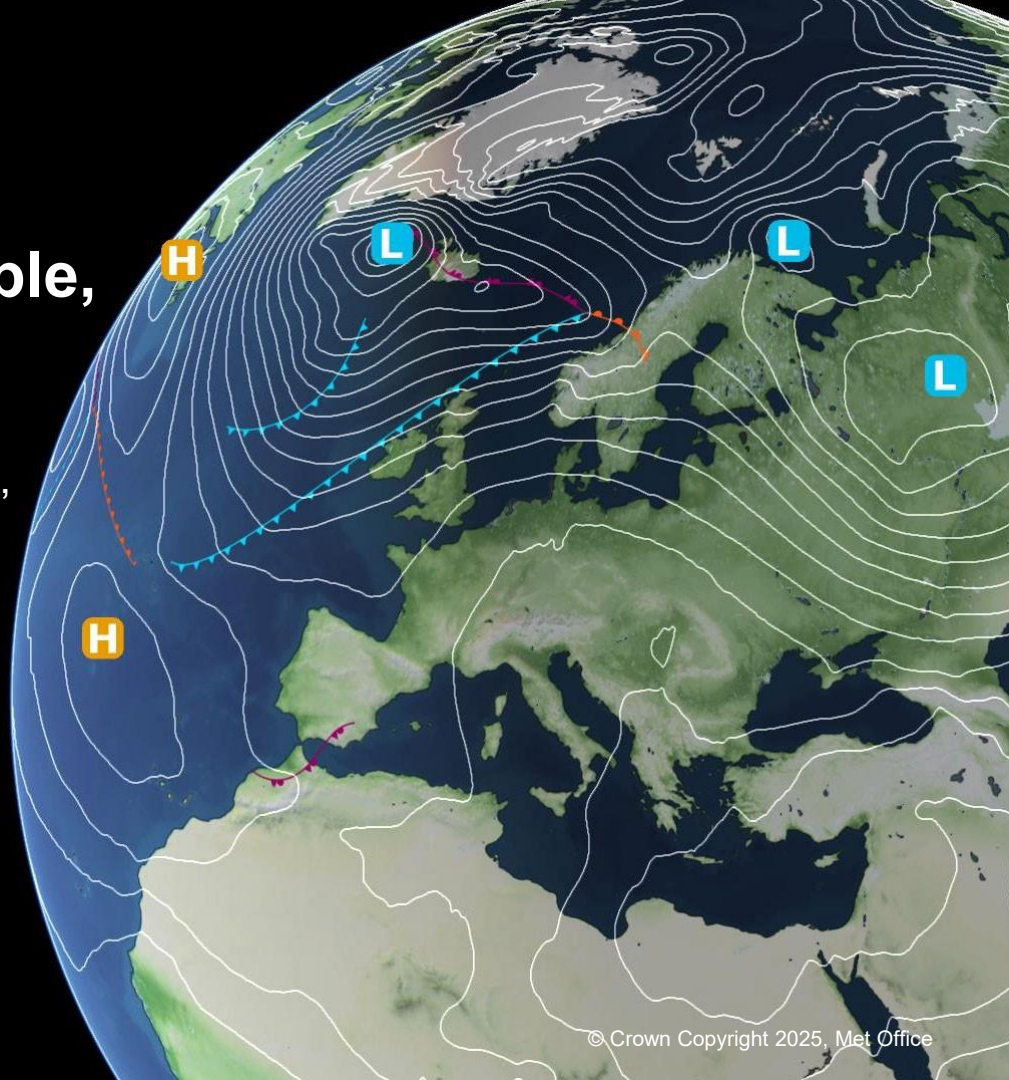


Climate Data Storage – simple, consistent and traceable

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15th EUMETNET Data Management
Workshop

