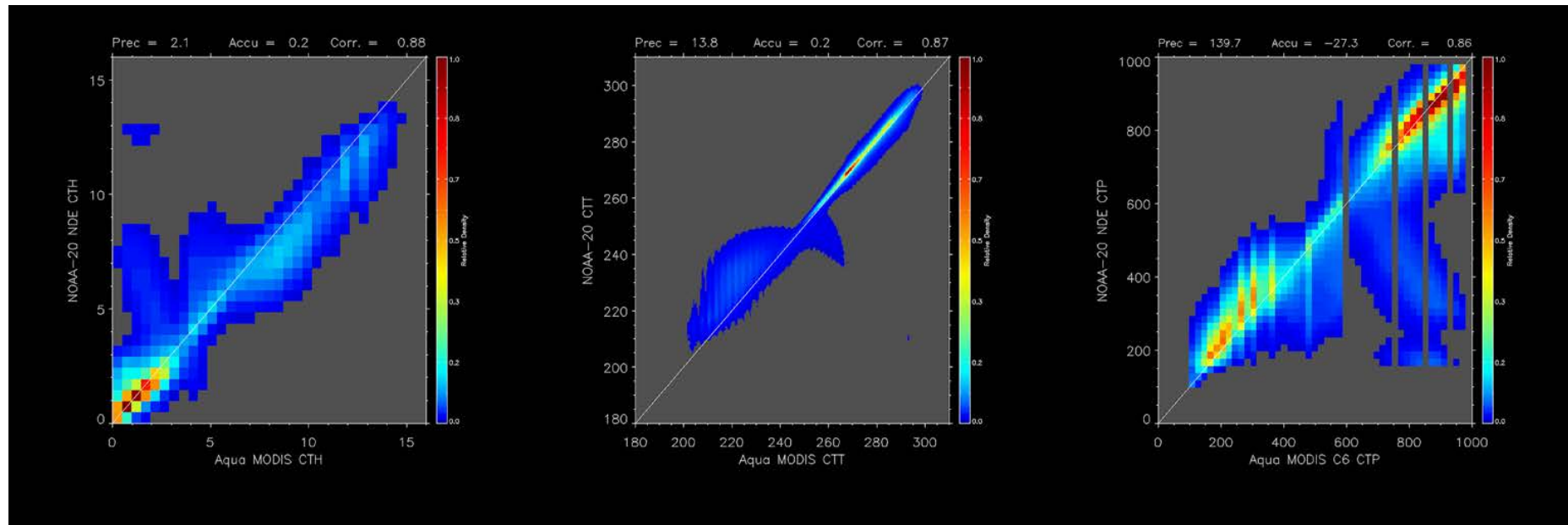
### CTP



## CTH

## CTT

## CTP





# Evaluation Against NASA MODIS - No filtering

		Against MODIS C6	Against Caliop	Meet Specs - against MODIS	Meet Specs - against Caliop
CTH	Bias	0.5	-1.2	55.4%	55.7%
	Std Dev	2.7	3.1	49.6%	39.0%
CTT	Bias	-2.3	9.7	57.7%	53.9%
	Std Dev	17.9	21.0	54.4%	31.9%
CTP	Bias	-50.0	58.9	57.7%	71.2%
	Std Dev	175.7	187.9	54.4%	65.6%

Statics against Caliop are included for comparison purpose





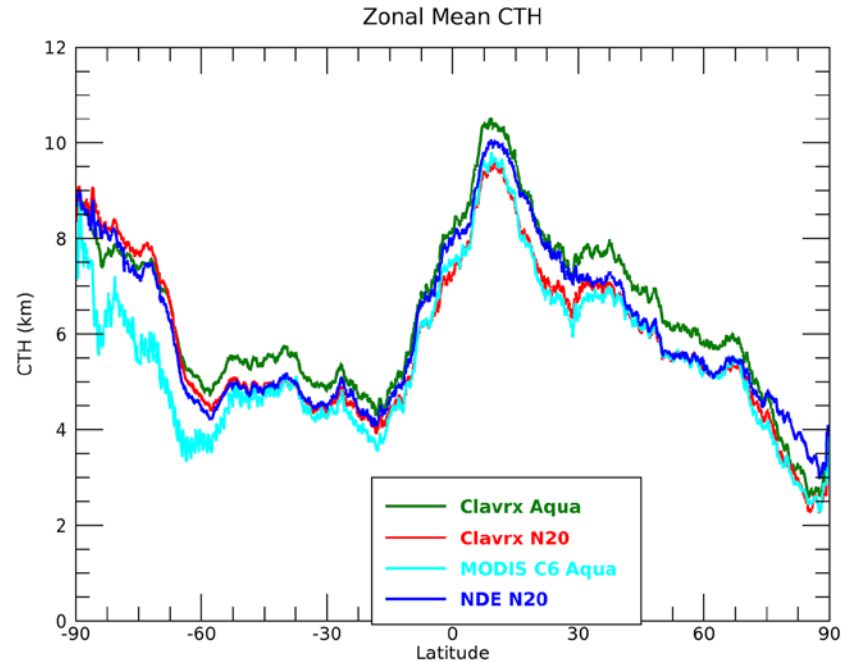
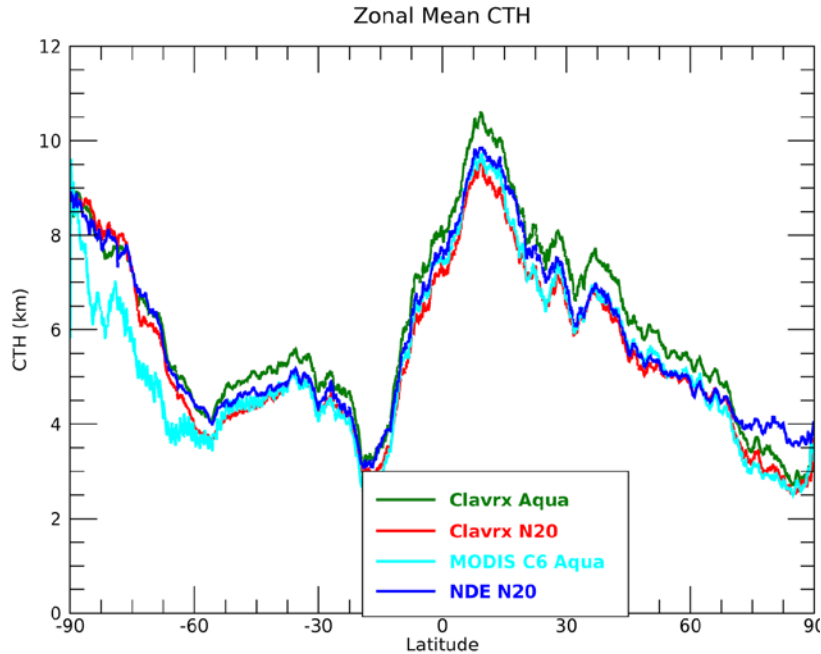
# Evaluation Against NASA MODIS - Phase



## matched

		Against MODIS C6	Against Caliop	Meet Specs - against MODIS	Meet Specs - against Caliop
CTH	Bias	0.2	-0.6	60.6%	63.9%
	Std Dev	2.1	1.7	59.0%	58.6%
CTT	Bias	0.2	5.4	62.4%	62.0%
	Std Dev	13.8	11.5	62.6%	49.9%
CTP	Bias	-27.3	18.2	62.4%	81.8%
	Std Dev	139.7	95.1	62.6%	82.0%

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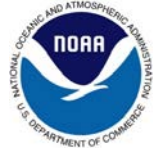
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# Conclusions from MODIS Comparisons



- ACHA NDE NOAA-20 performs well comparing to NASA MODIS.
- The specs shows the performances against NASA MODIS are comparable to that against CALIPSO/CALIOP.



