As of August 26, 2011

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 --- etc...	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 see 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 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., CSV, 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. Why/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	monthly precipitation	Atmospheric	Precipitation	GPCP Monthly	random error	Robert F. Adler	SSMI; SSMIS; TOVS; AIRS; geo-IR; global network of precipitation gauges	CrIS, AMTS, VIIRS	DMSP; DMSP; NOAA; Aqua; IR; national, regional, special, GTS collections	all; SSMI-like; sounding-based precipitation estimate; sounding-based precipitation estimate; thermal IR; monthly accumulation	2.5°x2.5°	N/A	6 a.m./p.m.; 6 a.m./p.m.; all poes; 1:30 a.m./p.m.; geo; calendar months	January 1979	present	mm/d	CED (rectangular latitude/longitude)	formatted binary or NetCDF	research	global 90°N-90°S	Adler, R.F., G.J. Huffman, A.T.C. Chang, R.R. Ferraro, P. Xie, J.E. Janowiak, B. Rudolf, U. Schneider, S. Curtis, D.T. Bolvin, A. Gruber, J. Susskind, P.A. Arkin, E.J. Nelkin, 2003: The Version 2 Global Precipitation Climatology Project (GPCP) Monthly Precipitation Analysis (1979-Present). *J. Hydrometeor .*, **4**(6), 1147-1167. Huffman, G.J., R.F. Adler, D.T. Bolvin, G. Gu, 2009: Improving the Global Precipitation Record: GPCP Version 2.1. *Geophys. Res. Lett .*, **36**, L17808, doi:10.1029/2009GL040000.	GEWEX, ECMWF, GMAO, Aus. BoM, IMF, Air Force, NOAA, DoE/LLNL, U.K. MetOffice, CPTEC/INPE, UCAR, commercial entities (RSS, RSSGMBH [Germany]), IITM (India), KOPRI (Korea), UN/WFP, (U.S. and international) university researchers	additional climate modeling and analysis groups	continued support for the premier, internationally recognized precipitation dataset for climate modeling and analysis enables extension of the precipitation climatology for better addressing the NOAA, USCRP, and GEO focus areas	more-resilient infrastructure and management strategies in the societal benefit areas (transportation, water resources, energy, agriculture, forestry, biodiversity, ...); more-confident preparation for short-range climate events; improved public health planning and response to precipitation-driven pathogens; improved property and casualty outcomes in precipitation-related disasters	first year of project
2	pentad precipitation	Atmospheric	Precipitation	GPCP Pentad		Pingping Xie	SSMI; SSMIS; geo-IR; leo-IR; MSU; global network of precipitation gauges	CrIS, AMTS, VIIRS	DMSP; DMSP; GOES, Meteosat, GMS, MTSat; NOAA; NOAA; GTS collection	all; SSMI-like; thermal IR; thermal IR; all; pentad accumulation	2.5°x2.5°	N/A	all DMSP with SSMI; all DMSP with SSMIS; geo; all poes; all poes with MSU; annual pentad intervals	January 1979	present	mm/d	CED (rectangular latitude/longitude)	formatted binary or NetCDF	research	global 90°N-90°S with high-latitude gaps	Xie, P., J.E. Janowiak, P.A. Arkin, R.F. Adler, A. Gruber, R. Ferraro, G.J. Huffman, S. Curtis, 2003: GPCP Pentad precipitation Analyses: An Experimental Data Set Based on Gauge Observations and Satellite Estimates. J. Climate, 16, 2197-2214	GEWEX, GMAO, (U.S. and international) university researchers	additional climate modeling and analysis groups	continued support for this consistent shorter interval precipitation dataset for climate modeling and analysis enables extension of the precipitation climatology for better addressing the NOAA, USCRP, and GEO focus areas	more-resilient infrastructure and management strategies in the societal benefit areas (transportation, water resources, energy, agriculture, forestry, biodiversity, ...); more-confident preparation for short-range climate events; improved public health planning and response to precipitation-driven pathogens; improved property and casualty outcomes in precipitation-related disasters	first year of project
3	daily precipitation	Atmospheric	Precipitation	GPCP Daily		George J. Huffman	SSMI; SSMIS; TOVS; AIRS; geo-IR; global network of precipitation gauges	CrIS,AMTS, VIIRS	DMSP; DMSP; NOAA; Aqua; IR; national, regional, special, GTS collections	all; SSMI-like; sounding-based precipitation estimate; sounding-based precipitation estimate; thermal IR; monthly accumulation	1°x1°	N/A	6 a.m./p.m.; 6 a.m./p.m.; all poes; 1:30 a.m./p.m.; geo; calendar months	October 1996	present	mm/d	CED (rectangular latitude/longitude)	formatted binary or NetCDF	research	global 90°N-90°S	Huffman, G.J., R.F. Adler, M. Morrissey, D.T. Bolvin, S. Curtis, R. Joyce, B McGavock, J. Susskind, 2001: Global Precipitation at One-Degree Daily Resolution from Multi-Satellite Observations. J. Hydrometeor., 2(1), 36-50	GEWEX, GMAO, IPWG, CPTEC/INPE, NOAA, USDA,DoE/LBL, FEWS, IFNet, CNIA (AREGintna), IITM (India), commercial entities (ISclences), (U.S. and international) university researchers	additional climate modeling and analysis groups; additional HRPP groups	continued support for this consistent shorter interval precipitation dataset for climate modeling and analysis enables extension of the precipitation climatology for better addressing the NOAA, USCRP, and GEO focus areas; this bridges to uses that require a HRPP	more-resilient infrastructure and management strategies in the societal benefit areas (transportation, water resources, energy, agriculture, forestry, biodiversity, ...); more-confident preparation for short-range climate events; improved public health planning and response to precipitation-driven pathogens; improved property and casualty outcomes in precipitation-related disasters	first year of project