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Atmospheric Radiation Measurement Climate Research Facility Operations Quarterly Report

October 1-December 31, 2014



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1.0 Data Availability

1.1 Description

Individual datastreams from instrumentation at the Atmospheric Radiation Measurement (ARM) Climate Research Facility fixed and mobile research sites are collected and routed to the Data Management Facility (DMF) for processing in near-real-time. Instrument and processed data are then delivered approximately daily to the ARM Data Archive, where they are made freely available to the research community. For each instrument, ARM calculates the ratio of the actual number of processed data records received daily at the ARM Data Archive to the expected number of data records. The results are tabulated by 1) individual datastream, site, and month for the current year, and 2) site and fiscal year dating back to 1998.

The U.S. Department of Energy requires national user facilities to report time-based operating data. The requirements involve the:

- Actual hours of operation (ACTUAL) – 24 hours per day, **92** days or **2208** hours for this quarter
- Estimated maximum operation or uptime target (TARGET)
- Variance (VARIANCE), which is equal to $(1 - [\text{ACTUAL}/\text{TARGET}])$
- TARGET and VARIANCE numbers account for unplanned downtime.

Differences in TARGET performance reflect the complexity of local logistics and the frequency of extreme weather events. It is impractical to measure TARGET for each instrument or datastream. Data availability reported here refers to the average of the individual, continuous datastreams received by the ARM Data Archive. Therefore, data availability is directly related to individual instrument uptime expressed in hours. Data not at the ARM Data Archive are caused by downtime (scheduled or unplanned) of the individual instruments. Missing data caused by scheduled downtime are not included in the metrics. Thus, the average percentage of data in the ARM Data Archive represents the average percentage of the time the instruments were operating this quarter.

For this reporting period the TARGET uptimes for the fixed ARM research sites were:

- North Slope of Alaska (NSA) locale is **1987.2** hours ($0.90 \times \text{ACTUAL}$)
- Southern Great Plains (SGP) locale is **2097.6** hours ($0.95 \times \text{ACTUAL}$)
- Eastern North Atlantic (ENA) locale is **1876.8** hours ($0.85 \times \text{ACTUAL}$).

Beginning in FY2014, and continuing through the next two fiscal years, the ARM Facility is being reconfigured to focus on the improvement of high-resolution process models. This strategy includes the formation of two megasites: the first will be located at the SGP, for continental U.S. process measurements; the second is at NSA, for arctic process measurements. During this reconfiguration, the tropical facilities will be shut down and their systems and components redeployed to the continental U.S. megasite. The Manus Tropical Western Pacific (TWP) facility has been decommissioned and all instrumentation from that site is in transit to the SGP site for reconfiguration. The final TWP facility at Darwin will end operation at the end of the first quarter in FY2015.

Detailed information on ARM Facility sites can be found at <http://www.arm.gov/sites>. A summarized list is included here:

SGP Megasite: The SGP locale in central Oklahoma has a spatial dimension of 150 km x 150 km, including the Central Facility, extended facilities with surface characterization, radar, and profiler facilities sited within the domain.

NSA Megasite: The measurement strategy for the NSA Megasite includes the Barrow, Alaska, site, the deployment of the third ARM Mobile Facility (AMF) located at Oliktok Point, Alaska, and supporting aerial measurements.

ENA Site: The fixed ENA site is located on Graciosa Island, in the Azores, and became fully operational on October 1, 2014.

AMF1: The first mobile facility is deployed in Brazil to participate in the GreenOceanAmazon (GOAMAZON) field campaign, which began in January 2014. The GOAMAZON field campaign is a two-year deployment scheduled to end December 31, 2015. The follow-on deployment for AMF1, after GOAMAZON, is in support of the Layered Atlantic Smoke Interactions with Clouds (LASIC) field campaign on the Ascension Islands in 2016.

AMF2: Final installation and start-up phase for the second mobile facility on the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) research vessel *Ronald H. Brown* for the ARM Cloud Aerosol Precipitation Experiment (ACAPEX) field campaign beginning in mid-January 2015. The ACAPEX field campaign is a relatively short-duration activity, spanning only one month for the AMF2 and two months for the ARM Aerial Facility (AAF). After ACAPEX, the AMF2 will be prepared to conduct the ARM West Antarctic Radiation Experiment (AWARE) campaign in Antarctica, scheduled to begin in late 2015 for the calendar year 2016. Following AWARE, AMF2 is scheduled for deployment to the Arctic Ice Pack for the Multidisciplinary-drifting Observatory for the Study of Arctic Climate (MOSAIC) campaign in 2018.

AMF3: The third mobile facility is located at Oliktok Point, Alaska, for an extended deployment and became fully operational on October 1, 2014.

1.2 Summary

Table 1 shows the accumulated maximum operation time (planned uptime), actual hours of operation, and variance (unplanned downtime) for the fixed sites. Because the mobile facilities operate episodically, the AMF statistics are reported separately and not included in the aggregate average with the fixed sites. The average of the fixed sites exceeds the goal this quarter.

Beginning in the first quarter of FY2015, ENA has replaced TWP in data completion metrics reporting. The new ENA site and AMF operations will continue as baseline capabilities.