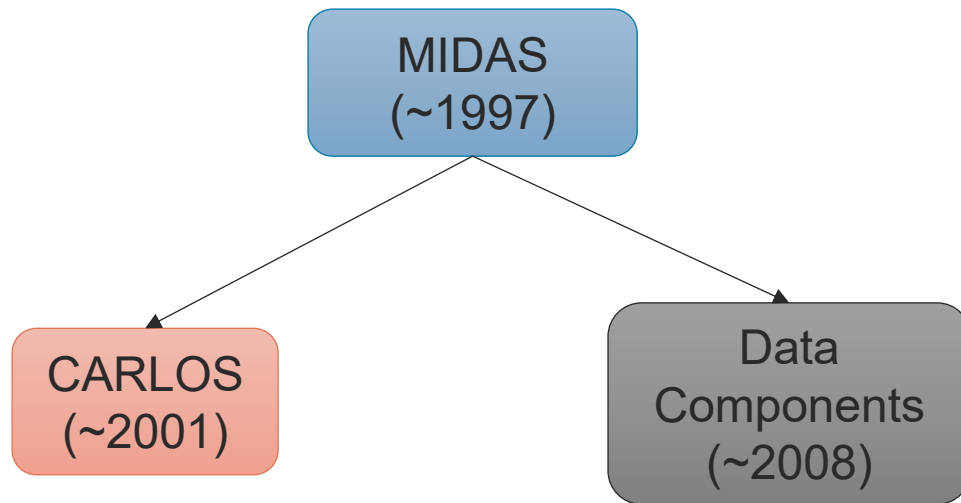
Oslo, 4-6 November 2025



Background

- The National Climate Information Centre (NCIC) is responsible for monitoring the climate of the UK
- 20+ years ago we created an Oracle database (CARLOS) of monthly climate statistics at stations
- This database is populated by legacy FORTRAN code
- The platform on which the software runs will be decommissioned next year
- We are now designing and building a replacement system

