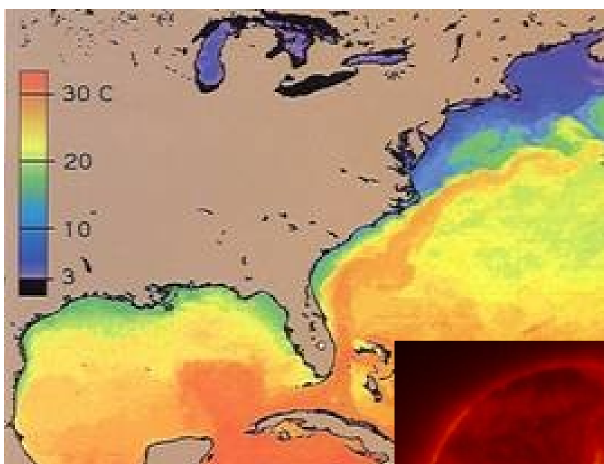
Operational Satellite Program Overview

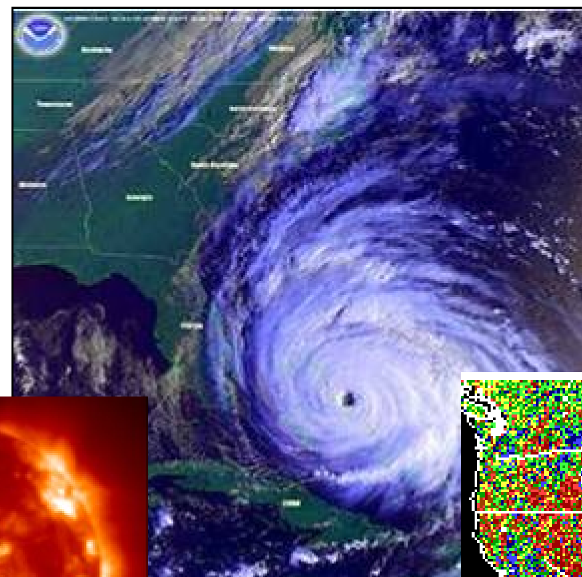
Mitch Goldberg, Chief
Satellite Meteorology and Climatology Division
NESDIS/Center for Satellite Applications and Research (STAR)

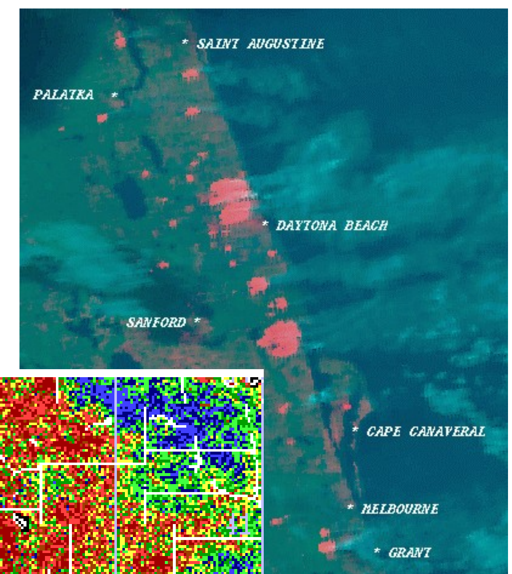
Data Assimilation Class   August 6, 2007

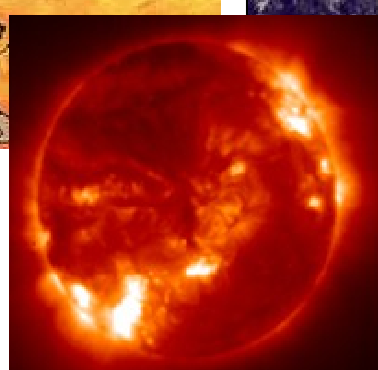
NOAA’s Operational Environmental Satellites

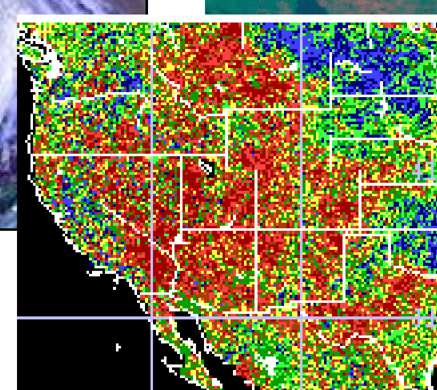
NOAA provides an *OPERATIONAL* remote sensing capability for acquiring and disseminating *GLOBAL* and regional imagery and measurements of the environment, including *METEOROLOGICAL, CLIMATIC, OCEANOGRAPHIC, SOLAR-GEOPHYSICAL, and HAZARDS* data, in support of the NOAA mission and the benefit of the Nation.









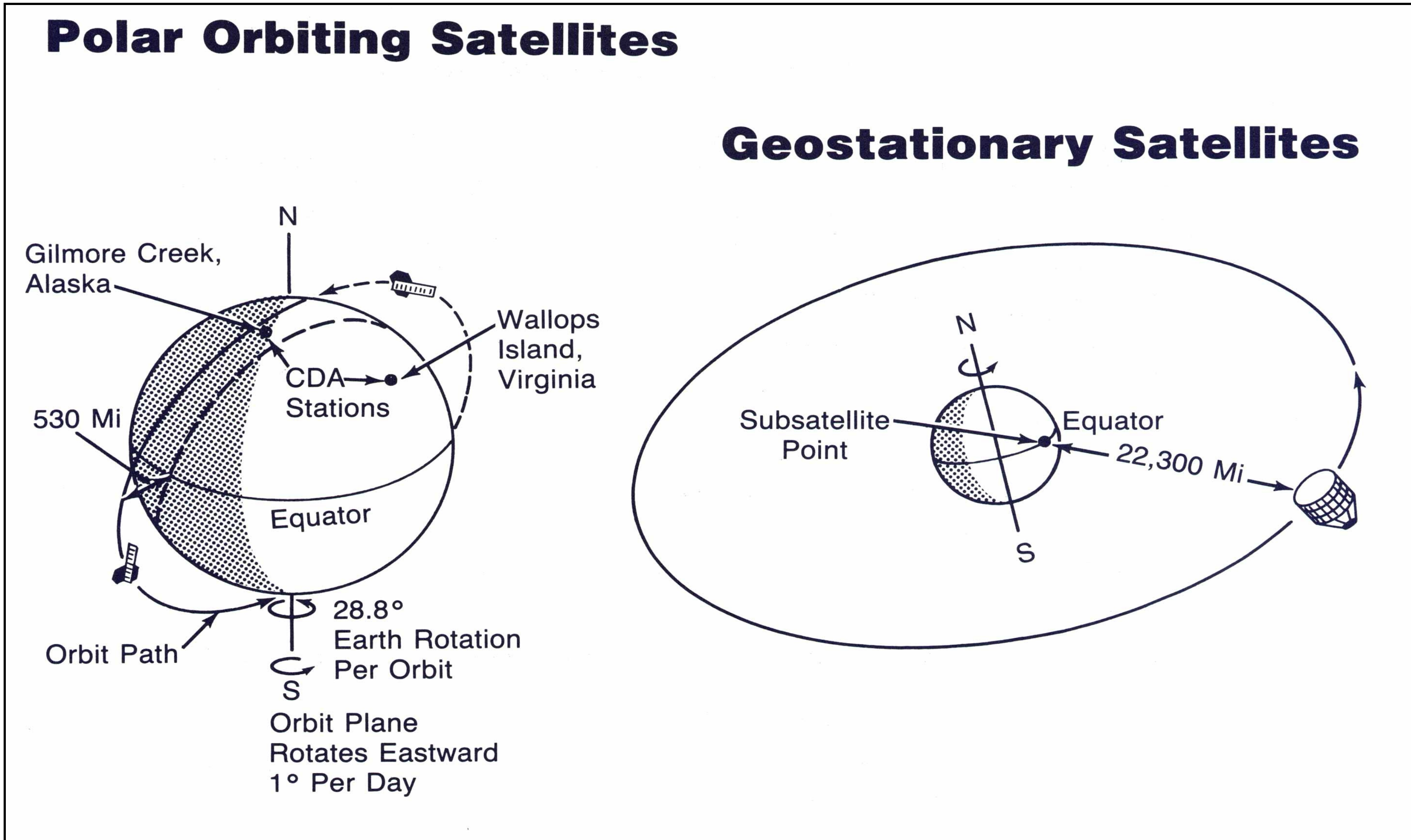


NOAA Satellite Observations and Products are used for:

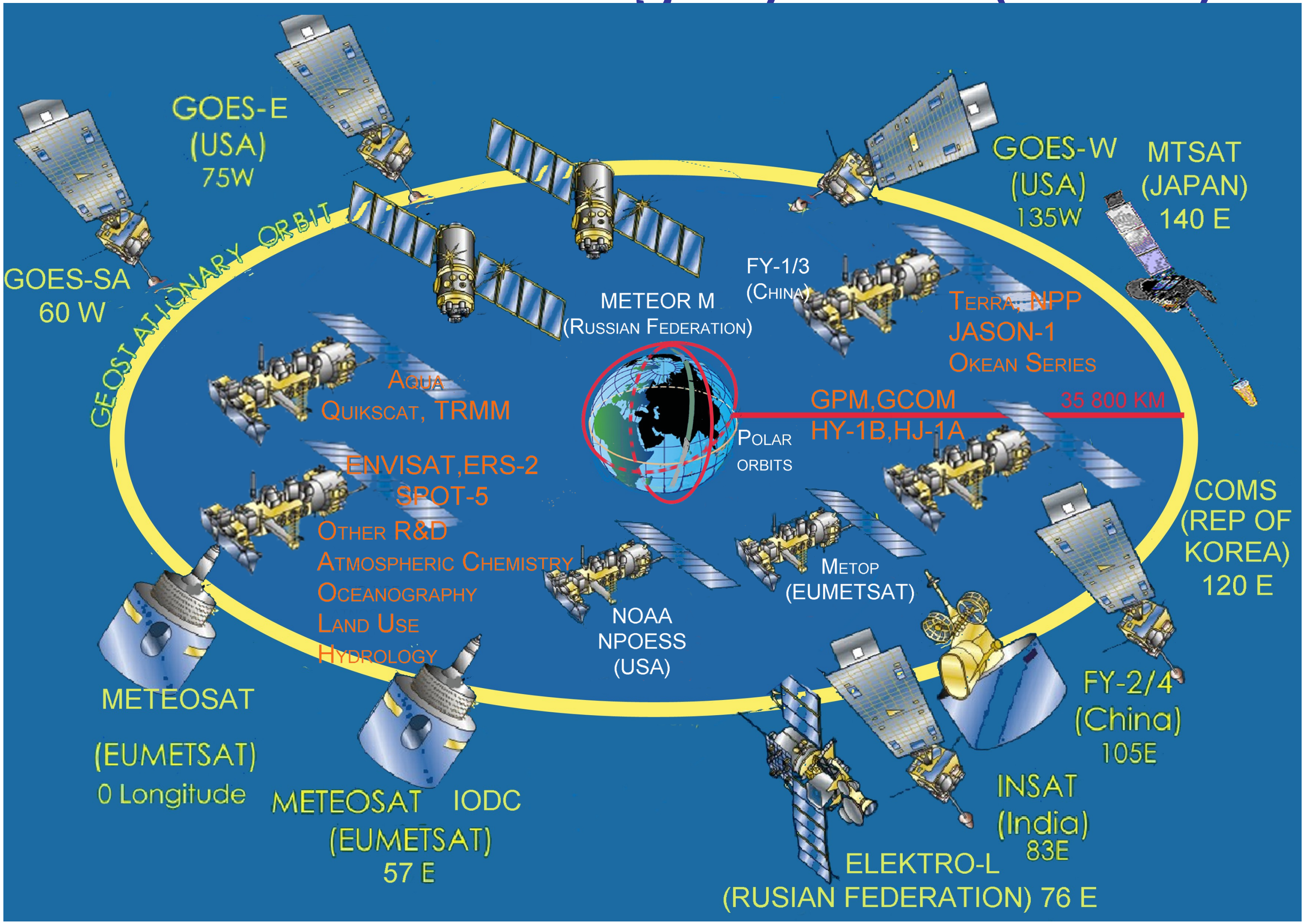
- Weather analysis, warnings and prediction
- Climate monitoring and prediction
- Environmental hazards monitoring
- Oceanic monitoring and prediction
- Vegetation, agricultural, and hydrological applications
- Atmospheric, oceanic, and climate research

NOAA's Satellites

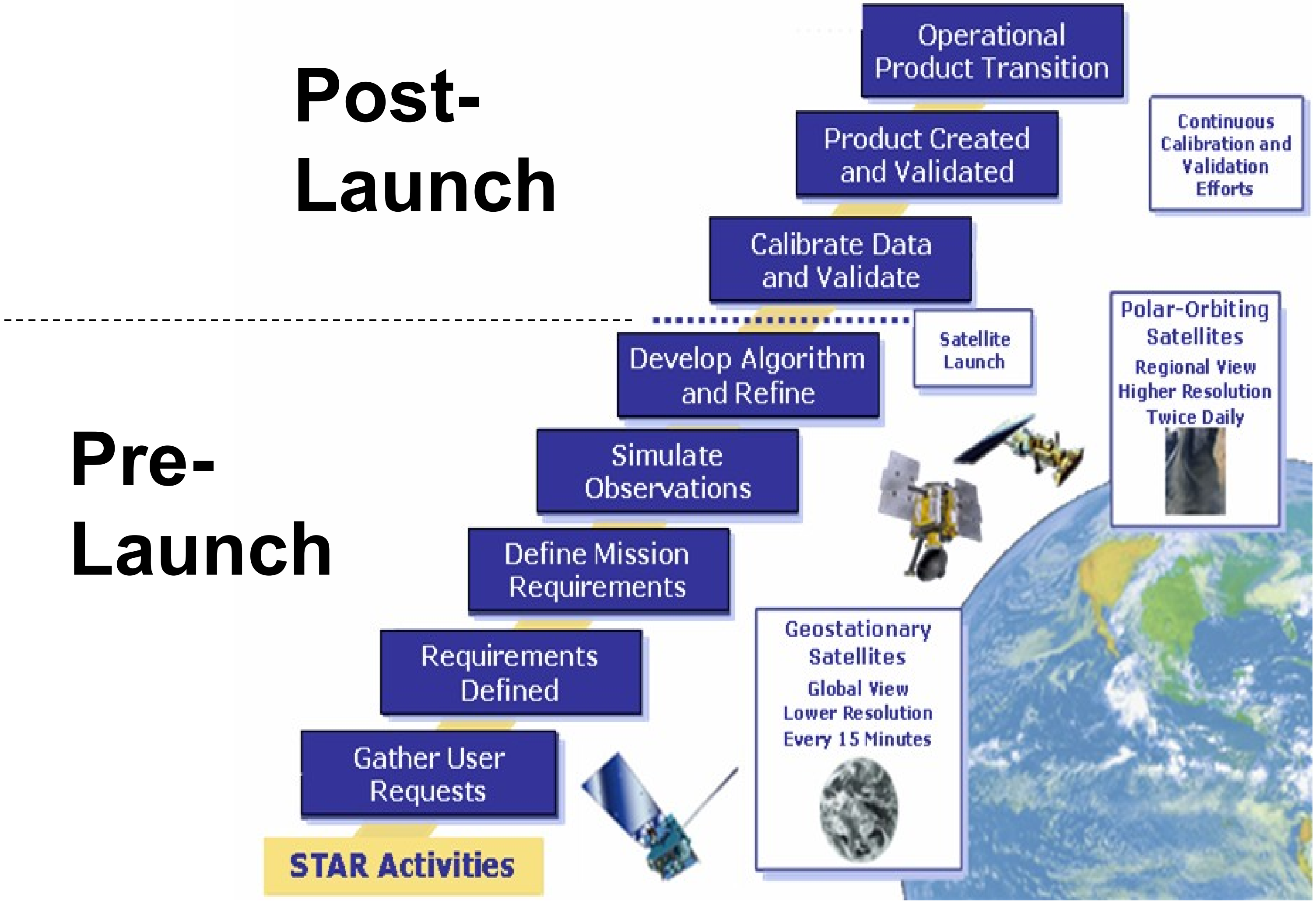
Two polar (POES) and two geostationary (GOES) environmental satellites



Space-Based component of the Global Observing System (GOS)