# AMV Application



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NPP VIIRS winds generated at OSPO

NOAA-20 VIIRS winds generated at STAR. Statistics include only VIIRS winds at 12Z. NOAA-20 VIIRS Winds/Raob co-location files being reprocessed for the month of July to include 00Z matchups



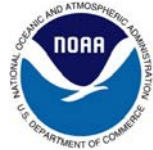
# Provisional Maturity Conclusions



# Provisional Maturity Conclusions



- ACHA meets all specs for single-layer clouds of known phase for  $\tau > 1$ .
- Accuracy spec is always met and precision spec is partially met for all other clouds except for unfiltered cloud top temperature.
- The unrealistic values for cloud height and pressure, but not for cloud temperature were found during beta
  - This was **FIXED** within the NDE system with the implementation of v2r0 (currently in I&T)
- ACHA appears to perform well enough for the AMV's to meet spec and we continue to try and optimize ACHA for that application.
- **The Cloud Team recommends Provisional Maturity at this time.**



# Pathway to Full Validation





# Pathway to Full Maturity



- We expect to apply the same activities to be conducted for Full Maturity:
  - We continue to gather an archive of golden days where we save SDRs and EDRs spread from June 2018. This collection is ongoing.
  - We hope to continue to engage the teams and continue application-specific analysis.
  - ACHA updates from JPSS-RR will be implemented when possible.

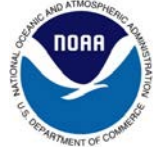


# Risks for Full Validation



Currently outstanding issues, unless fixed by handover, may prevent declaration of Full Validation Maturity:

- **NDE processing issues (Moderate)**
  - Missing granules in NDE processing
    - Currently being addressed in June 2018 DAP delivery. Expected operations in late 2018



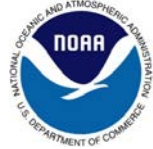
# Future Plans



# Future Plans of ACHA



- We will work with Phase team and explore methods that allow ACHA to try a different phase value when ACHA retrievals fail.
- We will continue to expand the ACHA multi-layer capability but VIIRS provides limited spectral information for this.
- If successful, our JPSS PG RR project should develop a capability to leverage off NUCAPS to improve the VIIRS height performance.



# Backup Material



# STAR ECM Cal/Val Team



Name	Organization	Major Task
Andrew Heidinger	NESDIS/STAR	Cloud Team Lead
Yue Li	CIMSS	Algorithm development, verification
William Straka	CIMSS	ASSISTT integration
Steve Wanzong	CIMSS	Algorithm development
Shuang Qiu	OSPO	Product Area Lead



# Enterprise Cloud Height Review



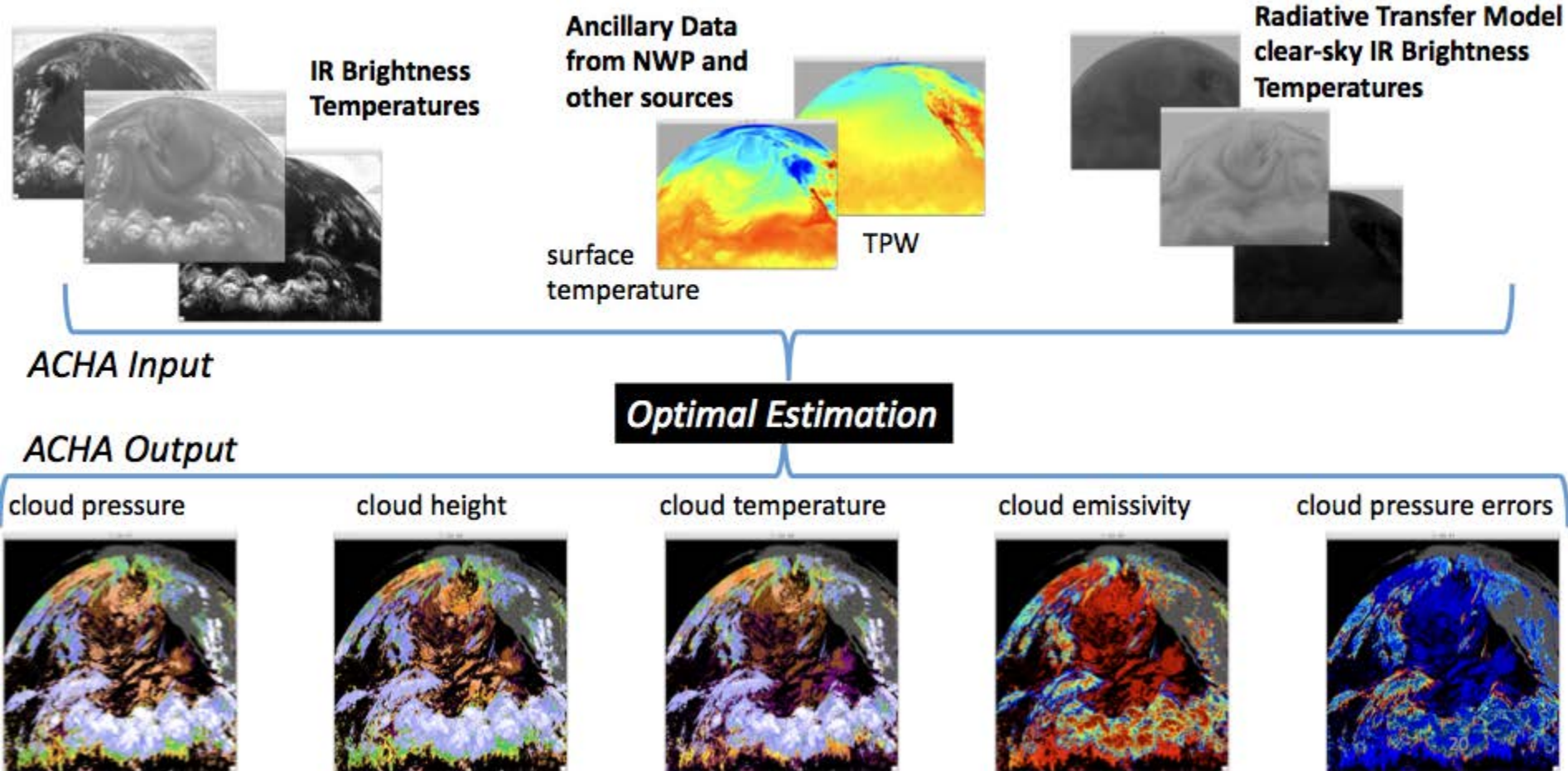
# Enterprise Cloud Height



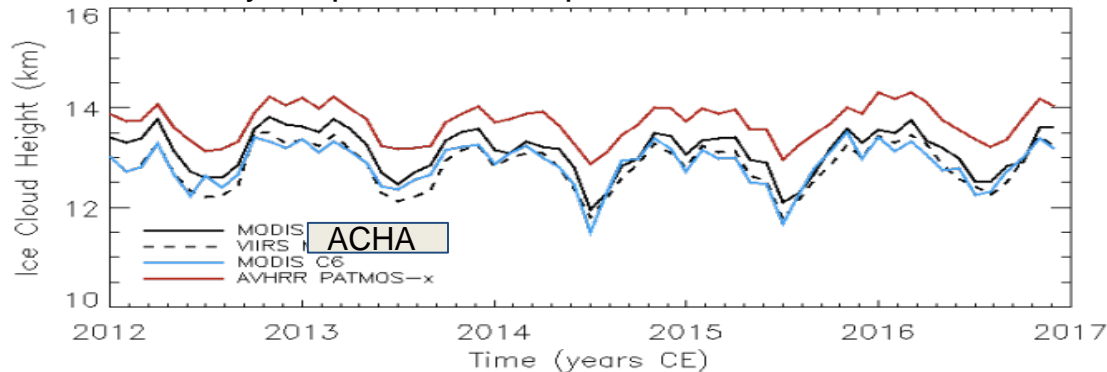
- ACHA estimates cloud top height using a combination of infrared channels.
- Supports many sensors and it's part of the NOAA Enterprise Algorithm Suite.
- It is based on a 1-D var optimal estimation approach.
- The primary outputs are cloud top height, temperature and pressure.
- The demand for one algorithm to serve many sensors drove the ACHA development.



