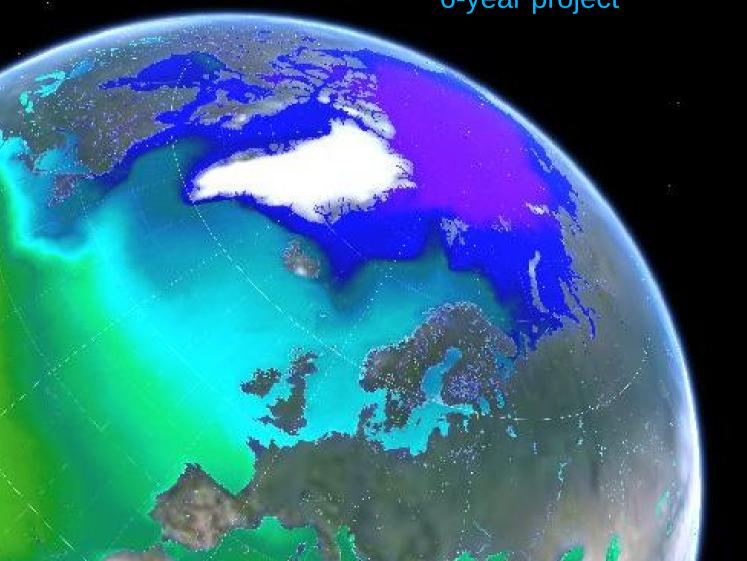
## **NORMAP**

Norwegian Satellite Earth Observation Database for Marine and Polar Research



'Infrastructure programme' of Norwegian Research Council 6-year project









Meteorologisk institutt





### Objectives



\* to create and maintain a data repository (including metadata) of the high latitude and Arctic based on Earth Observation data from polar orbiting satellites to facilitate and stimulate high quality and original multidisciplinary Earth System research, application and education in marine, polar and climate sciences.

- \* Open and free access to all users
- \* The scientific community is the target group, not general public or policy makers
- \* Area will focus on Northeast Atlantic to Arctic Ocean including coastal seas









### **Applications**



#### Applications of Satellite Earth Observation Data

- Process studies
- Climate Studies
- Validation of numerical models
- Assimilation into numerical models
- Management
- Operational decisions
- Risk assessment
- Education









### Challenges



#### Challenge to Use Earth Observation Data

- Lack of information about available products
- Large data volume
- Multiple processing level
- Complicated interpretation of satellite signal
- Geo-location
- Comparison of different satellite products
- Alignment of satellite data with other data types









### Howto?



#### Main challenges for ordinary users

- To find relevant products
- To understand the relevant products
- To be able to utilize relevant products in research



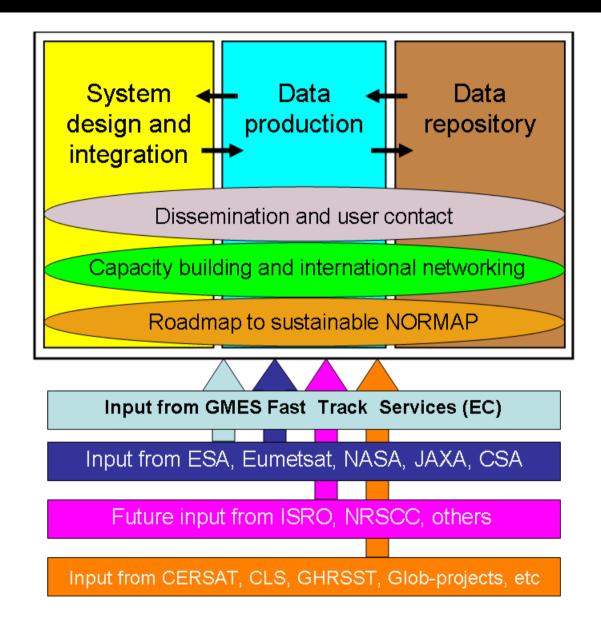






### **NORMAP** Concept













## Data Processing Levels



#### LEVEL 0

Raw data as received from the satellite. Unprocessed data in full resolution, delivered in records (no projection) with all information required for further analysis connected.

#### LEVEL 1

Gridded data in satellite projection. Data may be radiometrically and geometrically corrected. Data can be represented as physical values, e.g. brightness temperature or TOA radiance.

#### LEVEL 2

Data is interpreted as geophysical variables such as concentration of ice or wave height or sea surface temperature. Data is still in satellite projection.