Research Support for Satellite Earth Observations



STAR always looks for improvements in our process

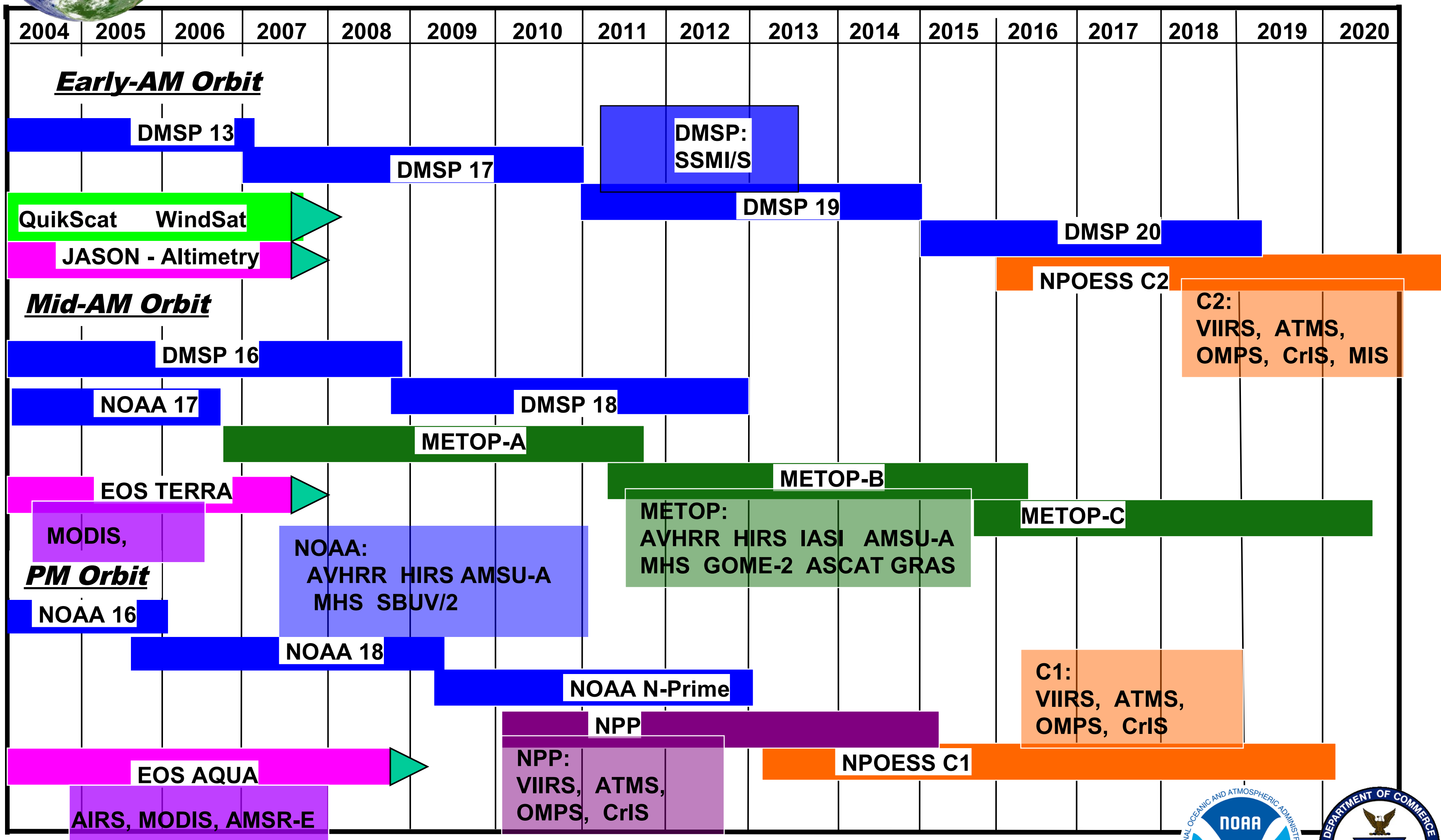
Satellite Program

- Provides continuity of essential observations (variables)
- Research missions provide new technological capabilities for observing essential variables with better performance
- Operational missions provide continuity of essential variables based on proven technology

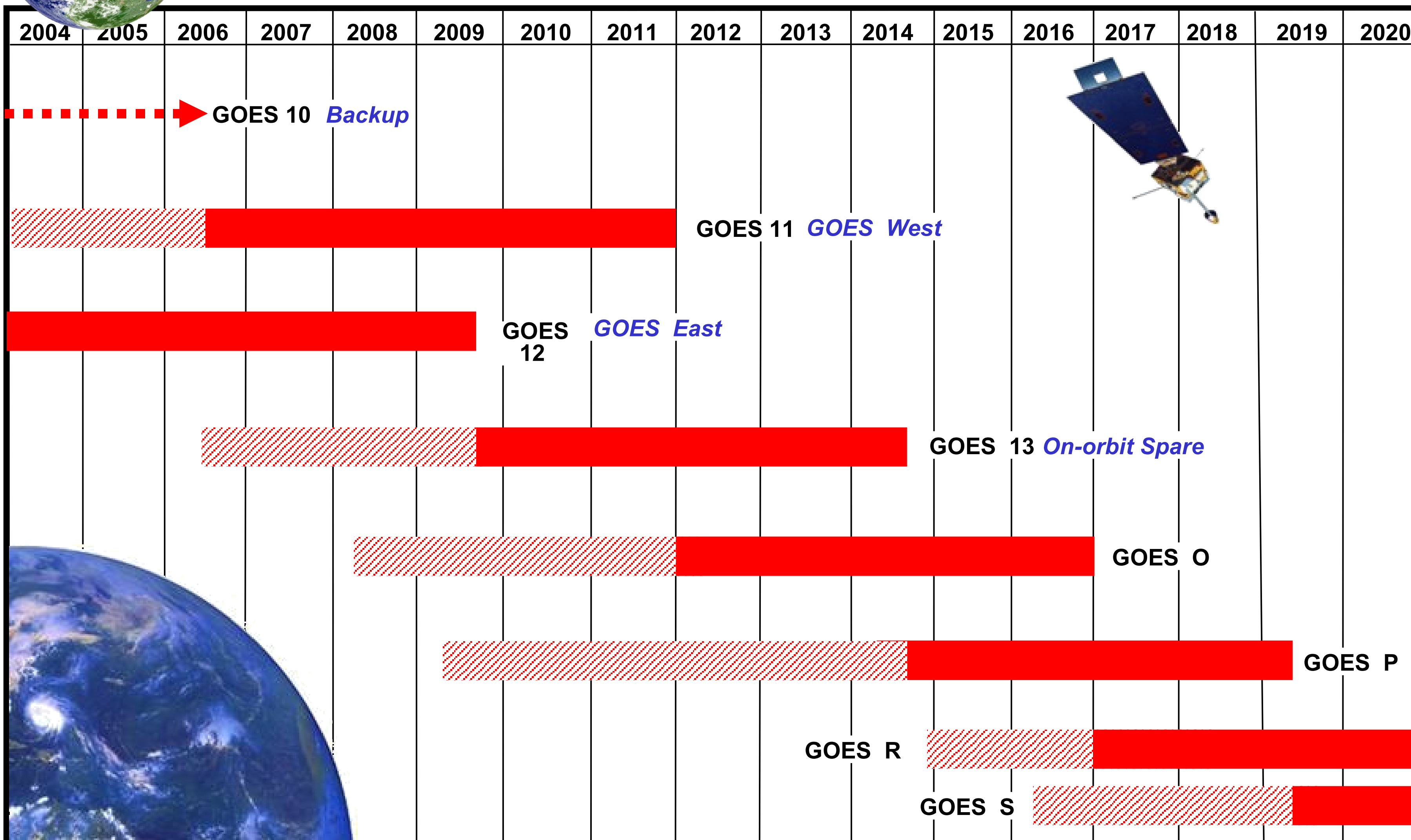
Topics

- Satellite fly-out charts
  - Polar orbiting satellites
  - Geostationary
- Map key variables to sensors
- Highlight near term opportunities
- GOES-R
- Summarize

Planned Missions – Polar



NOAA Planned Missions – Geostationary



On-orbit GOES storage

Operational

Satellite is operational beyond design life

Mapping Variables to Sensors - Atmosphere

Temperature	HIRS/AMSU A&B >> AIRS/AMSU/HSB >> IASI/AMSU/MHS >> **CriS/ATMS** SSMT/2 >> **SSMIS, COSMIC GRAS** **Advanced GEO Sounder**
Moisture	HIRS/AMSU A&B >> AIRS/AMSU/HSB >> IASI/AMSU/MHS >> **CriS**/ATMS SSMT/2 >> **SSMIS** **Advanced GEO Sounder**
Ozone	SBUV/2 >> OMI>> GOME-2 >> **OMPS** **AIRS** >> **IASI** >> **CrIS**
Aerosols	AVHRR >> **MODIS** >> **Calypso (Lidar)** >> **GOME-2**>>**VIIRS** >> APS??
Clouds	AVHRR >> MODIS >> VIIRS AIRS >> IASI >> CrIS GOES-R ABI **CloudSat (Radar)**
Precipitation	SSMI >> **SSMIS** >> AMSR > MIS TRMM >> GPM
Wind Speed	GEO AMV, MODIS Polar Winds >> ADM??? GOES-R ABI, GEO Adv. Sounder
Trace Gases	**AIRS, IASI, GOME-2, OCO** GEO Adv Sounder

Mapping Variables to Sensors - Land

Sfc emissivity database	**AIRS, IASI**, CrIS **AMSR-E**
Vegetation Greenness Fraction; Leaf Area Index	AVHRR >> MODIS >> VIIRS GOES-R ABI
Snow/Ice	AMSU ,SSMI >> **SSMIS** >> MIS AVHRR, GOES Imager >> VIIRS >> GOES-R ABI
Land Surface Temperature	AVHRR >> MODIS >> VIIRS GOES Imager >> GOES-R ABI **AMSR-E**
Soil Moisture	**AMSR-E, SMOS**