# How AWG CLOUD HEIGHT (ACHA) Works



- ACHA has run for years on AVHRR, GOES in OSPO and other sensors in STAR.
- PATMOS-x is a NOAA Climate Program that uses NOAA Enterprise algorithms to make climate records.
- The figure below show the NOAA Enterprise applied to Brazil for the entire AQUA/MODIS record.
- Shows the nice stability in spatial and temporal variation.



- ACHA uses three IR channels for VIIRS
  - M14
  - M15
  - M16
- ACHA also supports other channels combinations, a.k.a. modes. For VIIRS, M15 and M16 only is also supported.

	Band No.	Driving EDR(s)	Spectral Range (um)	Horiz Sample Interval (km) (track x Scan)		
				Nadir	End of Scan	
Reflective Bands	VisNIR	M1	Ocean Color Aerosol	0.402 - 0.422	0.742 x 0.259	1.60 x 1.58
		M2	Ocean Color Aerosol	0.436 - 0.454	0.742 x 0.259	1.60 x 1.58
		M3	Ocean Color Aerosol	0.478 - 0.498	0.742 x 0.259	1.60 x 1.58
		M4	Ocean Color Aerosol	0.545 - 0.565	0.742 x 0.259	1.60 x 1.58
		I1	Imagery EDR	0.600 - 0.680	0.371 x 0.387	0.80 x 0.789
		M5	Ocean Color Aerosol	0.662 - 0.682	0.742 x 0.259	1.60 x 1.58
		M6	Atmosph. Correct.	0.739 - 0.754	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.58
		I2	NDVI	0.846 - 0.885	0.371 x 0.387	0.80 x 0.789
	SWMIR	M7	Ocean Color Aerosol	0.846 - 0.885	0.742 x 0.259	1.60 x 1.58
		M8	Cloud Particle Size	1.230 - 1.250	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.58
		M9	Cirrus/Cloud Cover	1.371 - 1.386	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.58
		I3	Binary Snow Map	1.580 - 1.640	0.371 x 0.387	0.80 x 0.789
		M10	Snow Fraction	1.580 - 1.640	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.58
		M11	Clouds	2.225 - 2.275	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.58
Emissive Bands	LWIR	I4	Imagery Clouds	3.550 - 3.930	0.371 x 0.387	0.80 x 0.789
		M12	SST	3.660 - 3.840	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.58
	MIR	M13	SST Fires	3.973 - 4.128	0.742 x 0.259	1.60 x 1.58
		M14	Cloud Top Properties	8.400 - 8.700	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.58
		M15	SST	10.263 - 11.263	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.58
		I5	Cloud Imagery	10.500 - 12.400	0.371 x 0.387	0.80 x 0.789
M16	SST	11.538 - 12.488	0.742 x 0.776	1.60 x 1.58		



# How to Use the Enterprise Cloud Height



- The fundamental output of ACHA is cloud top temperature
- Cloud top height and pressure are derived using NWP profiles
- Due to the nature of IR radiative transfer, the retrieved cloud top height are typically lower than the true top height



# Users of ACHA



- Downstream Enterprise Algorithms, including DCOMP, NCOMP and cloud base algorithms
- VIIRS Polar Winds.
- NUCAPS
- ESRL
- Potentially External ACHA Users: NWP data assimilation teams



## JPSS/GOES-R Data Product Validation Maturity Stages – COMMON DEFINITIONS (Nominal Mission)

### 1. Beta

- Product is minimally validated, and may still contain significant identified and unidentified errors.
- Information/data from validation efforts can be used to make initial qualitative or very limited quantitative assessments regarding product fitness-for-purpose.
- Documentation of product performance and identified product performance anomalies, including recommended remediation strategies, exists.

### 2. Provisional

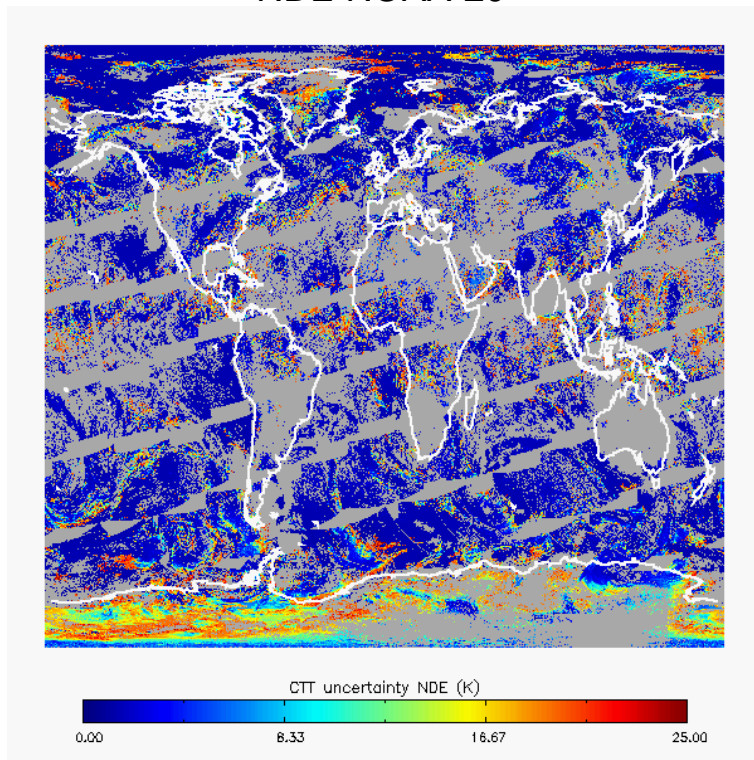
- Product performance has been demonstrated through analysis of a large, but still limited (i.e., not necessarily globally or seasonally representative) number of independent measurements obtained from selected locations, time periods, or field campaign efforts.
- Product analyses are sufficient for qualitative, and limited quantitative, determination of product fitness-for-purpose.
- Documentation of product performance, testing involving product fixes, identified product performance anomalies, including recommended remediation strategies, exists.
- Product is recommended for potential operational use (user decision) and in scientific publications after consulting product status documents.

### 3. Validated

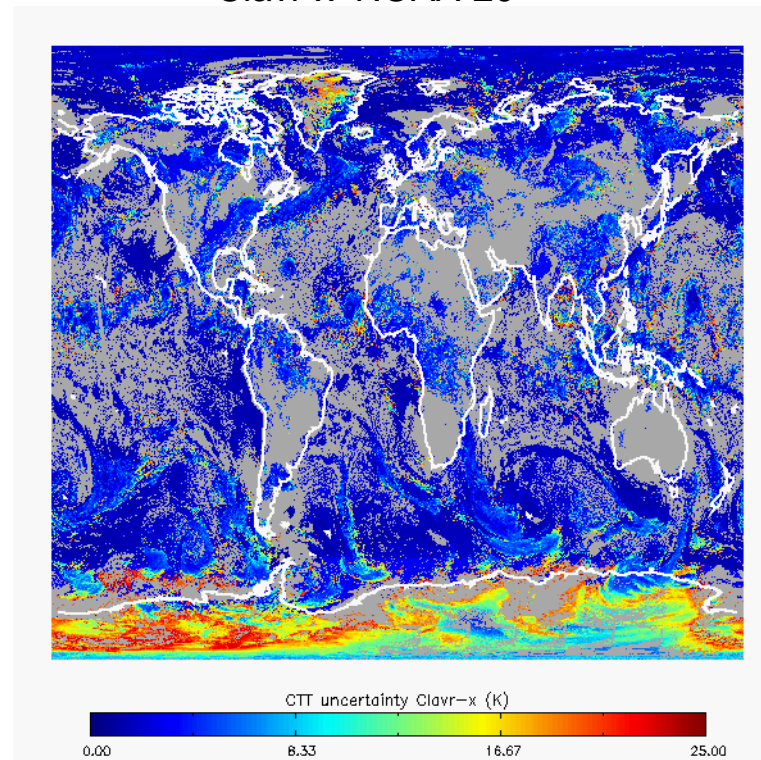
- Product performance has been demonstrated over a large and wide range of representative conditions (i.e., global, seasonal).
- Comprehensive documentation of product performance exists that includes all known product anomalies and their recommended remediation strategies for a full range of retrieval conditions and severity level.
- Product analyses are sufficient for full qualitative and quantitative determination of product fitness-for-purpose.
- Product is ready for operational use based on documented validation findings and user feedback.
- Product validation, quality assurance, and algorithm stewardship continue through the lifetime of the instrument.



