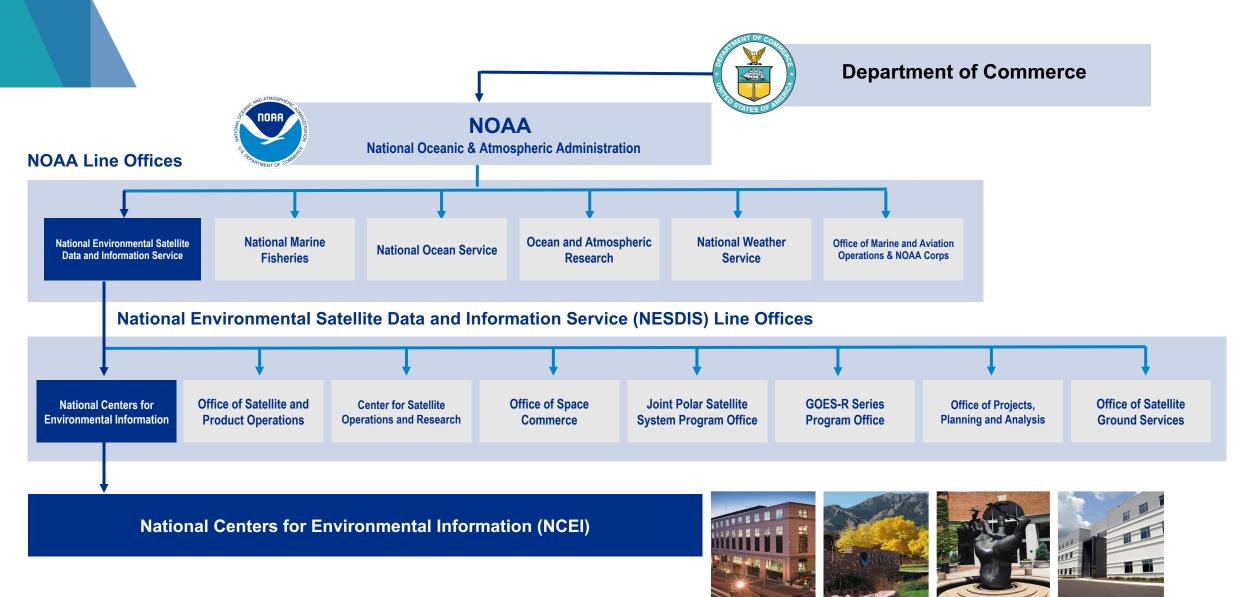


Very-High-Resolution Radiosonde Data at NCEI

Imke Durre,NCEIBruce Hundermark,Riverside Technologies Inc.Xungang Yin,NCEI

FISAPS Workshop on Research Using High Vertical-Resolution Radiosonde Data 30 August 2023



Asheville, NC Headquarters

Boulder, CO

Silver Spring, MD Sten

Stennis, MS



NOAA Data: High Impact, Global Reach

NOAA Observing Systems



















Scientific Data Stewardship Research-quality products for decision making

Climate & Weather

- Climate Assessments
- Climate Normals
- Billion \$ Disasters
- Drought Monitoring Oceans & Coasts
 - Tsunami Warning
 - Coastal Digital Elevation Models
 - Extended Continental Shelf
 - World Ocean Database