Mapping Variables to Sensors - Ocean

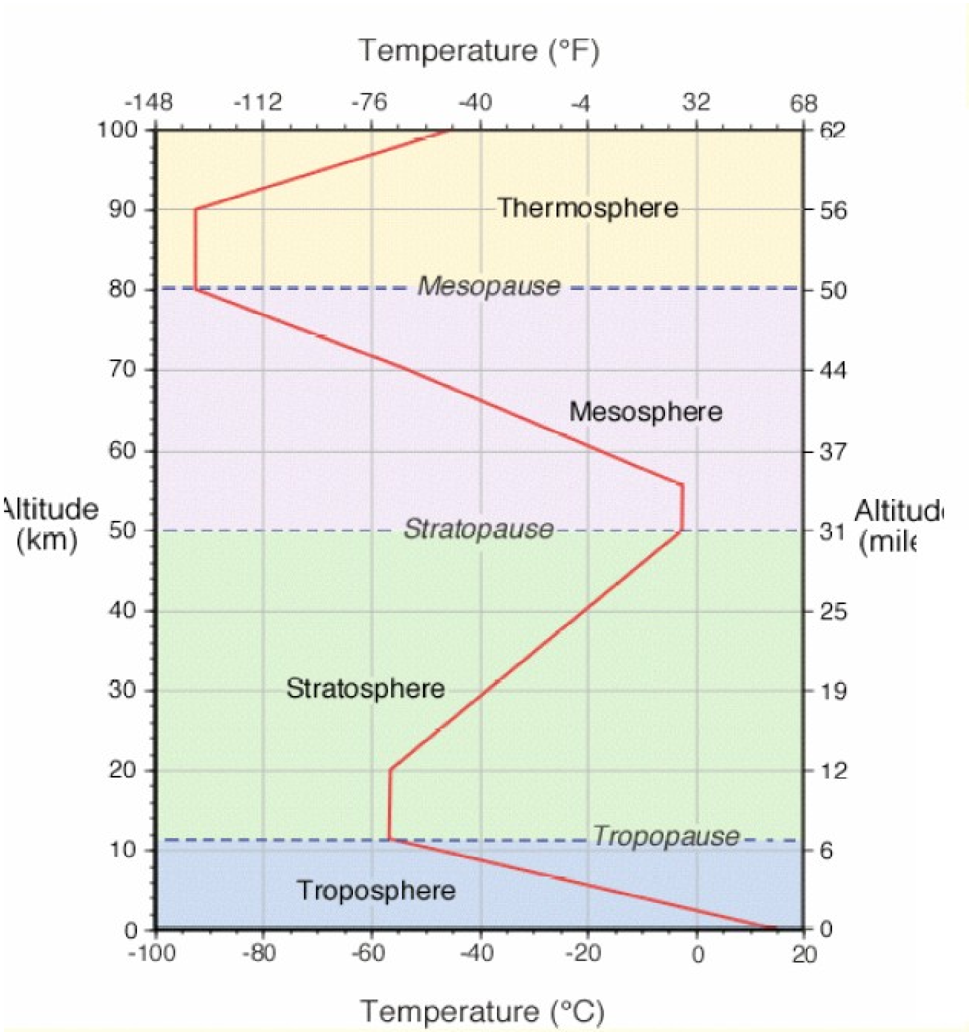
SST	AVHRR >> MODIS >> VIIRS WindSAT >>AMSR-E >> MIS?
SSH	JASON (need continuity mission)
SSW	**Quikscat, Windsat, ASCAT**
Salinity	SMOS (need to evaluate)
Sea Ice	SSMI, WindSAT, SSMIS, AMSR-E,
Ocean Color	SeaWifs >> MODIS >> VIIRS??

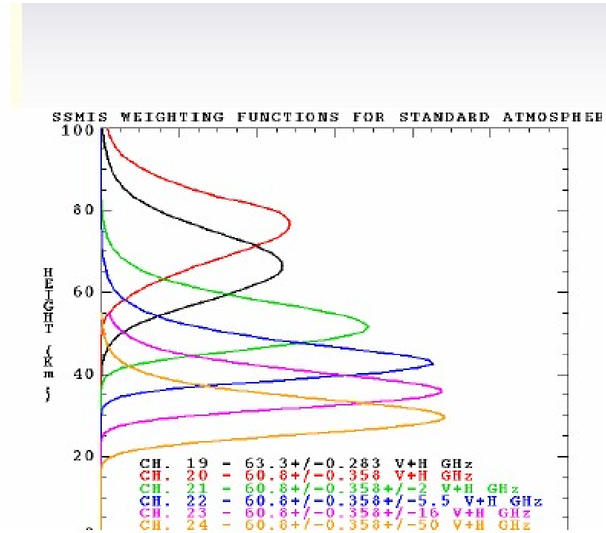
Near Term Opportunities

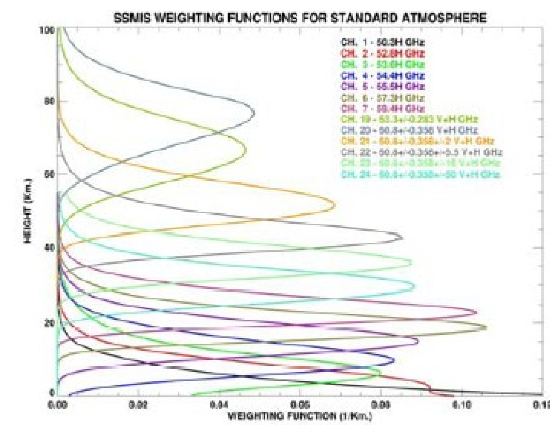
- SSMI/S, AIRS, IASI -- improve the model temperature analysis in the upper atmosphere
- SSMI/S -- Improving hurricane forecasts
- IASI – improve temperature and moisture soundings
- GOME-2 - air quality measurements
- ASCAT - ocean surface winds & more
- COSMIC/GRAS - radio occultation

SSMI/S extends profiling capability well into mesosphere.

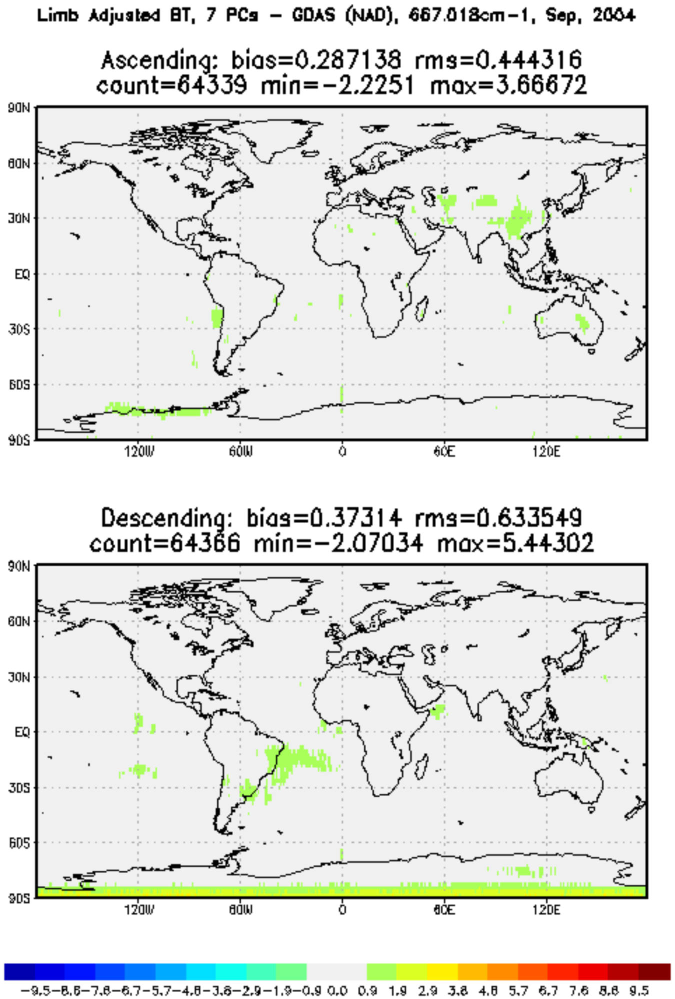
Opportunity to address model bias in upper stratosphere