## NDE NOAA-20

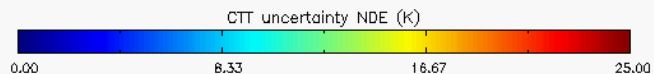
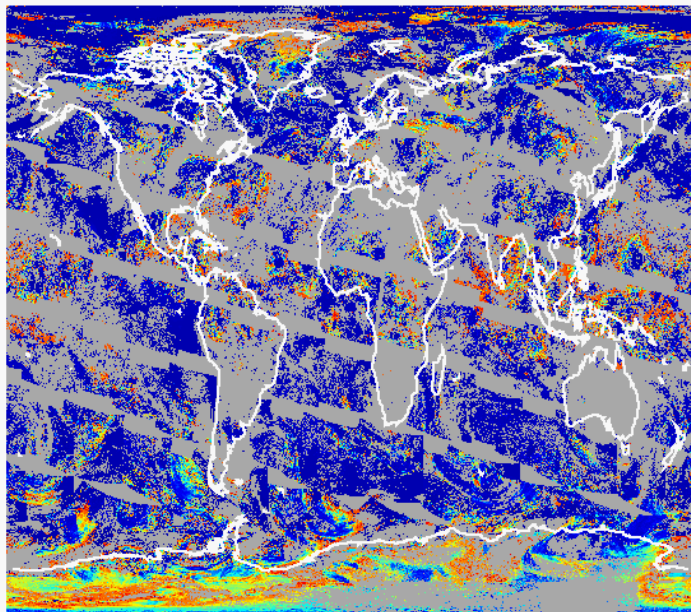


## Clavr-x NOAA-20

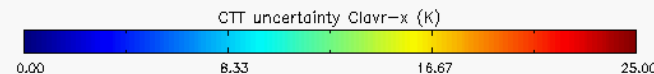
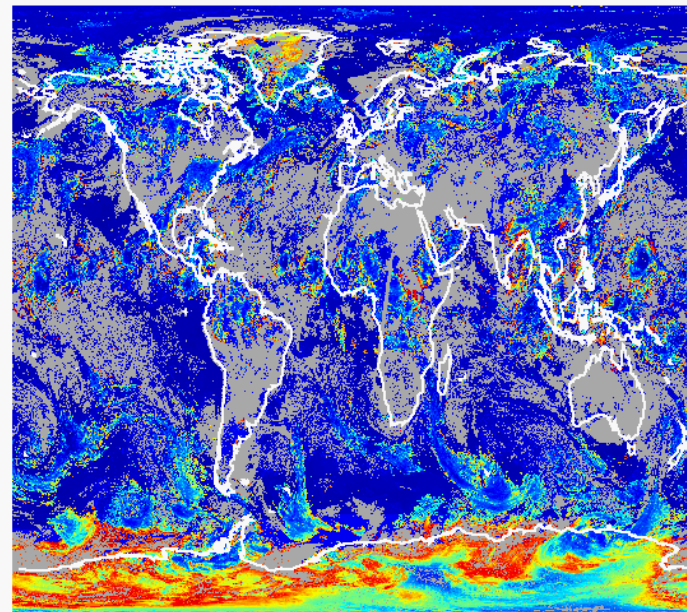


Cloud top retrieval uncertainty is used by the AMV team. However, missing data in NDE affect visual assessment of the uncertainty values, though it appears at tropics NDE values are larger than expected.

NDE NOAA-20



Clavr-x NOAA-20



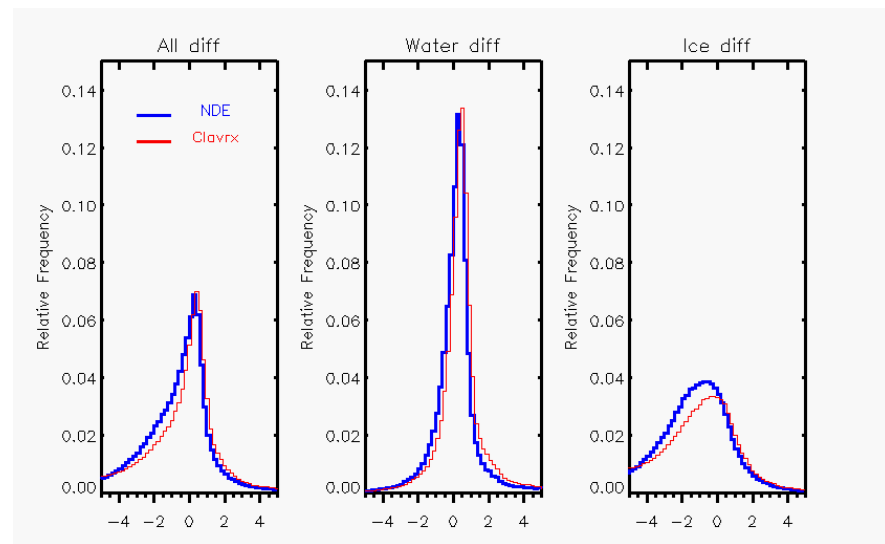
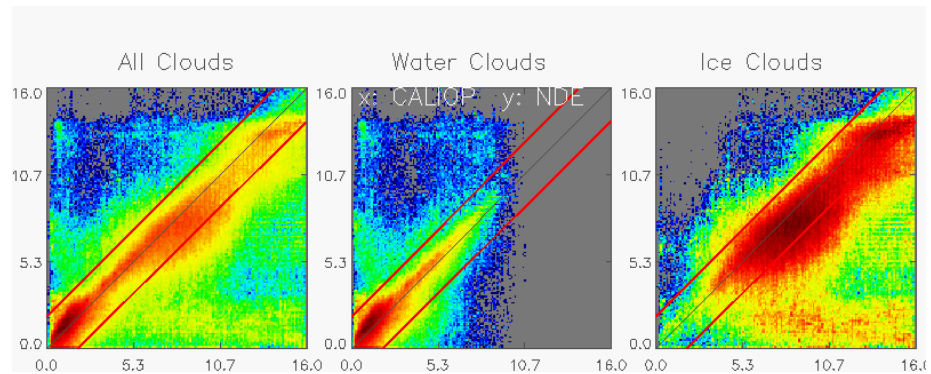


# Quantitative Assessment against CALIPSO

- Data: 19 days of ACHA data from NDE and CLAVR-x in 2018
- Combined five and one km matchup files with Calipso
- Additional filtering including phase matching and single layer were implemented to account for different phase algorithms between Calipso and NDE