#### LEVEL 3

Data contains geophysical variables transformed into a map projection and usually averaged over time too.

#### LEVEL 4

Model output or results from analyses of lower-level data e.g., variables derived from multiple satellite measurements.









### Data Sources



#### Where Earth observation data can be found

- Level **0** and Level **1** data generally is located in archives of satellite owners
- Level **2** and Level **3** is found in archives of satellite owners and in independent data warehouse
- Level 4 data is found in archives of scientific institutes
- Linking of directories is rarely done
- Often there are limitations in accessing data
- Data usually requires some basic preparation before they are useful in analyzing



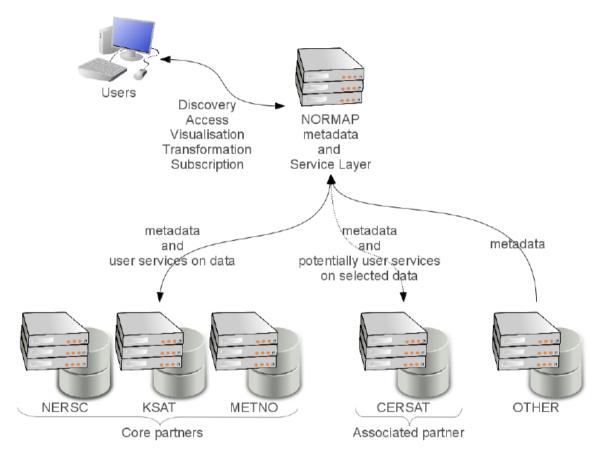






### Distributed repository





- NORMAP system design document completed September 2011
- Interaction with selected users started Fall 2013
- First data release 1st quarter 2014









## NORMAP products



	Data sources and	Derived information products	Available servers and
Variables	sensor types	Derived information products	databases
Sea level*	Altimetry	High latitude and Arctic Ocean regional	Salto/DUACS, MyOcean Sea Level
	,	sea level trends	TAC, ESA Sea Level CCI
Current	Altimetry for	Heat and volume transports	NERSC SAR Archive
	geostrophic current		
Ocean color*	Imaging spectrometers	Primary production of particulate	NERSC HAB and SARIS
		organic/inorganic carbon, and its	MyOcean Color TAC
		influence on CO2 fluxes, water quality	GlobColor, KSAT (MODIS)
Sea ice drift	Passive and active	Transport across straights. Contribution	NERSC, KSAT
	microwaves	to freshwater	met.no OSI-SAF, CERSAT, ESA
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Sea ice extent,	Passive and active	Regional high latitude sea ice	NERSC, KSAT
concentration, and	microwaves,	climatology, impact on albedo	met.no OSI-SAF, GlobIce MyOcean Sea Ice/Wind TAC, ESA
type			CCI
Sea ice thickness*	Radar and laser	Sea ice freeboard and thickness	ESA CCI
Sea ree threeness	altimetry	Sea ree necodard and thickness	
Surface wind speeds	Passive microwaves,	Wind climatology, storm tracks, Polar	CERSAT, OSI-SAF
and direction	scatterometer, SAR and	lows, surface stress, curl	NERSC SAR Archive (coastal
	optical (cloud winds)		winds), KSAT
Ocean waves	Altimeter, SAR	Wave climatology	CERSAT,
			GlobWave
Sea surface	Passive microwaves,	High latitude and Arctic SST fields in	CERSAT, GHRSST, Medspriration
temperature*	IR,	consistence with sea ice extent and heat	met.no OSI-SAF
		fluxes	MyOcean SST TAC
Water vapor	Microwave radiometer	Column integral	EUMETSAT CM_SAF
			NOAA-NESDIS
Clouds	IR and VIS	Cloud cover, Cloud top temperature and	EUMETSAT CM_SAF
D 11 (1 (7)	T.C. 1. 11.	dynamics	NOAA-NESDIS, KSAT
Radiative fluxes	Infrared radiometers	Bulk formula for latent and sensible	met.no OSI SAF
Description of	Missesses as Alexander	heat flux,	EUMETSAT CM_SAF
Precipitation over	Microwave radiometer	Rain rate	NOAA-NESDIS
the ocean			









### http://normap.nersc.no





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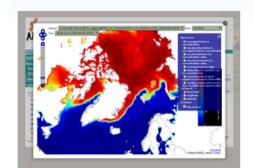
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# Thank you!