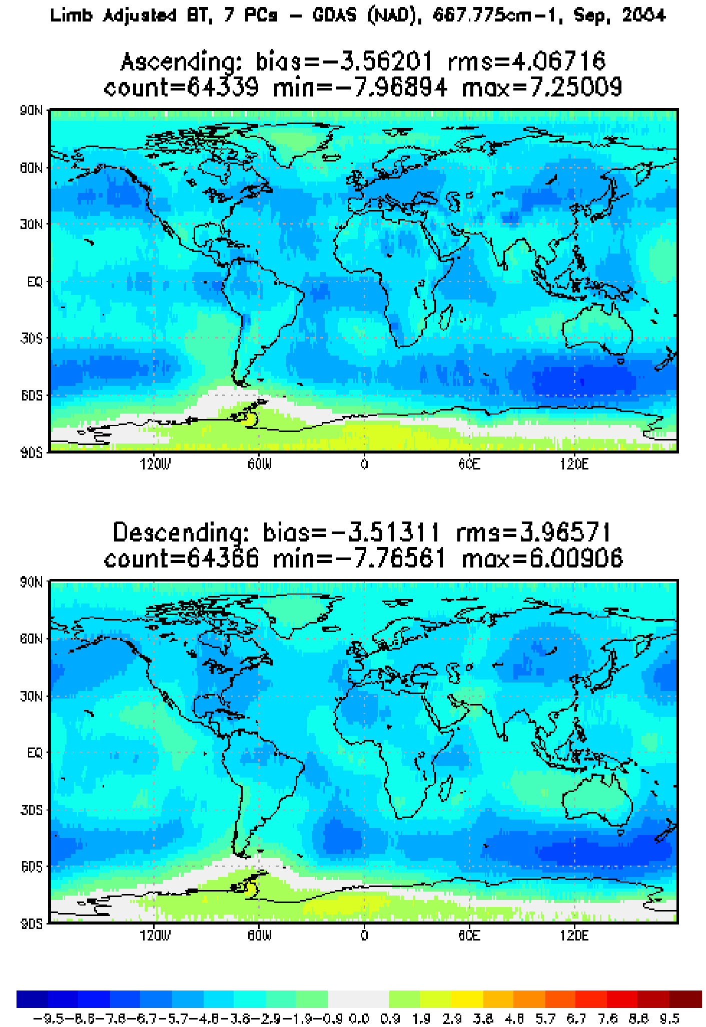




Calculated AIRS minus Observed AIRS show large model bias in upper stratosphere



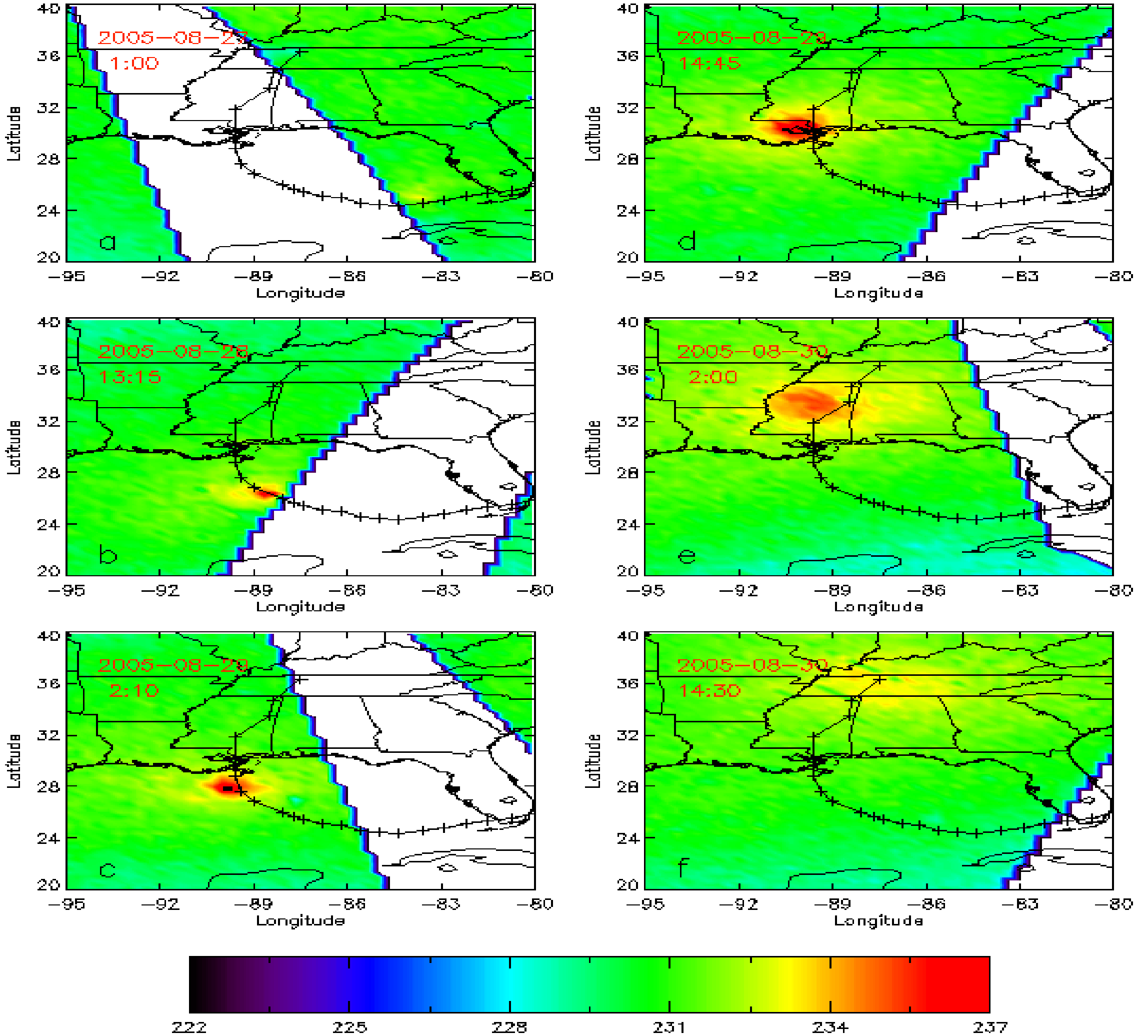
25 mb



Large Bias in Model Fields @ 1mb
when compared to AIRS

Hurricane Katrina from SSMIS Sounding Channel (54 GHz)

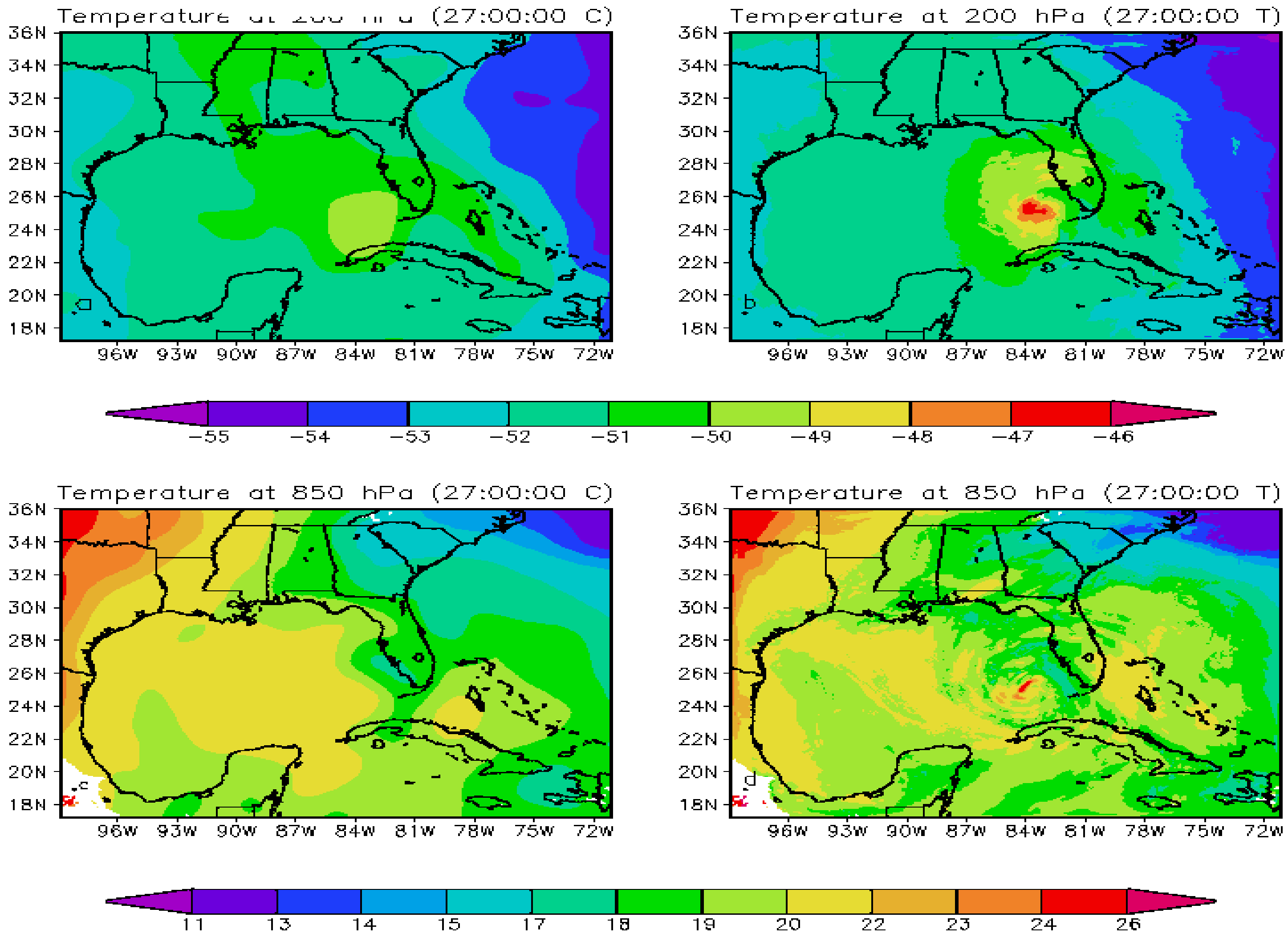
- **The Defense Meteorological Satellite Program (DMSP) successfully launched the first of five Special Sensor Microwave Imager/Sounder (SSMIS) on 18 October 2003.**
- **The SSMIS measures partially polarized radiances in 24 channels covering a wide range of frequencies (19 – 183 GHz)**
  - **conical scan geometry at an earth incidence angle of 53 degrees**
  - **maintains uniform spatial resolution, polarization purity and common fields of view for all channels across the entire swath of 1700 km.**