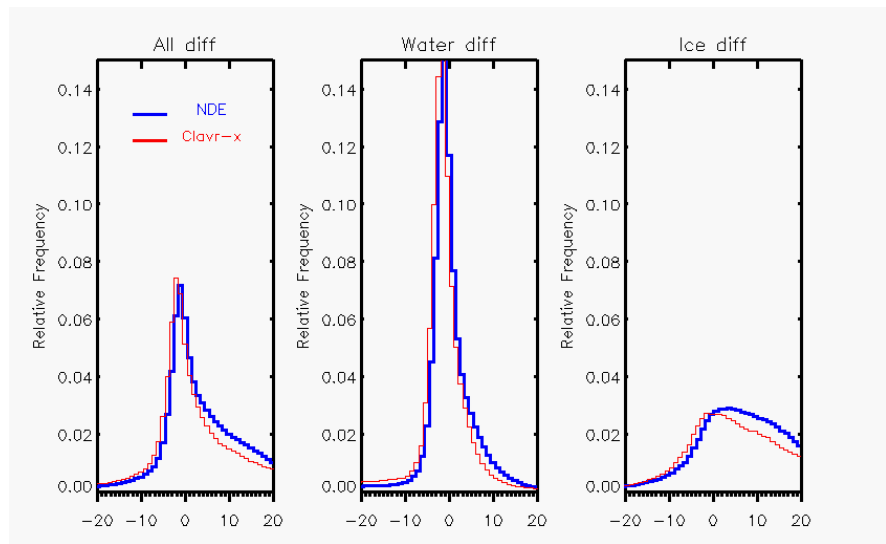
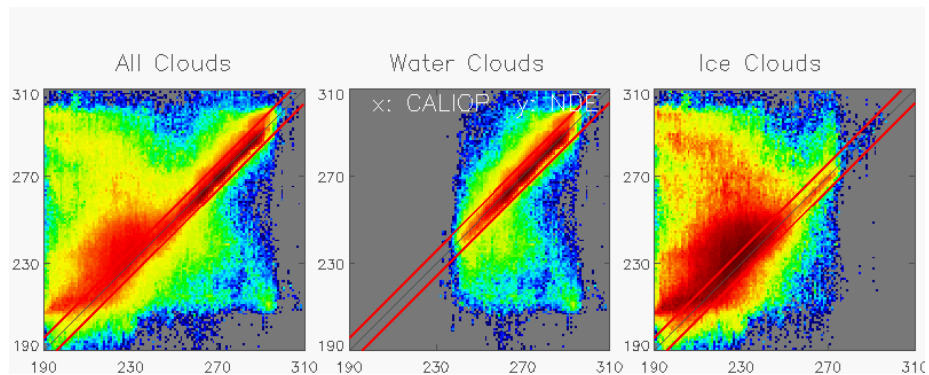
# No Filtering - CTH

	Unit (km)	NDE	Clavrx	Meet Specs-NDE	Meet Specs-Clavrx
All Clouds	Bias	-1.2	-1.5	55.6%	52.3%
	Std Dev	3.1	3.6	39.0%	27.9%
Water Clouds	Bias	0.3	0.5	76.5%	73.5%
	Std Dev	1.7	1.4	75.4%	75.4%
Ice Clouds	Bias	-2.2	-2.7	42.7%	39.1%
	Std Dev	3.4	4.0	39.0%	25.7%



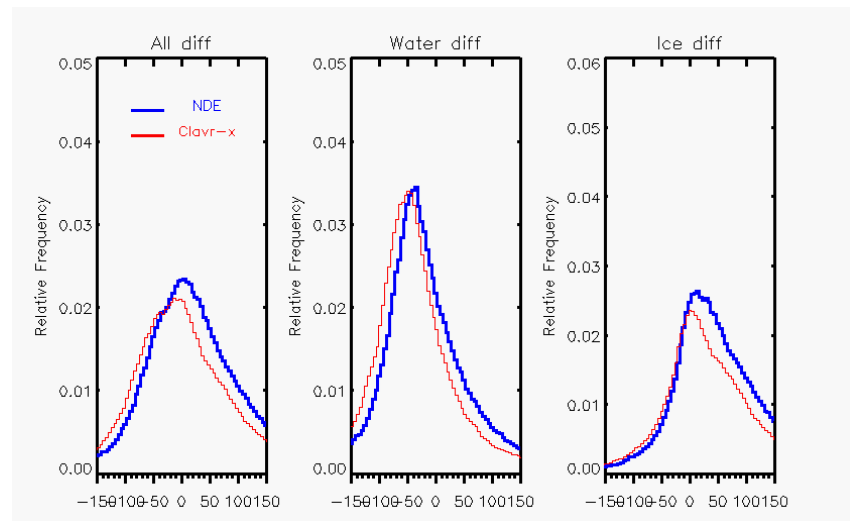
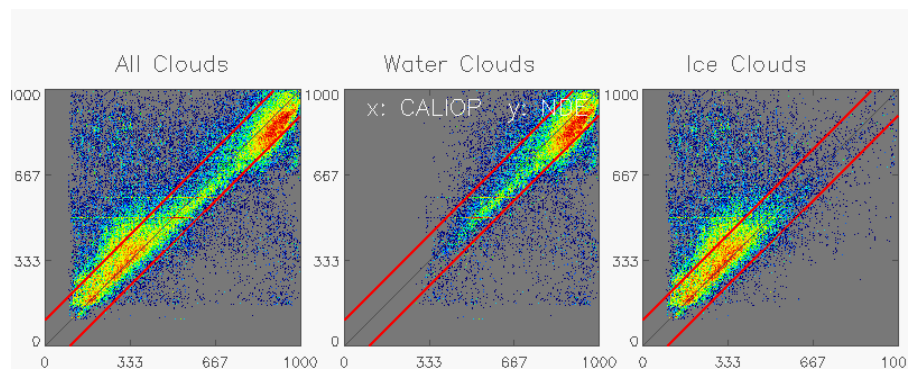
# No Filtering - CTT

	Unit (K)	NDE	Clavrx	Meet Specs-NDE	Meet Specs-Clavrx
All Clouds	Bias	9.7	11.0	53.9%	54.5%
	Std Dev	21.0	23.8	31.9%	22.7%
Water Clouds	Bias	-1.2	-2.1	81.2%	83.7%
	Std Dev	10.4	8.0	79.6%	82.5%
Ice Clouds	Bias	16.3	19.0	37.5%	36.9%
	Std Dev	22.9	26.5	32.3%	21.8%



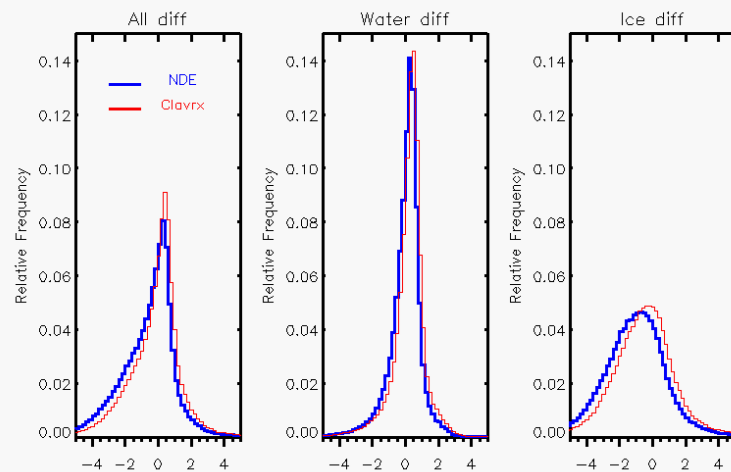
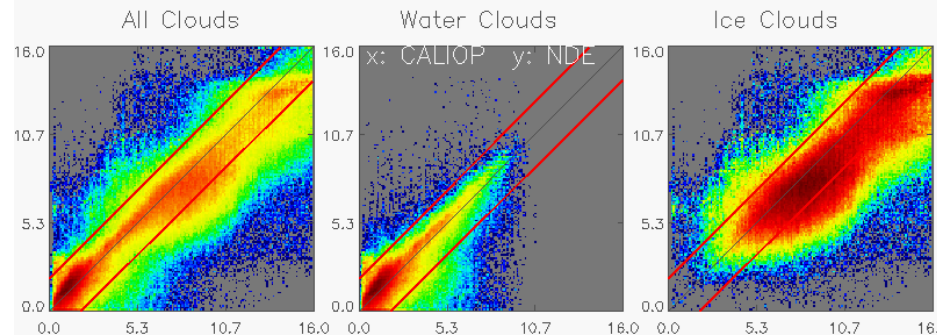
# No Filtering - CTP

	Unit (hPa)	NDE	Clavrx	Meet Specs-NDE	Meet Specs-Clavrx
All Clouds	Bias	58.9	75.0	71.2%	64.6%
	Std Dev	187.9	225.7	65.6%	50.0%
Water Clouds	Bias	-32.5	-52.1	77.3%	72.9%
	Std Dev	126.9	116.7	78.1%	78.0%
Ice Clouds	Bias	113.1	151.0	67.5%	60.0%
	Std Dev	197.0	240.6	61.5%	41.1%