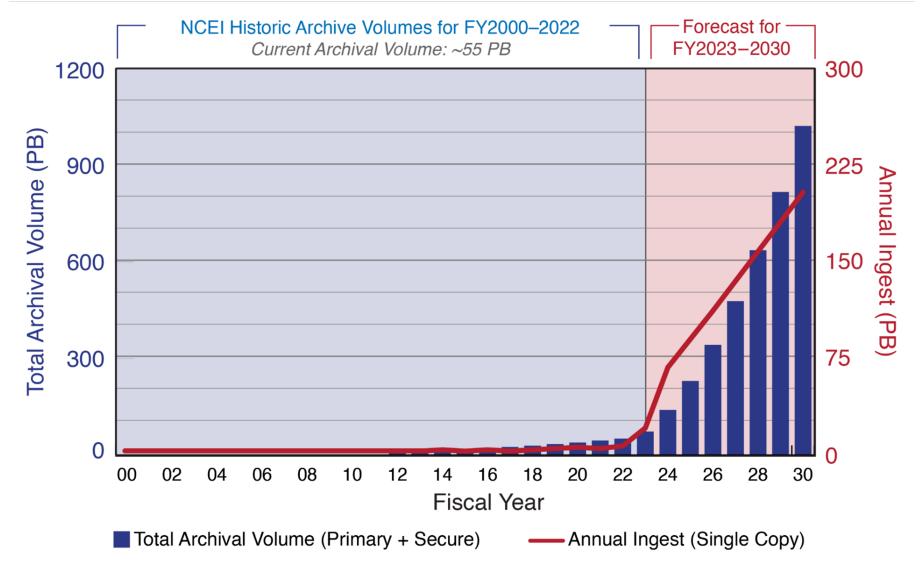
Geophysics

- Space Weather
- World Magnetic Model



NCEI Archival Volume History and Forecast

Increasing Data Volumes from Station, Model, Radar, UxS, Acoustics, 'Omics, and Satellite Sources





Radiosonde Data Archived at NCEI

- NWS observations in ASCII and BUFR
- GTS data from the NWS Telecommunications Gateway (NWSTG) in traditional alphanumeric code (TAC) and BUFR
- GTS data from ECMWF in BUFR
- Several dozen historical, static datasets acquired over time



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Radiosonde Data Services at NCEI

- Access to raw data
- Feedback to NWS and WMO on observation quality and completeness
- Integrated Global Radiosonde Archive (IGRA)
- IGRA-based data products to improve the utility of the data
- Responses to customer requests for data and information



Transition to BUFR

History:

- WMO approved BUFR in 1998 and planned to fully replace TAC in 2014.
- Format specifications continue to be refined.
- Stations transmitting over the GTS have been migrating gradually from TAC to BUFR beginning with some ships in late 2014.
- A few countries now transmit data only in BUFR.
- Many others transmit both formats, some without taking advantage of the benefits of BUFR.

Benefits of BUFR Compared to TAC:

- Ten to 50 times higher vertical resolution: several thousand compared to about 100 data levels
- More metadata: e.g., elapsed time, coordinates at each level



NCEI's Radiosonde Data in BUFR

Source	Ingest Frequency	Spatial Coverage	Temporal Coverage
ECMWF	Monthly	Global	2014-present
NWSTG	Hourly	Global	2017-present
NWS	Hourly	US	2005-present