Liu and Weng, GRL, 2006

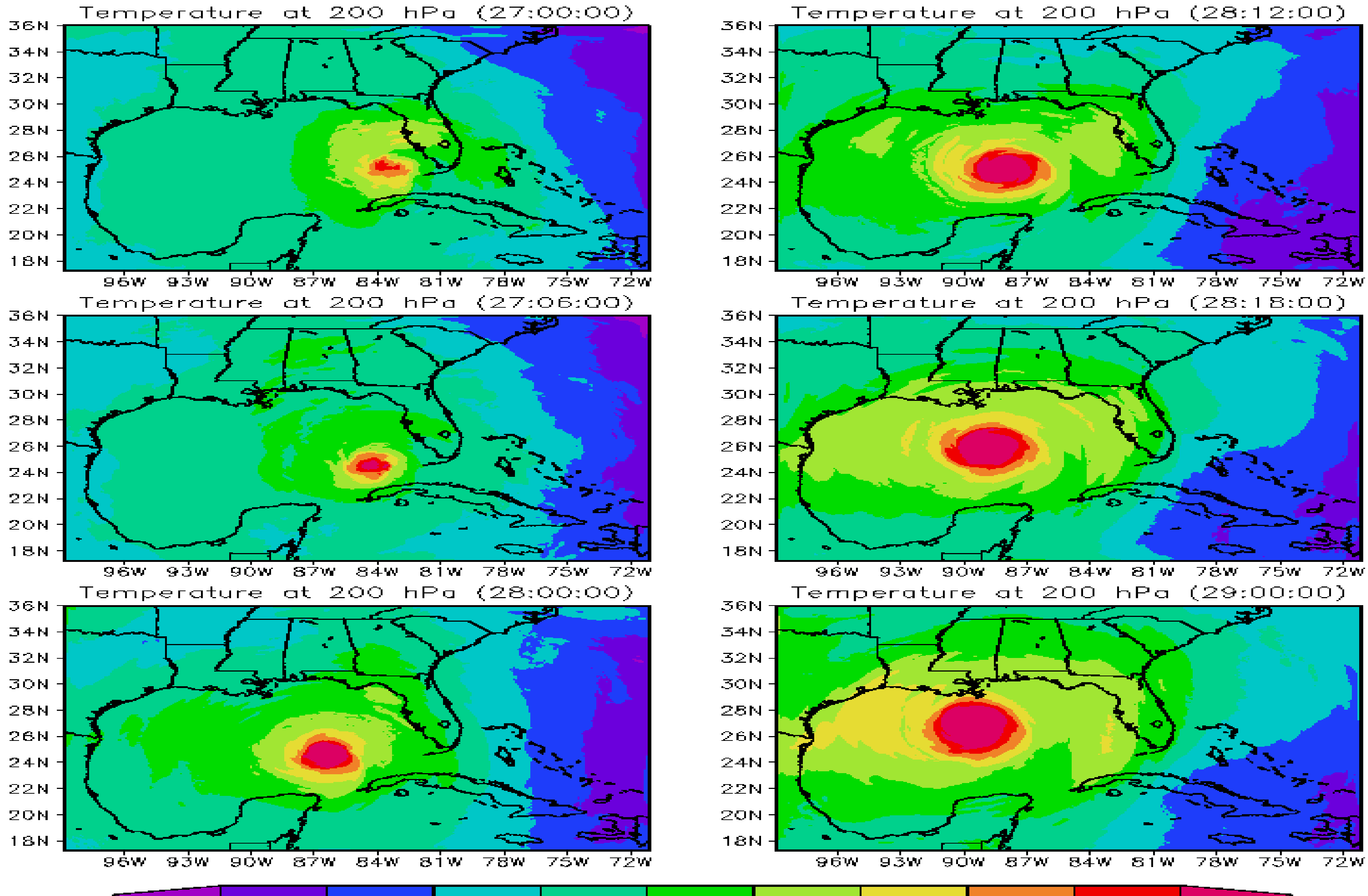
Impacts of SSMIS LAS on Hurricane Temperature Analysis