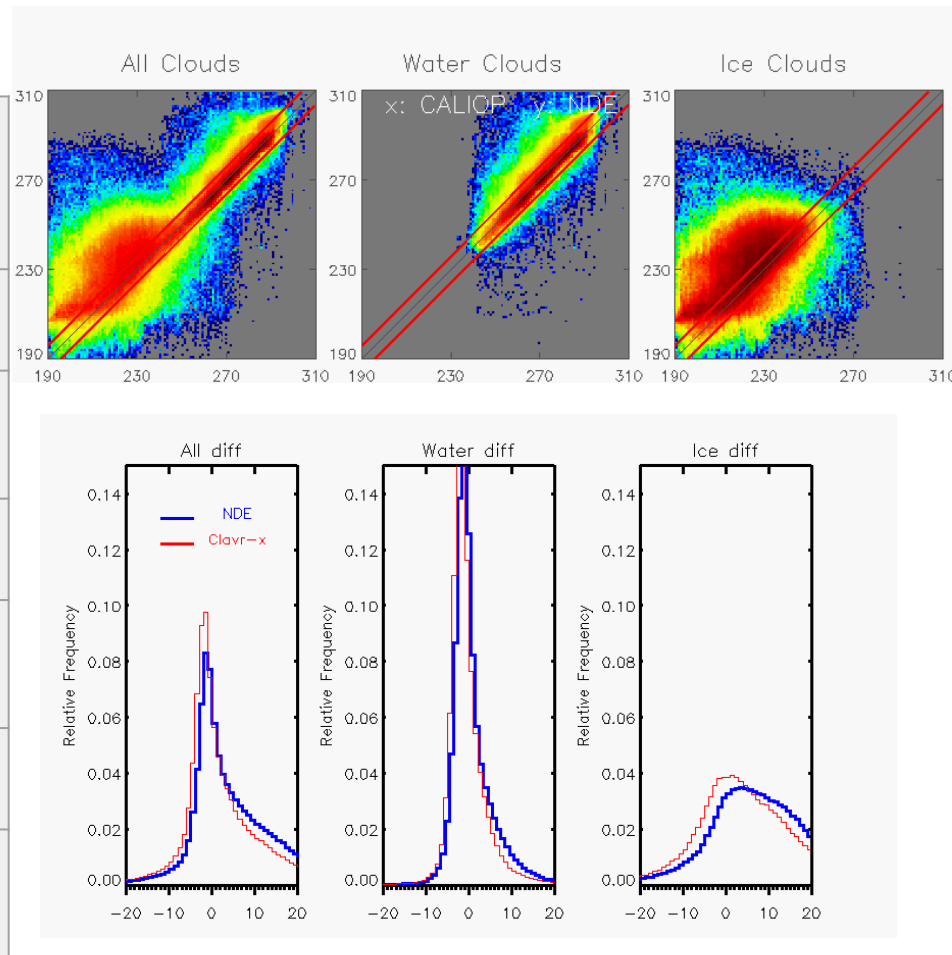
# Phase Matched - CTH

	Unit (km)	NDE	Clavrx	Meet Specs-NDE	Meet Specs-Clavrx
All Clouds	Bias	-0.6	-0.1	63.9%	67.1%
	Std Dev	1.7	1.6	58.6%	65.8%
Water Clouds	Bias	-0.01	0.2	81.2%	79.0%
	Std Dev	1.0	1.0	81.2%	81.1%
Ice Clouds	Bias	-1.0	-0.5	51.3%	56.8%
	Std Dev	1.9	1.8	54.8%	57.1%



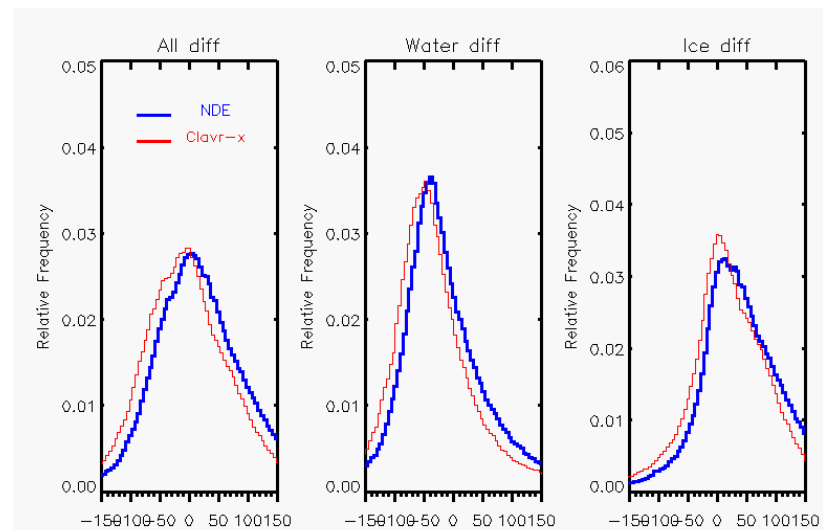
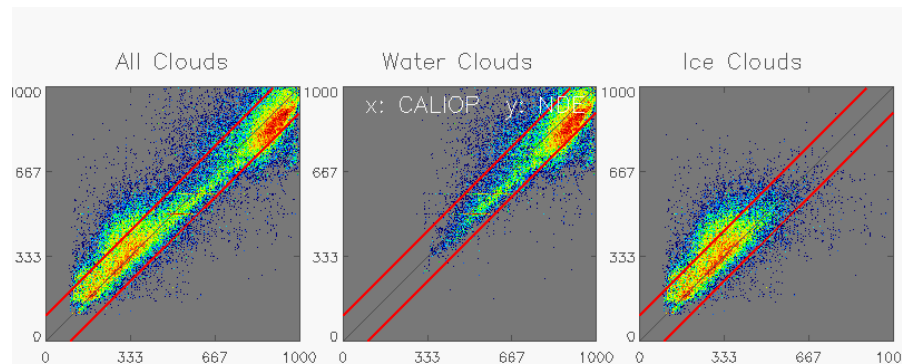
# Phase Matched - CTT

	Unit (K)	NDE	Clavrx	Meet Specs-NDE	Meet Specs-Clavrx
All Clouds	Bias	5.4	2.4	62.0%	70.5%
	Std Dev	11.5	10.0	49.9%	66.6%
Water Clouds	Bias	0.8	-0.5	86.6%	90.5%
	Std Dev	5.4	4.8	87.0%	90.5%
Ice Clouds	Bias	8.7	4.8	44.7%	53.3%
	Std Dev	13.4	12.4	48.4%	52.1%



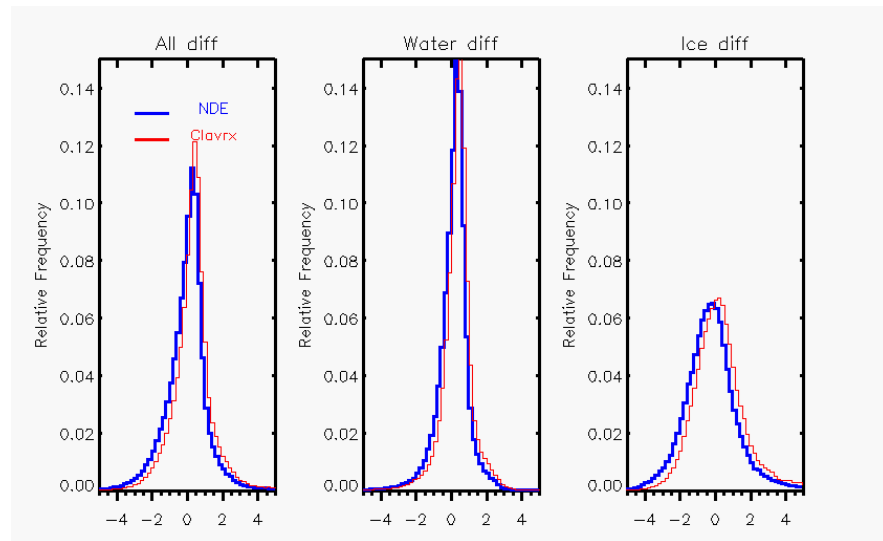
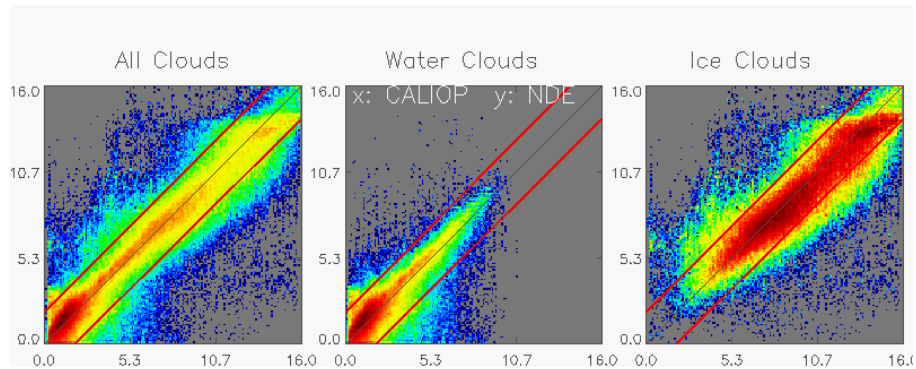
# Phase Matched - CTP