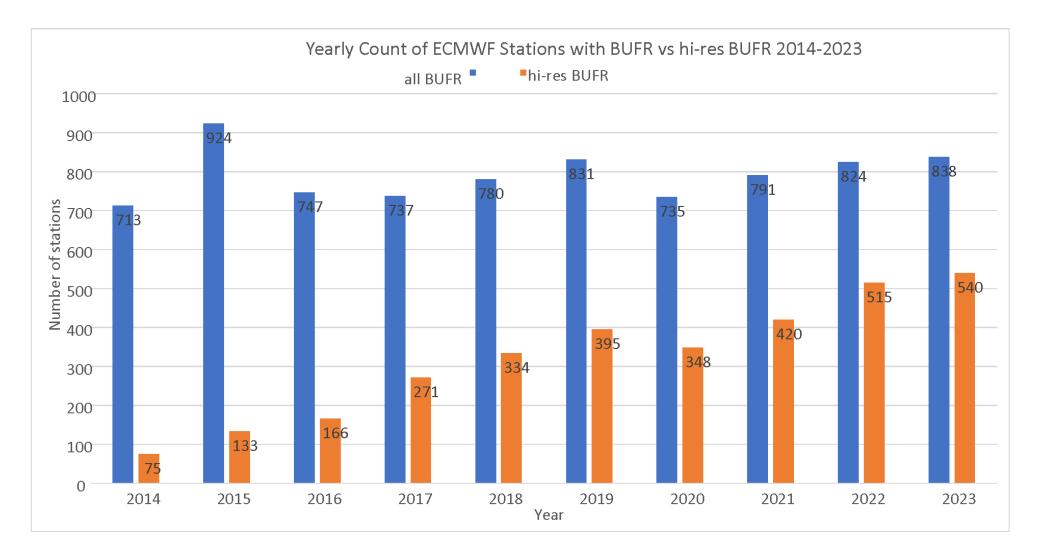


Completeness of NWSTG and ECMWF BUFR Datasets Jan-Jul 2023

Number of Stations	ECMWF BUFR	NWSTG BUFR	Notes
Any data	838	542	
Unique to One Source	300	4	
No High-resolution profiles	298 (36%)	285 (53%)	High-resolution means >= 500 levels
Only High-resolution profiles	225 (27%)	117 (22%)	High-resolution means >= 500 levels
Mostly High-resolution profiles	221 (26%)	78 (14%)	>=90% but < 100% of soundings are High-resolution
Unique to One Source and Mostly or All High-resolution	151	0	Mostly or All High-Resolution" means >=90% of profiles have >= 500 levels
Common to Both Sources and Mostly or All High-Resolution	295	193	Out of 538 total in common



Annual Number of Stations in ECMWF BUFR Data





Distribution of Land-Based TAC and BUFR Reports Jan-July 2023

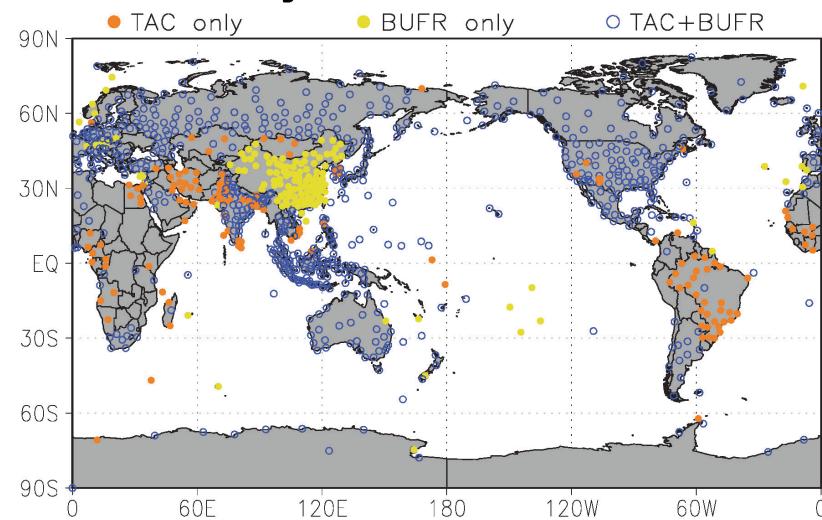
During Jan-July 2023:

937 fixed location radiosonde stations found in TAC and BUFR

148 TAC only stations (filled orange circle)

132 BUFR only stations (closed yellow circle)

657 BUFR+TAC mixed stations (open blue circle)

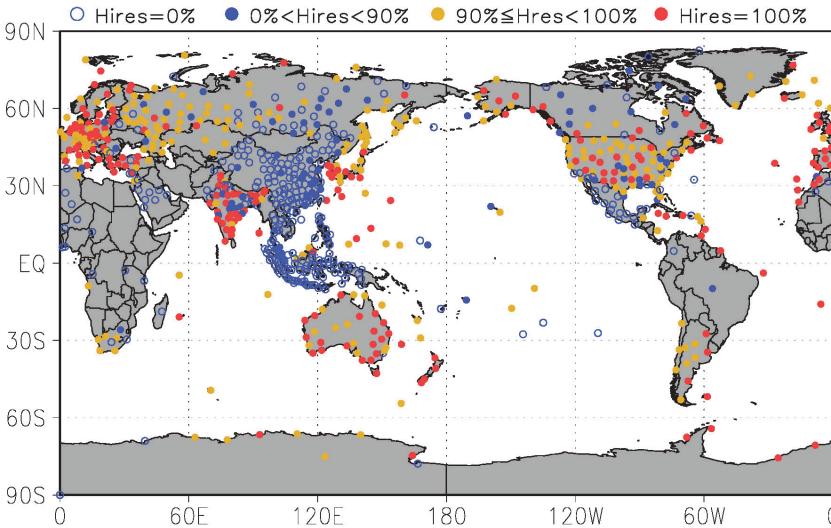




Distribution of Consistently High-Resolution Profiles Based on ECMWF BUFR Data in Jan-Jul 2023