Control **Test**

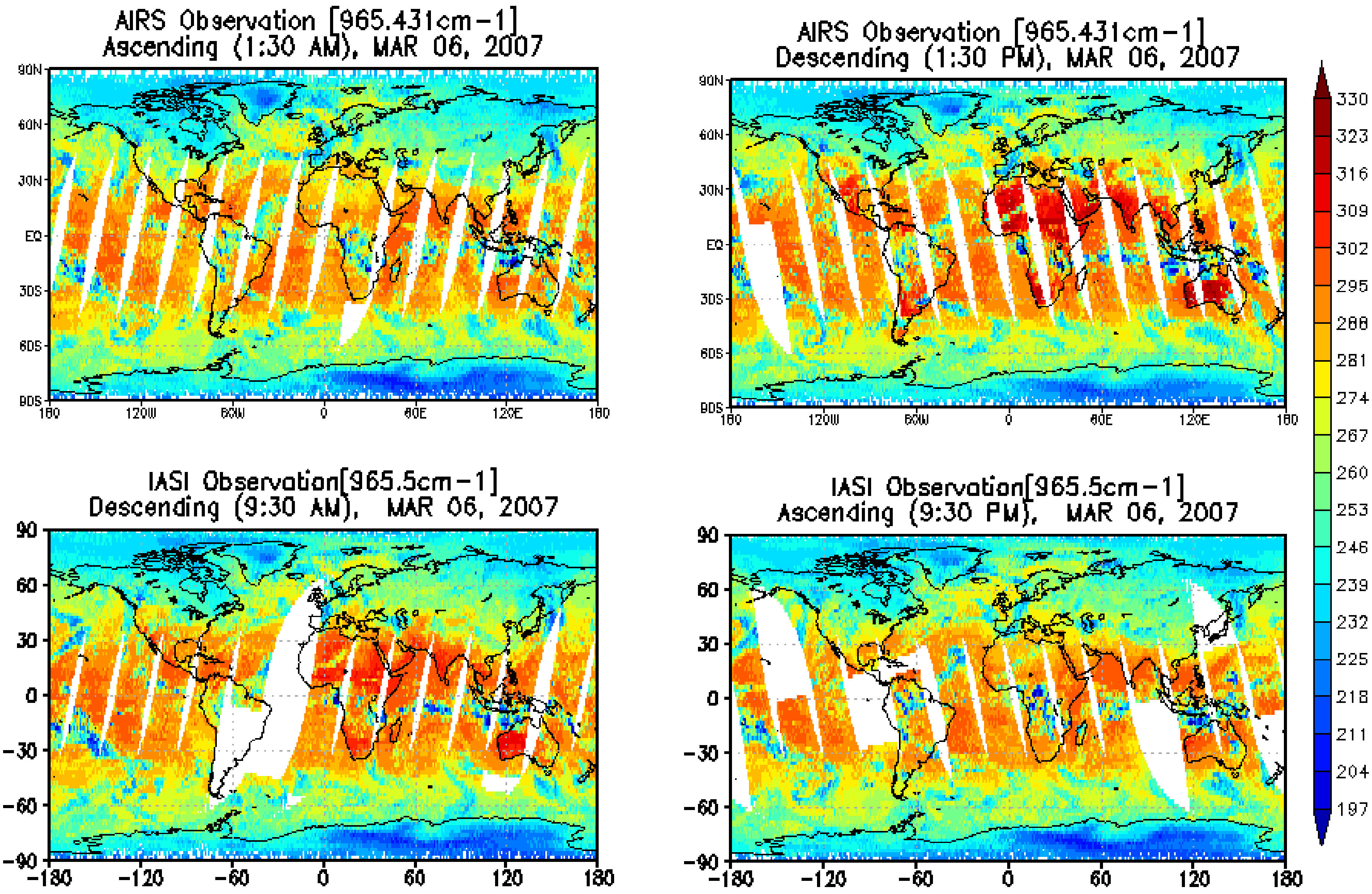


Liu and Weng, GRL, 2007

Katrina Warm Core Evolution

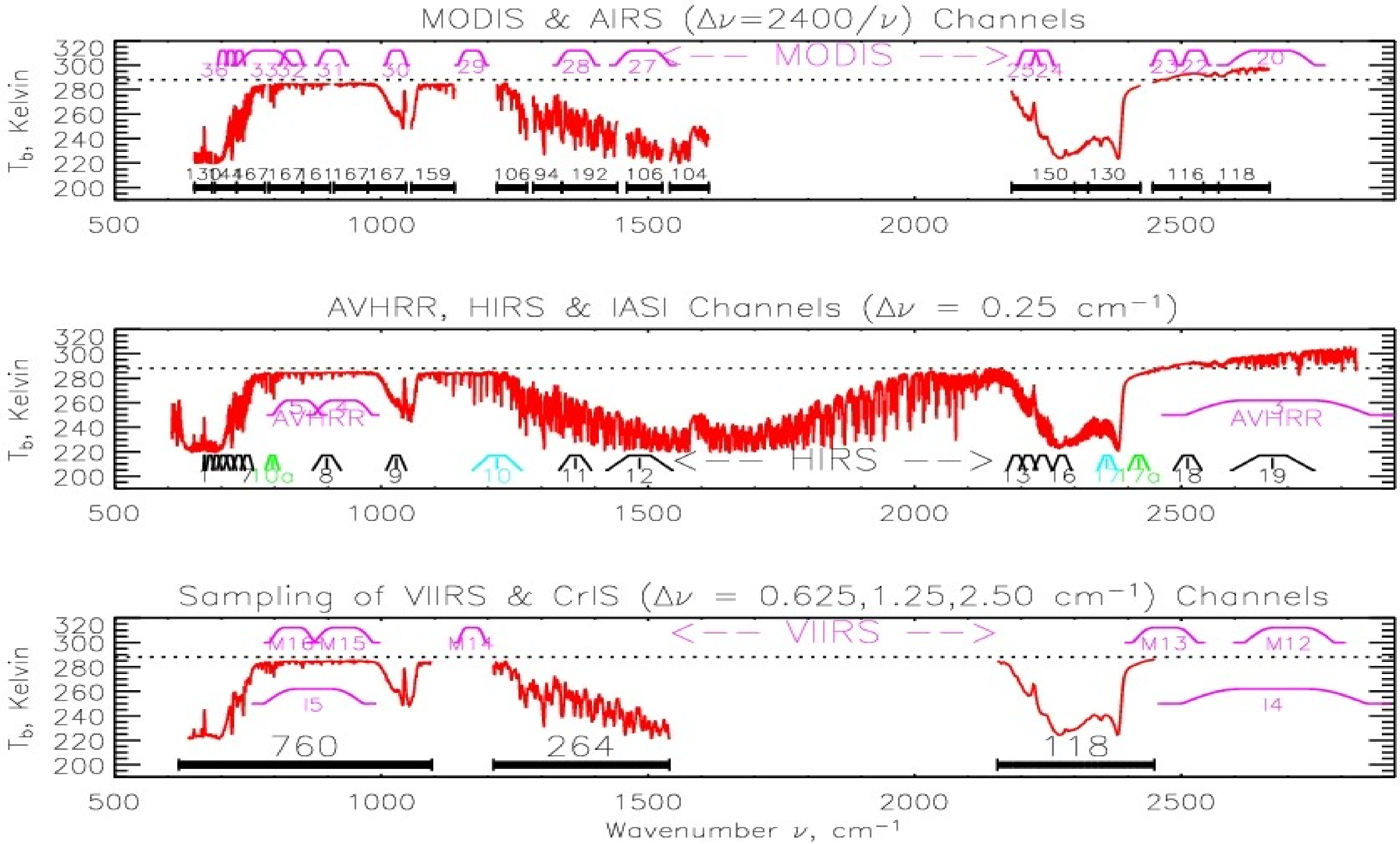


NESDIS is now receiving IASI data in real time

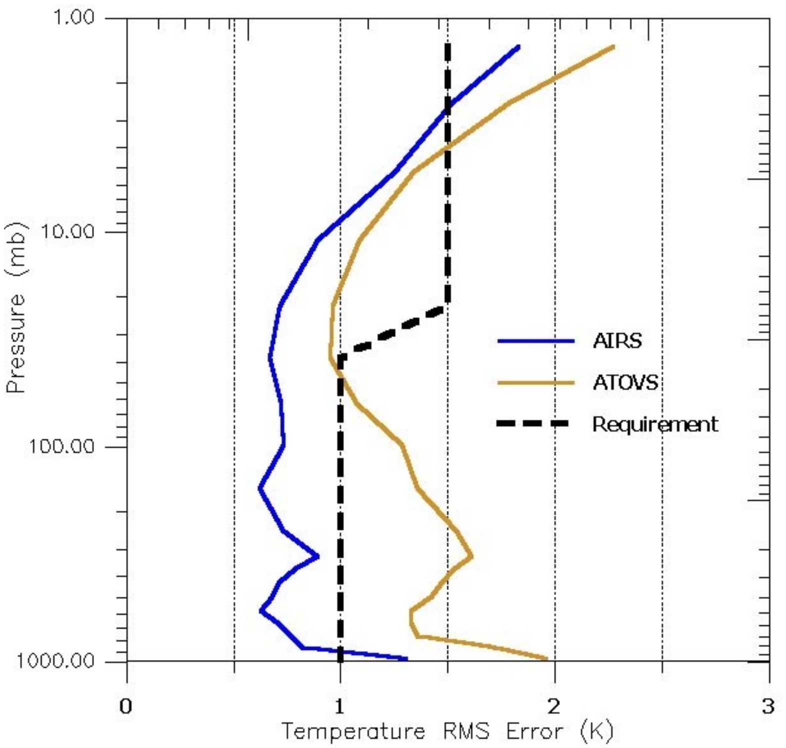


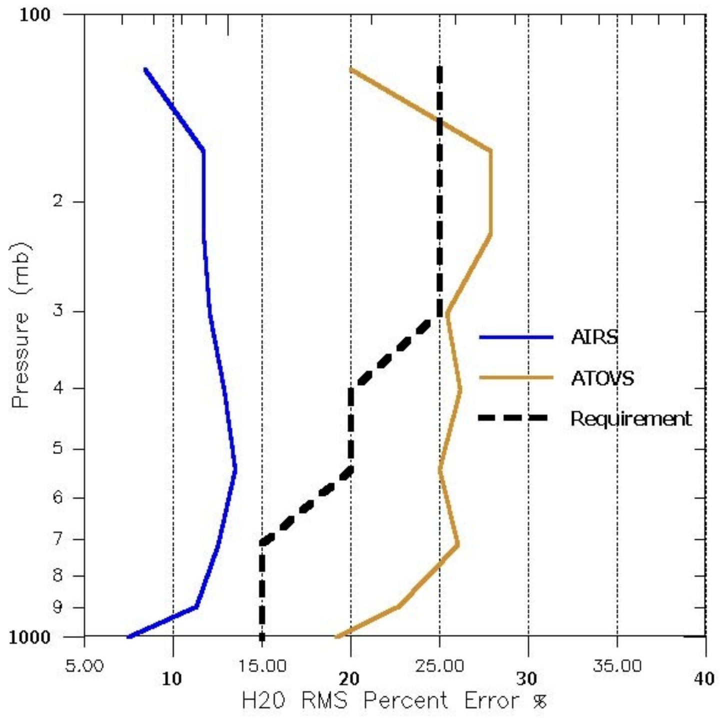
Comparison of AIRS and IASI (IASI instrument developed by CNES)

Spectral Coverage of AIRS, IASI, and CrIS



AIRS is providing significant improvements in temperature and moisture soundings over ATOVS in partially cloudy environments