	Unit (hPa)	NDE	Clavrx	Meet Specs-NDE	Meet Specs-Clavrx
All Clouds	Bias	18.2	-10.0	81.8%	82.6%
	Std Dev	95.1	92.5	82.0%	82.9%
Water Clouds	Bias	-12.9	-34.3	81.4%	77.4%
	Std Dev	94.1	95.8	82.3%	82.1%
Ice Clouds	Bias	39.9	10.5	82.0%	87.0%
	Std Dev	89.7	84.4	86.9%	88.0%



# Phase Matched and Single Layer - CTH

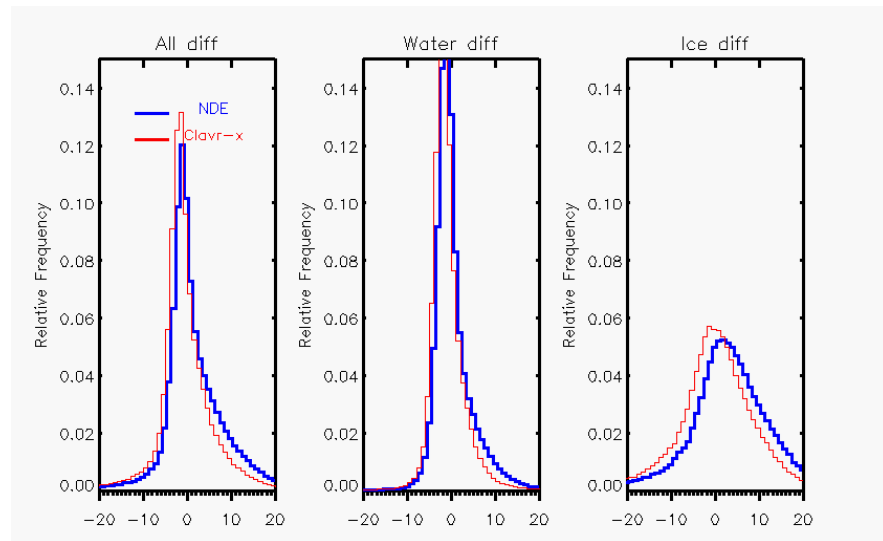
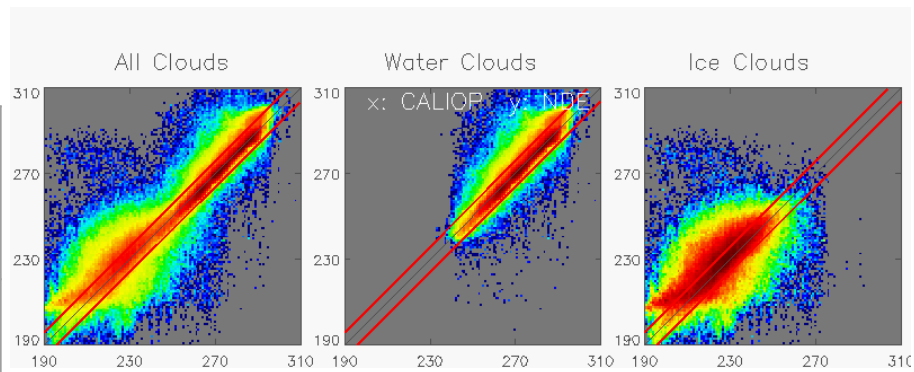
	Unit (km)	NDE	Clavrx	Meet Specs-NDE	Meet Specs-Clavrx
All Clouds	Bias	-0.04	0.3	77.9%	76.6%
	Std Dev	1.3	1.2	77.9%	78.5%
Water Clouds	Bias	0.1	0.3	83.7%	81.0%
	Std Dev	0.9	0.9	84.0%	84.1%
Ice Clouds	Bias	-0.2	0.2	69.6%	69.1%
	Std Dev	1.6	1.5	70.1%	69.2%





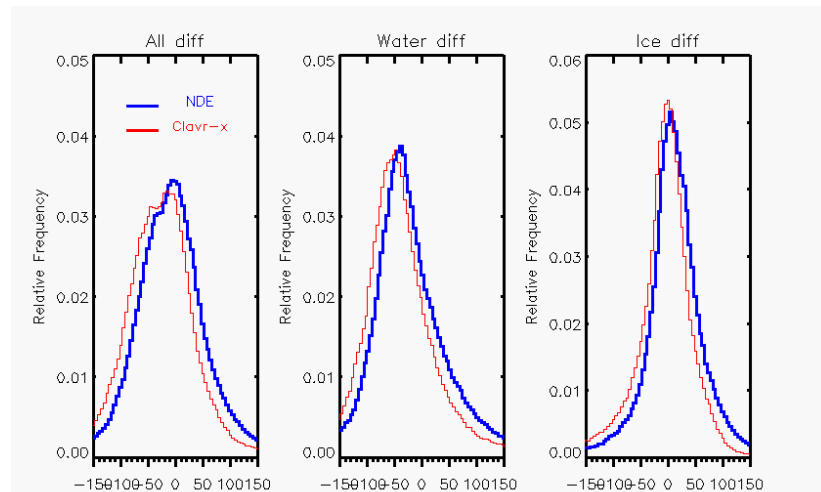
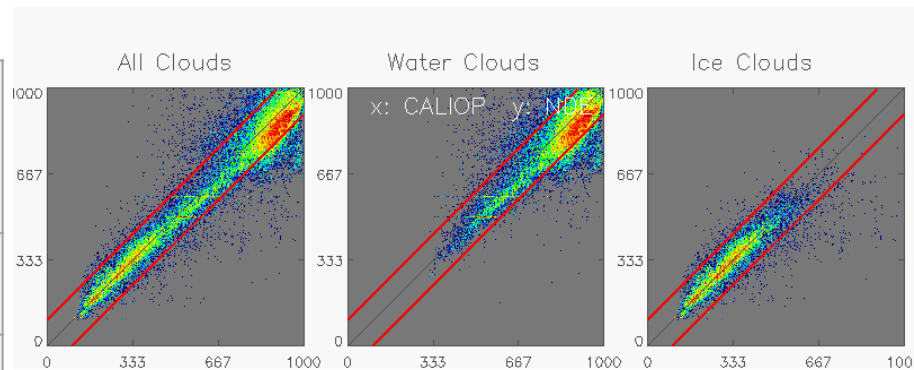
# Phase Matched and Single Layer - CTT

	Unit (K)	NDE	Clavrx	Meet Specs-NDE	Meet Specs-Clavrx
All Clouds	Bias	1.6	-0.6	78.2%	83.4%
	Std Dev	8.0	6.7	78.9%	83.4%
Water Clouds	Bias	0.4	-0.9	88.4%	92.3%
	Std Dev	4.9	4.2	88.7%	92.3%
Ice Clouds	Bias	3.4	-0.05	63.7%	68.6%
	Std Dev	10.7	9.4	66.6%	68.6%



