

Joint WMO-IOC Technical Commission for Oceanography and Marine Meteorology

The Data Buoy Co-operation Panel: interactions with GHRSST www.jcommops.org/dbcp

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What is the DBCP?

- Formed by IOC and WMO in 1985 in response to a crisis:
 - Weather Ships had been replaced by drifters
 - Drifter data quality, quantity and timeliness were very poor
 - No one understood why
 - Resolutions etc passed absolutely no effect on the data!
- Solution: full time technical coordinator appointed in 1987:
 - Based at CLS Argos in Toulouse within JCOMMOPS office
 - Access to all parts of the data chain and delayed mode QC
- DBCP achievements:
 - Real time and offline QC implemented
 - Metadata reporting implemented
 - Deployment planning and coordination via regional action groups
 - Outreach to other observing systems
 - Now include open-ocean and reference moorings (OceanSITES)
 - Repository for data buoy information and user assistance
 - Portal to GDACs
 - Annual open sessions: next in Oban, Scotland, late Sept





DBCP from 1985 to 2010

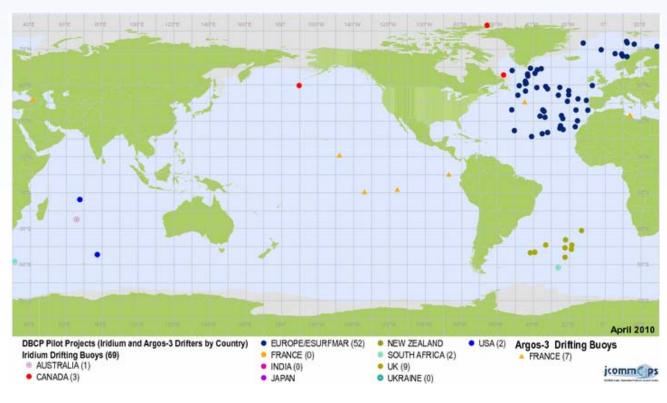






DBCP: new activities

- Original job done: what do we do next
- Transition new technologies from lab to operational use
- Initiate Pilot Projects:
 - Iridium
 - Argos-3
 - Waves (x2)
 - GHRSST?
 - Other ECVs



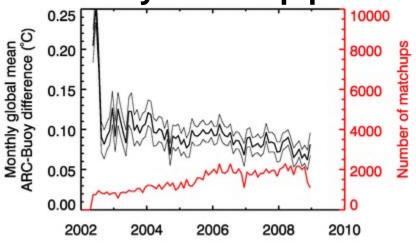


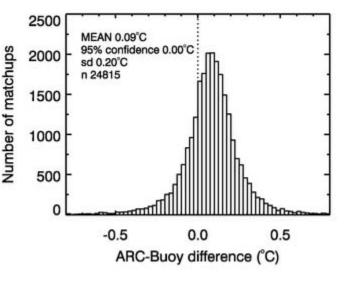




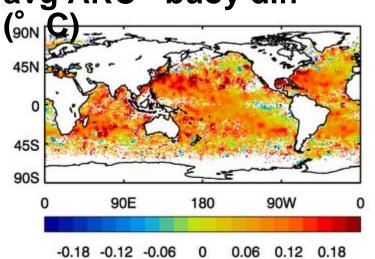
Monthly global area avg ARC - buoy diff and monthly number of ARC/buoy matchup pairs

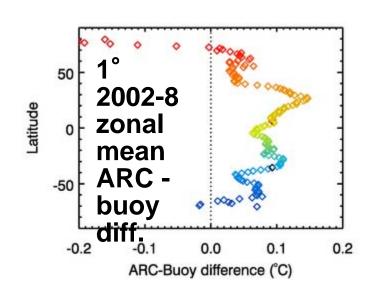
Distribution of ARC buoy difference (2002-8)





Smoothed 1° 2002-8 avg ARC - buoy diff











GHRSST requirements

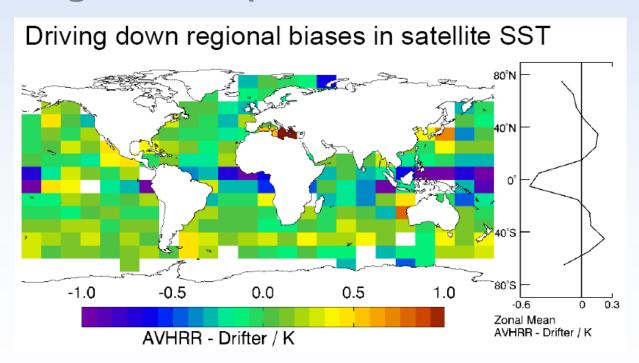
GHRSST recommendations agreed in 2008 + 1

- (1) Make hourly reporting universal
- (2) Report design depth in calm water to ± 5 cm
- (3) Report of geographical location to ± 0.5 km or better
- (4) SST accuracy to ±0.05 K or better, resolve 0.01 K
- (5) Use NetCDF CF-1.3
- (6) Report of the time of SST measurement to ± 5 minutes
- (7) No requirement to report on or close to integer hours
- (8) (Extra) Report estimate of absolute accuracy





Target area? (after Merchant and Corlett)



- Pilot Project could equip 50 or more drifters with HRSST
- Matched funding: DBCP and GHRSST stakeholders
- Funding would pay to upgrade drifters being bought by other agencies
- Choose an ocean region that would demonstrate the benefit of in situ HRSST
- Over to you!





What next?

- Drifter SST clearly critical to satellite SST retrievals!
- GHRSST have expanded a DBCP draft proposal to propose a new joint DBCP-GHRSST pilot project
 - At least matched funding from GHRSST
 - 50 drifters upgraded to HRSST reporting
 - Upgrade cost ~\$1k
 - E-SURFMAR ahead of the game!
 - Hardware development for ESURFMAR encountering difficulties
 - Will require reporting in BUFR to achieve required resolution
 - Target area to be decided:
 - General distribution?
 - Specific area, e.g. Barents Sea?
- How de we react?
 - New Pilot Project
 - New Scientific Steering Team
 - Financial arrangements





Questions for the Panel

- Consider whether this is the sort of activity in which we should engage and to which we should commit Panel funds
- I indicated to GHRSST a level of \$20k over 3 years from the Panel
 - Is this appropriate and sufficient?
 - The GHRSST proposal indicates a budget of \$100k
- Should we form a Steering Panel with GHRSST to
 - Draw up a work plan and evaluation process
 - Decide on the implementation details
 - Oversee the evaluation
- Should we run the implementation process in the same way as for the Iridium PP – i.e. offer to upgrade existing procurements at approx \$1k per unit?
- Over to the wise members of the Panel
 - Indeed all members, wise or not!

