As of October 18, 2010

Count	CDR Variable Name	Essential Climate Variable		Algorithm Name	Collateral Products	Responsible Team Member	Source Data Sensors	Future Source Data Sensor	Spacecraft	Channels	Spatial Resolution		Temporal Resolution			Product Units	Projection	Output Format	Metadata Standard	Other Characteristics	Key publication reference	Existing User Groups	Expected User Groups	Outcome	Impact	Community Workshop Status
Sequential i.d. number to count products, 1,2,3. -- Please list only one variable per row of the spreadsheet.	e.g. Level 1B radiance, albedo, cloud top height, SST, etc...	For Geophysical Variables (only, i.e., not for Level 1b): Please use the drop down menus in cells below to enter the ECV, you may also click on the above link and use pg 6 in the *Guideline for the Generation of Satellite-based Datasets and Products meeting GCOS Requirements* pdf document as a reference.		Please include a name that may be recognizable in the Climate community, e.g. ISCCP, GPCP, GRHSST, PATMOS-x, etc...	List all in one cell. Collateral Products are those which are not proposed as CDRs and are not yet considered to be climate quality, but which are routinely generated as secondary/intermediate outputs from the CDR algorithm. NOAA's CDR Program does not ensure or test the availability or reliability of Collateral Products. Users can contact the code developers for further information.	Please identify which member of your team is primarily responsible for development of this particular product.	List the space sensors which provided the raw data from which your product(s) were generated.	If **you** plan to provide CDR continuity from existing sensors to future sensors (e.g., from JPSS or other missions), please identify the mission and sensors to be used. NOTE: if you did not propose to address future sensors or data sets, please state "N/A"	Please list all spacecraft from which source data were used (e.g., NOAA-8, EOS Terra, SeaWiFS, GOES-14). Please follow the order used in the list of source data sensors.	Please identify all channels used for each type of source data sensor.	Please use a new row for each unique resolution (spatial or temporal) -- Please include the units of the resolution (e.g., mbars, km, degrees).	Please use a new row for each unique resolution (spatial or temporal) -- please include the units of the resolution (e.g., mbars, km, degrees)	As applicable, e.g., • early morning • mid-morning • afternoon	Start of Record: Month/Year	End of Record: Month/Year please say "present" if it is ongoing. note any gaps if they exist (e.g., Feb. 2003)	e.g. Reflectance (unitless), degrees Kelvin, Radiance W/m^2/sr, etc...	If gridded, what is your projection?	e.g. NetCDF4, Binary, HDF4, HDF5 etc...	Is your Metadata compliant with any standards or conventions? e.g., Climate Forecast (CF) Convention, FGDC Standards, ISO 19115-2, etc. If not adhering to a standard, please state "research"	e.g., Clear Sky only, latitudinal or longitudinal range, over oceans only, over land only, etc...	Please provide a full bibliographic reference for 1 or 2 (only) key publicly-available publications that describe your data set or process, if available.	Please state any existing users (either general communities, e.g., energy, health, climate modeling, or specific group {e.g., GFDL, GMAO, FAO, CDC...}). This will help us justify future funding.	List the user groups (not already listed previously) that would likely be interested in the CDR. Who/what is NOAA serving by investing in your work?	Results that stem from use of the outputs. Unlike output measures, outcomes refer to an event or condition that is external to the program and is of direct importance to the intended beneficiaries (e.g., scientists, agency managers, policy makers, other stakeholders). Examples of outcome metrics are the number of alternative refrigerants introduced to society to reduce the loss of stratospheric ozone and scientific outputs integrated into a new understanding of the causes of the Antarctic ozone hole.	The effect that an outcome has on something else. Impact metrics are outcomes that focus on long-term societal, economic, or environmental consequences. Examples of impact metrics include the recovery of stratospheric ozone resulting from implementation of the Montreal Protocol and related policies and the increase in public understanding of the causes and consequences of ozone loss.	Please state whether you have conducted your community workshop (y/n). If so, please provide date/location and URL if web page exists. If not yet held, please state your plans. **BACKGROUND:** Per the 2009 Announcement of Opportunity, "...the Project expects each Product Development Team to conduct an early community workshop (year 1 of funding) in which it will explain the theoretical basis of its algorithm and its proposed CDR development approach. The Team is expected to consider all suggestions and requests for action."
		Domain	**Variable**								**Horizontal**	**Vertical**	**Orbits**	**Start Date**	**End Date**											
1	Total Solar Irradiance	Atmospheric	Earth radiation budget (including solar radiance)	TIM measurement equation	N/A	Peter Pilewskie	ERB, ACRIM-I,II,&III, ERBS, SOVA, VIRGO, and TIM	TIM on Glory and TSIS	Nimbus-7, SMM, UARS, ACRIMSAT, ERBE, EURICA, SOHO, SORCE	all	N/A	N/A	All orbits	1978	present	Total Irradiance (W/m^2)	N/A	.txt files available from LASP webpage for SORCE TIM; data transmitted yearly to DAAC in hdf4 (same format expected for GLORY and TSIS TIM instruments)	LASP ascii	N/A	1. Kopp, G., and G. Lawrence, 2005. The Total Irradiance Monitor (TIM): Instrument design. Solar Phys. 230, 91-109 2. Pankratz, C. K., Knapp, B. G., Reukauf, R. A., Fontenla, J., Dorey, M. A., Connelly, L. M., and A. K. Windnagel, 2005. The SORCE Science Data System. Solar Phys. 230, 389-413	climate modeling	GCM modeling groups	TSI measurements constrain proxy and physical models essential for understanding the historical record of climate change and for predicting future climate change. A well established TSI baseline is a foundation for evaluating all other forcings which change the climate by perturbing the planetary radiation balance.	The degree of uncertainty to which solar variations result in climate change is reduced. Public understanding of the importance of solar forcing relative to other (anthropogenic) radiative forcings is improved.	We have not yet held our community workshop because our collaborators at NRL and NIST have not yet received their funding. We hope they will be funded soon so we will hold the workshop within the first 6 months of year 2.
2	Solar Spectral Irradiance	Atmospheric	Earth radiation budget (including solar radiance)	SIM measurement equation	N/A	Peter Pilewskie	SIM, SOLSPEC	SIM on TSIS	SORCE, Space Station	all	N/A	N/A	All Orbits	Apr/2004	present	Spectral Irradiance (W/m^2/nm^1)	N/A	.txt and IDL .sav files available from LASP webpage for SORCE SIM; data transmitted yearly to DAAC in hdf4 (same format expected for TSIS SIM instrument)	LASP ascii	N/A	1. Harder, J., Fontenla, J., Lawrence, G., Woods, T., and G. Rottman, 2005. The Spectral Irradiance Monitor: Measurement Equations and Calibration. Solar Phys. 230, 169-204 2. Pankratz, C. K., Knapp, B. G., Reukauf, R. A., Fontenla, J., Dorey, M. A., Connelly, L. M., and A. K. Windnagel, 2005. The SORCE Science Data System. Solar Phys. 230, 389-413	climate modeling	GCM modeling groups	SSI measurements resolve the underlying mechanisms responsible for sun-induced climate change and help distinguish between natural and anthropogenic causes of climate change. SSI measurements are vital for validating climate model sensitivity to spectrally varying solar forcing.	The degree of uncertainty to which solar variations result in climate change is reduced. Public understanding of the importance of solar forcing relative to other (anthropogenic) radiative forcings is improved.	We have not yet held our community workshop because our collaborators at NRL and NIST have not yet received their funding. We hope they will be funded soon so we will hold the workshop within the first 6 months of year 2.