# Phase Matched and Single Layer - CTP

	Unit (hPa)	NDE	Clavrx	Meet Specs-NDE	Meet Specs-Clavrx
All Clouds	Bias	-11.5	-36.3	87.7%	83.9%
	Std Dev	83.1	83.9	88.4%	88.0%
Water Clouds	Bias	-23.1	-46.0	83.0%	78.5%
	Std Dev	85.0	85.0	84.7%	84.8%
Ice Clouds	Bias	4.73	-20.1	94.2%	92.7%
	Std Dev	77.4	80.0	94.3%	93.7%





# Evaluation of Arctic Cloud Top height

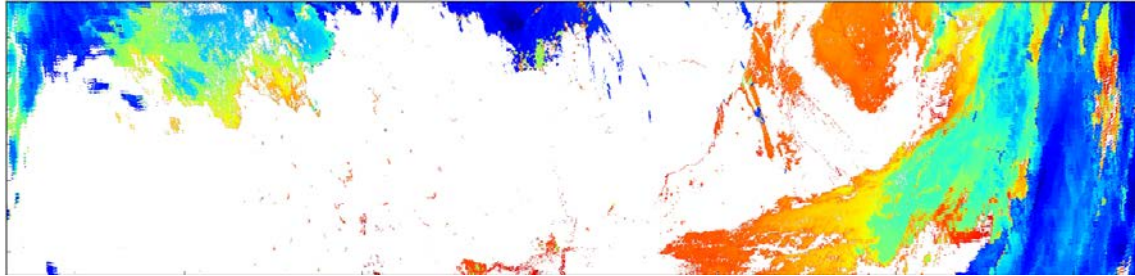


	Unit (km)	NDE - Global	NDE - Arctic	Meet Specs- Global	Meet Specs -Arctic
No filter	Bias	-1.2	-0.9	55.6%	52.3%
	Std Dev	3.1	2.3	39.0%	40.3%
Phase matched	Bias	-0.6	-0.5	63.9%	61.3%
	Std Dev	1.7	1.5	58.6%	57.2%
Phase matched single layer	Bias	-0.04	0.19	77.9%	74.1%
	Std Dev	1.3	1.11	77.9%	74.6%

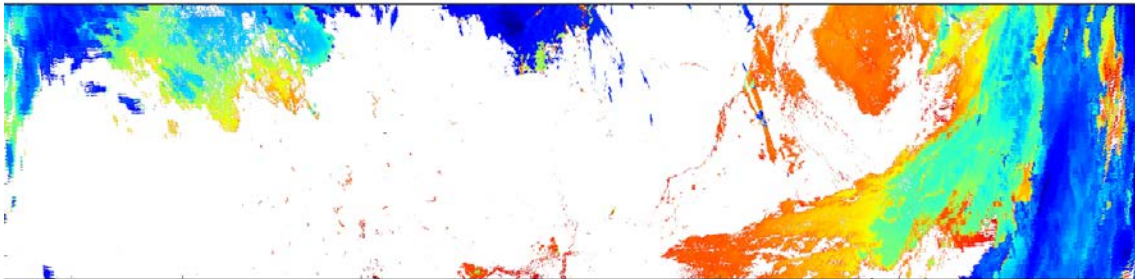
## ACHA v1r2 Integration Results

- Analysis was performed using GLANCE (which is used for algorithm integration verification) with an epsilon of 0 (i.e. a perfect match).
  - Small differences are to be expected due to slight run to run rounding differences.
- Due an issue discovered in ECM beta, which was fixed within NDE in mid-June, a verification test was performed using that data being run at NDE against locally run SAPF data to ensure that the code was integrated and being run correctly. The four scenes that were compared were chosen due to them being the NDE validation “golden” granules
  - 0045Z on 8 April, 2018 (NOAA-20)
  - 0749Z on 8 April, 2018 (NOAA-20) - **shown**
  - 1743Z on 16 Dec, 2016 (SNPP)
  - 0659Z on 8 April 2018 (NOAA-20)

# ACHA v1r2 Integration Results (CTP)



CIMSS SAPF



NDE SAPF



# ACHA (CTP) v1r2 Integration Results



- Correlation between NDE and CIMSS SAPF run : 0.996
- Mean difference : -0.01910
- Other products and scenes show similar results
- As mentioned previously, it is expected that there will be differences due to machine and run to run differences, and minor differences (as seen) are as expected.



# Backup Material - Requirements



## JPSS/GOES-R Data Product Validation Maturity Stages – COMMON DEFINITIONS (Nominal Mission)

### 1. Beta

- Product is minimally validated, and may still contain significant identified and unidentified errors.
- Information/data from validation efforts can be used to make initial qualitative or very limited quantitative assessments regarding product fitness-for-purpose.
- Documentation of product performance and identified product performance anomalies, including recommended remediation strategies, exists.

### 2. Provisional

- Product performance has been demonstrated through analysis of a large, but still limited (i.e., not necessarily globally or seasonally representative) number of independent measurements obtained from selected locations, time periods, or field campaign efforts.
- Product analyses are sufficient for qualitative, and limited quantitative, determination of product fitness-for-purpose.
- Documentation of product performance, testing involving product fixes, identified product performance anomalies, including recommended remediation strategies, exists.
- Product is recommended for potential operational use (user decision) and in scientific publications after consulting product status documents.

### 3. Validated

- Product performance has been demonstrated over a large and wide range of representative conditions (i.e., global, seasonal).
- Comprehensive documentation of product performance exists that includes all known product anomalies and their recommended remediation strategies for a full range of retrieval conditions and severity level.
- Product analyses are sufficient for full qualitative and quantitative determination of product fitness-for-purpose.
- Product is ready for operational use based on documented validation findings and user feedback.
- Product validation, quality assurance, and algorithm stewardship continue through the lifetime of the instrument.





# Requirements Cloud Top Height (1)



- JERD-2428 The algorithm shall produce a cloud height product that has a horizontal cell size of 0.8 km at Nadir.
- JERD-2474 The algorithm shall produce a cloud height product that has a vertical reporting interval of top and base of highest cloud in the column.
- JERD-2475 The algorithm shall produce a cloud height product that has a mapping uncertainty, (3 sigma) of 4 km.



# Requirements Cloud Top Height (2)



- JERD-2476 The algorithm shall produce a cloud top height product that has a measurement precision of
  - 1 km for  $COT \geq 1$  and 2.0km for  $COT < 1$
- JERD-2477 The algorithm shall produce a cloud top height product that has a measurement accuracy of
  - 1km for  $COT \geq 1$  and 2.0km for  $COT < 1$



# Requirements Cloud Top Pressure (1)



- JERD-2428 The algorithm shall produce a cloud top pressure product that has a horizontal cell size of 0.8 km at Nadir.
- JERD-2492 The algorithm shall produce a cloud top pressure product that has a vertical reporting interval of tops of up to four layers.
- JERD-2493 The algorithm shall produce a cloud top pressure product that has a mapping uncertainty, (3 sigma) of 4 km.



# Requirements Cloud Top Pressure (2)



- JERD-2494 The algorithm shall produce a cloud top pressure product that has a measurement precision of
  - 100hPa for COT  $\geq 1$  and 200hPa for COT  $< 1$
- JERD-2495 The algorithm shall produce a cloud top pressure product that has a measurement accuracy of
  - 100hPa for COT  $\geq 1$  and 200hPa for COT  $< 1$



# Requirements Cloud Top Temperature (1)



- JERD-2434 The algorithm shall produce a cloud top temperature product that has a horizontal cell size of 0.8 km at Nadir.
- JERD-2496 The algorithm shall produce a cloud top temperature product that has a vertical reporting interval of tops of up to four layers.
- JERD-2497 The algorithm shall produce a cloud top temperature product that has a mapping uncertainty, (3 sigma) of 4 km.



# Requirements Cloud Top Temperature (2)



- JERD-2498 The algorithm shall produce a cloud top temperature product that has a measurement precision of
  - 6K for  $COT \geq 1$  and 12K for  $COT < 1$
- JERD-2499 The algorithm shall produce a cloud top temperature product that has a measurement accuracy of
  - 6K for  $COT \geq 1$  and 12K for  $COT < 1$