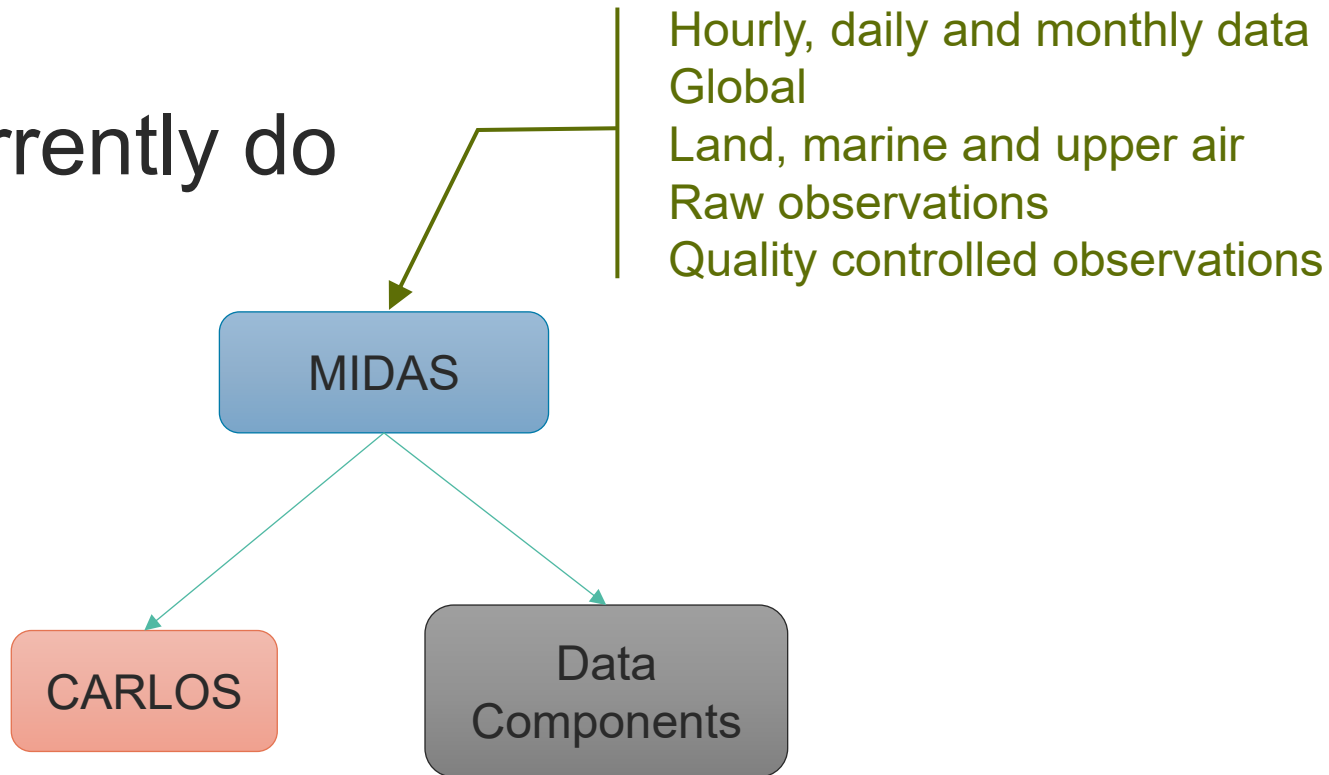
What we currently do



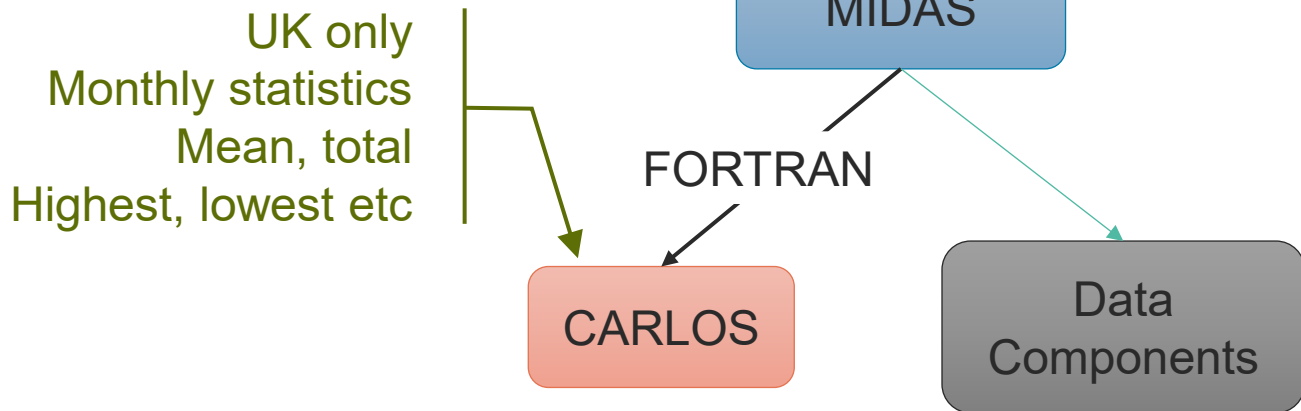
MIDAS = Met Office Integrated Data Archive System

CARLOS = Climatological And Related Library Of Statistics

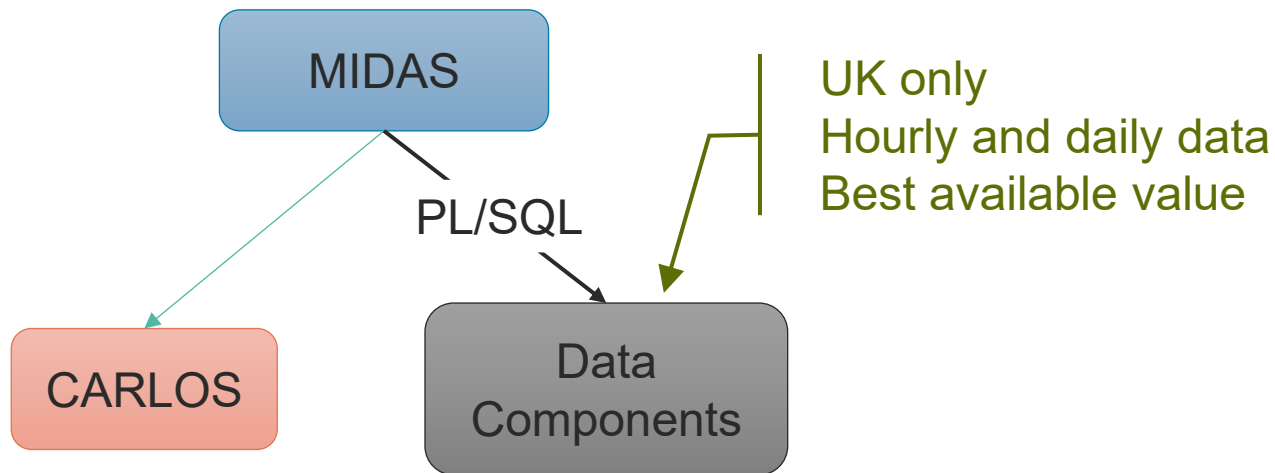
What we currently do



What we currently do



What we currently do



Challenges

- History (legacy systems, diminishing knowledge, evolving IT)
- Resources (staff, infrastructure)
- Consistency (with other databases)
- Dependent systems (derived datasets, internal/external web sites, customer services)
- Different data origins (calculated values, rescued data)
- Multiple use cases (data storage, user applications)
- Data licensing