- 789 fixed stations sending BUFR data
- 294 with 0% Hi-res (blue open circle)
- 78 with Hi-res >0% and <90% (blue closed circle)
- 215 with Hi-res >=90% and < 100% (yellow closed circle)
- 202 with 100% Hi-res (red closed circle)





IGRA: Description

- Over 50 million radiosonde and pilot balloon observations
- Method: Drawn from 42 data sources, merged, quality-controlled
- Period of Record: 1905-present, updated daily
- Coverage: Global land, some ships; >2800 stations
- Vertical Resolution: Standard, significant, and some other levels
- Primary Applications: Validation, model/reanalysis input, process studies
- More Information on the <u>IGRA website</u>

https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/products/weather-balloon/integrated-global-radiosonde-archive



IGRA: Version History

- v1.0 (2004): First version as successor to NCDC's CARDS dataset.
- V2.0 (2018): 30% more data than v1; improved data integration and QC.
- v2.2 (2023): Introduced real-time BUFR data sources



IGRA: Use of BUFR Data

Current Approach:

- Recreated v2.2 of IGRA using a BUFR-augmented GTS record instead of the TAC-only GTS record.
- Use this augmentation approach in daily updates.

Method:

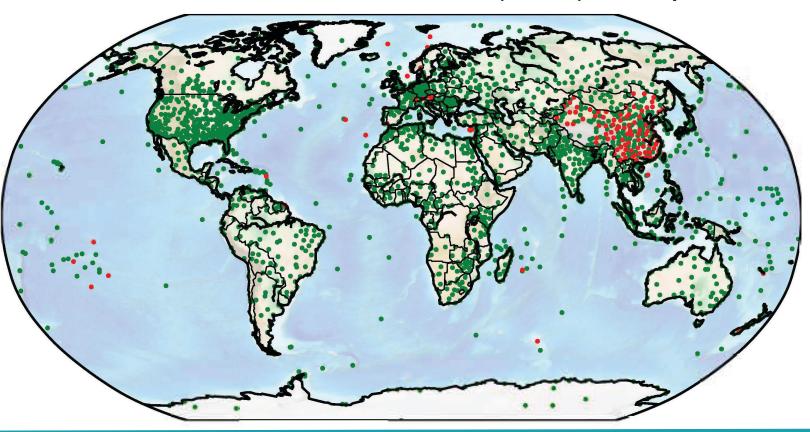
- Append TAC GTS records with soundings from the BUFR streams when BUFR sources have newer data.
- Use raw BUFR data from NWSTG (2017-present, received daily) and ECMWF (2014-present, received monthly).
- ✤ Use EcCodes from ECMWF as the decoder.
- Use NWS conventions to down-sample high-resolution profiles to the historically typical standard and significant pressure levels.



IGRA: Number of stations fully migrated to BUFR and recovered in v2.2

Total number of stations in v2.2: **2879**

Number of stations filled with BUFR in v2.2 (2023): 125 (red filled circle)





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BUFR-Related Plans

- Process Improvements: Migration to the cloud
- □ IGRA-HR: Create integrated dataset of high-resolution profiles.
- Full Integration into IGRA-LR: Rebuild IGRA with ECMWF, NWSTG, and non-GTS NWS BUFR sources.
- Access Improvements: Utilize cloud services.



Learn More

NCEI Website: www.ncei.noaa.gov

IGRA Website: <u>www.ncei.noaa.gov/products/weather-balloon/integrated-global-radiosonde-archive</u>

IGRA Team: ncei.igra@noaa.gov

Imke Durre: imke.durre@noaa.gov



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