Table 1. Operational statistics for the fixed ARM sites and mobile facilities for this reporting period.*

Site	Hours Of Operation			Data Availability	
	Target	Actual	Variance	Goal	Actual
NSA	1987.2	2009.28	0.0111	90.00%	91.00%
SGP	2097.6	2141.76	0.0211	95.00%	97.00%
ENA	1876.8	2075.52	0.1059	85.00%	94.00%
Site Average	1987.2	2075.52	0.0444	90.00%	94.00%

*The ARM mobile facilities and aerial facility are not included in the operational baseline as they function intermittently. The ENA site began operations on October 1, 2014.

2.0 Scientific Users

2.1 Description

Users can participate in field experiments at the sites and mobile facilities, or they can participate remotely. Therefore, there are a variety of mechanisms provided to users to access site information. The Site Access Request System is a web-based database used to track visitors to the fixed and mobile sites, all of which have facilities that can be visited. Users who have immediate (real-time) needs for data access can request a research account on the local site data systems. This access is particularly useful to users for quick decisions in executing time-dependent activities associated with field campaigns at the fixed site and mobile facility locations. The computers used for the research accounts are located at the NSA, SGP, ENA, AMF sites, as well as the DMF. However, users are warned that data provided at the time of collection are not fully screened for quality, and therefore, are not considered to be official ARM data. Hence, these accounts are considered to be part of the facility activities associated with field campaign activities, and users are tracked. Fully screened and approved ARM data are officially requested through the ARM Data Archive.

In addition, users that visit sites can connect their computer or instrument to an ARM site data system network, which requires an on-site device account. Remote (off-site) users can also gain remote access to any ARM instrument or computer system at any ARM site, which requires an off-site device account. These accounts are also managed and tracked.

Official ARM data collected through the routine operations and scientific field experiments at the fixed sites and mobile facility that have passed through the formal data quality review process are stored at and distributed through the ARM Data Archive. The ARM Data Archive receives fully quality-assured data within 24–48 hours of the collection and processing of data that takes place at the DMF. These data are available to the public free of charge.

The U.S. Department of Energy requires national user facilities to report facility use by total visitor days—broken down by institution type, gender, race, citizenship, visitor role, visit purpose, and facility—for actual visitors and for active user-research computer and ARM Data Archive accounts. This information is maintained, but not presented, in this report. Visitor role and visit purpose information are peer-reviewed to identify scientific users.

Scientific users are defined as members of the scientific community and infrastructure who are using the ARM Facilities or data to perform peer-reviewed science and research. For the ARM Infrastructure Team, this includes scientists and engineers who are involved in the development of synthesis products, value-added products, instrument performance analysis, and uncertainty quantification.

This quarterly report provides the number of unique scientific users. All user accounts are established for a period of up to one year and must be renewed. **Unique scientific users** are defined as a single use of an ARM Facility's **on-site** assets, **remote** services, or **data** services during the defined reporting period.

2.2 Summary

ARM CLIMATE RESEARCH FACILITY SCIENTIFIC USERS

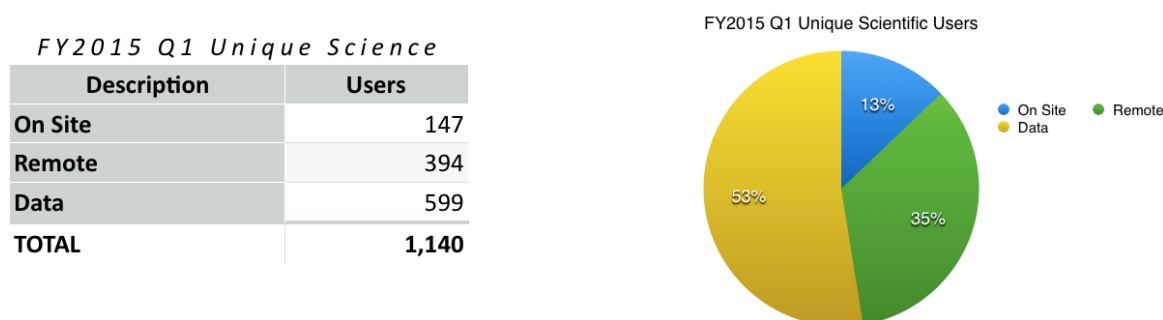


Figure 1. Shows the summary of unique scientific users for the previous 12 months.

3.0 Safety

For reporting purposes, the fixed ARM sites and the mobile facilities operate 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, and 52 weeks per year. Time is reported in days instead of hours. If an employee incurs any amount of lost work time, it is counted as a workday loss. Table 2 reports the consecutive days since the last recordable or reportable injury or incident causing damage to property, equipment, or vehicles for this reporting period. There were no recordable lost workday cases or reportable injury or incidents causing damage to property, equipment, or vehicles.

Table 2. Consecutive days of injury-free* operation, for this reporting period.

ES&H Category	NSA	SGP	ENA	AMF1	AMF2	AMF3
Days Worked without a Lost-Time Incident	92	92	92	92	92	92
Days Worked without a Recordable Accident	92	92	92	92	92	92
Days Worked without a Property Damage Incident	92	92	92	92	92	92
Days Worked without a Reportable Loss to Vehicles	92	92	92	92	92	92
**“Injury-free” is defined as days without a recordable lost-time incident or property damage incident.						



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