Requirements

- Monthly statistics
 - Means and totals
 - Counts of days
 - Highest and lowest daily values
 - Metadata
- Simple and modular
 - Consistent
 - Timely
 - Accessible
 - Scalable
 - Traceable
 - Portable
 - Well-documented

Proposed design

- **New starting point**

- Data Components

- (instead of MIDAS)

- **New software**

- Python

- (instead of
FORTRAN)

- **New table design**

- Thin table

- (instead of a wide
table)

Progress

- Design decisions
 - Revised flow diagram
 - Programming language
 - **New table structure**
- Coding
 - Software environment / installation process
 - **Configuration (YAML)**
 - Calculation of simpler variables

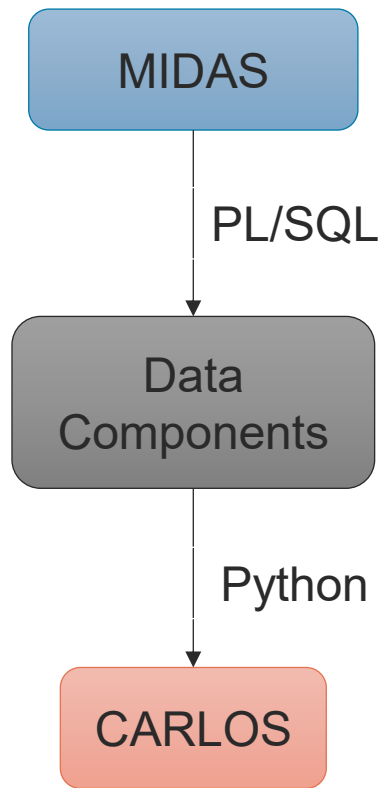


Table structure – old vs new

SRC_ID

MET_DOMAIN_NAME

OB_DATE

MET_ELEMENT_ID

MET_ELEM_AMT

MET_ELEM_DAY_CNT

MET_ELEM_HOUR_CNT

MET_ELEM_MAX_VAL

MET_ELEM_MAX_VAL_DAY_NUM

MET_ELEM_MEAN_VAL

MET_ELEM_MIN_VAL

MET_ELEM_MIN_VAL_DAY_NUM

MET_ELEM_OCCR_PRC

MET_ELEM_MISS_HOUR_CNT

MET_ELEM_QUAL_ID

MET_ELEM_SBST_CODE

MET_ELEM_SBST_HOUR_CNT

MET_ELEM_SD_VAL

MO_SFC_ELEM_PRTN_ID

REC_ST_IND

VERSION_NUM

LAST_UPDATE_TIME

id

id_type

report_type

result_time

phenomenon_duration

parameter_name

statistic

data_value

data_units

data_qc

data_version

stamp_time

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id_type
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phenomenon_duration
parameter_name

statistic
data_value
data_units
data_qc
data_version
stamp_time

Configuration – example 1

35222:

name: 24hr maximum air temperature

mdc_id: 40027

temporal_resolution: "daily"

stats: ["mean", "max", "min"]

units: "degC"

Configuration – example 2

35241:

name: Maximum air temperature $\geq$ 25C

mdc_id: 40027

temporal_resolution: "daily"

filter: {mdc_value: [" $\geq$ ", 25]}

stats: ["count"]

units: "degC"

Configuration – example 3

35219:

name: Diurnal temperature range

mdc_id: [40027,40000]

temporal_resolution: "daily"

func: "difference"

stats: ["mean", "max", "min"]

units: "degC"

Next steps

- Coding up the more complex variables (sunshine, vapour pressure)
- Create and populate new database table
- Compare new and old tables (are the calculated stats the same?)
- Identify rescued data in the old database and migrate to new table
- Implement automated update process (keep in step with MIDAS and Data Components)
- A new name!

Summary

- Simple?
 - The design of the new system will be easier to work with (both the database itself and the software used to populate it).
- Consistent?
 - CARLOS will stay in step with MIDAS and Data Components, ensuring consistent data for all users.
- Traceable?
 - It will be easier to see which data are calculated and which data are rescued.