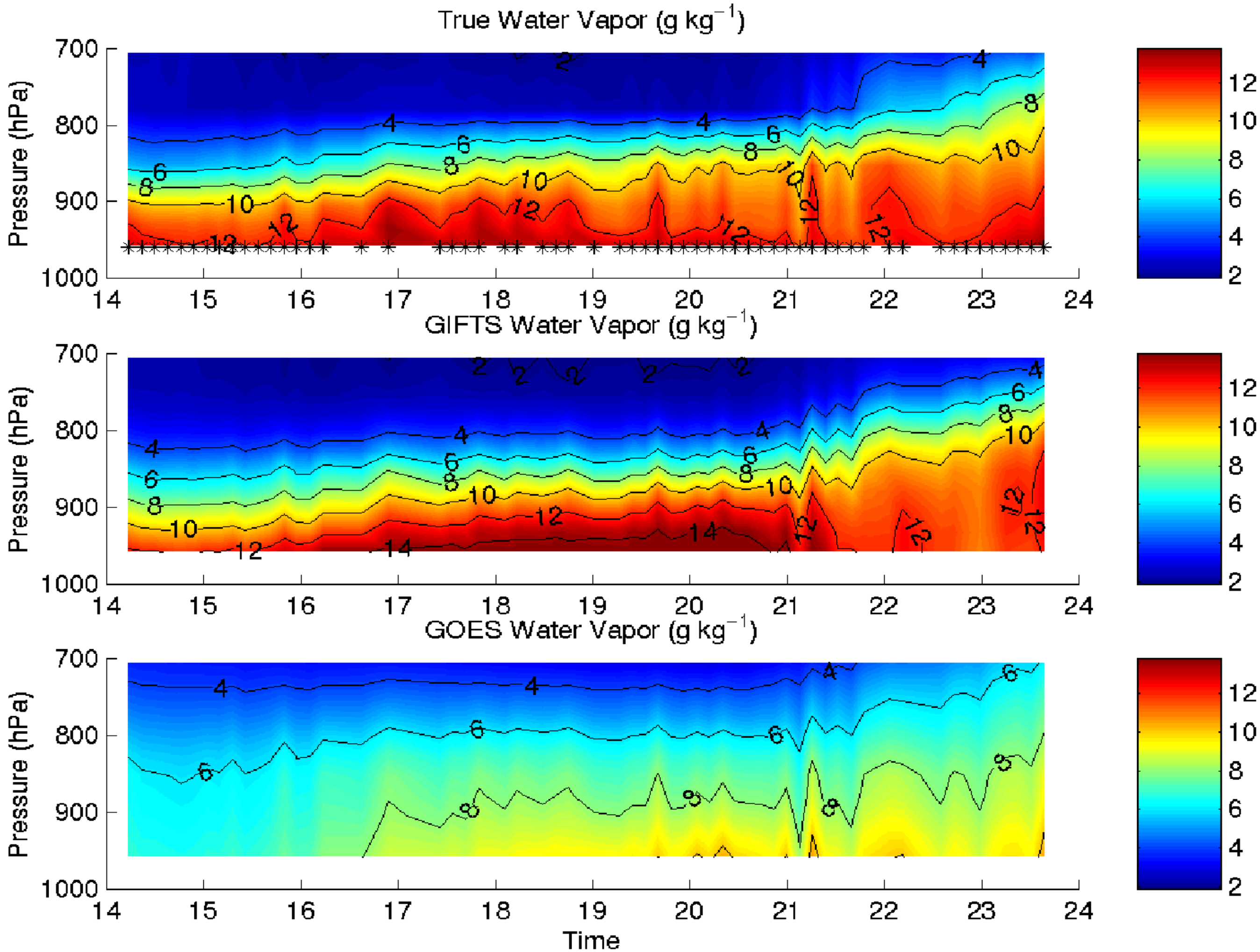
Time series of low-level vertical moisture structure during 9 hours prior to Oklahoma/Kansas tornadoes on 3 May 1999

<u>Truth</u>>

<u>GIFTS</u>>

Note GIFTS retains strong vertical gradients needed to detect changes in convective instability

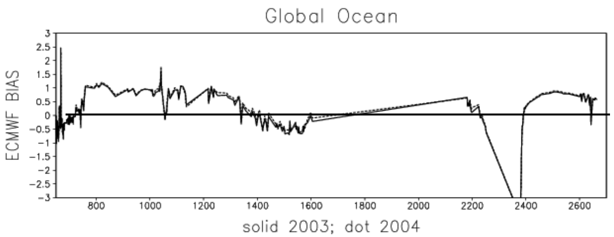
<u>Current GOES</u>>

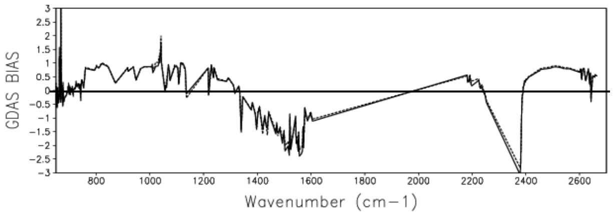


GIFTS traces moisture peaks and gradients with greatly reduced errors

Applications of Mapped Spectrally Resolved Radiances

- Compare radiances with simulated radiances from model analyses

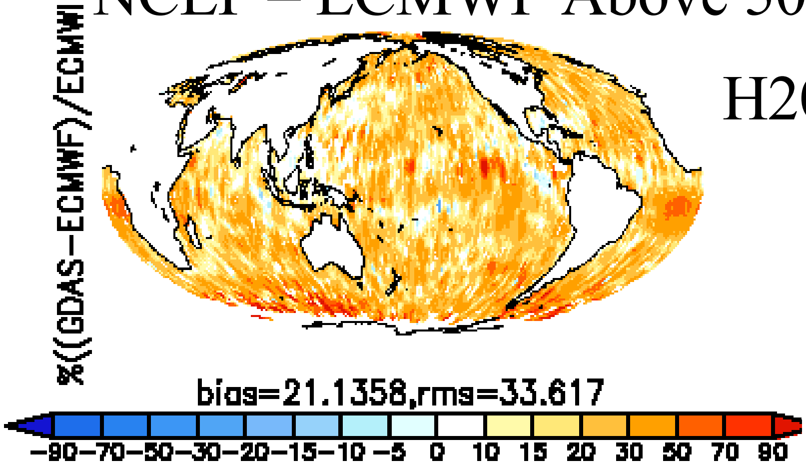




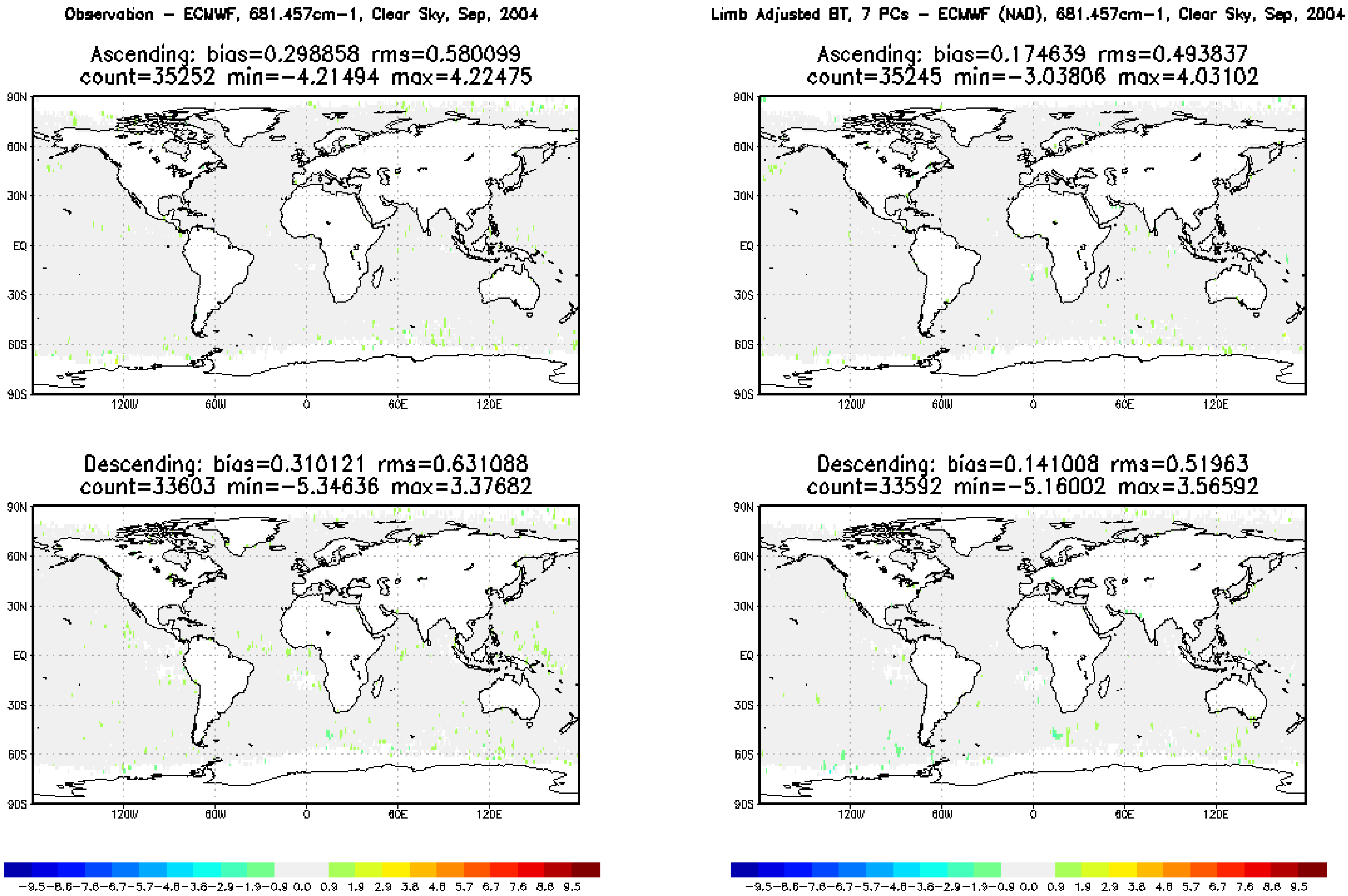
- Compare different years to see how the outgoing infrared radiances have changed.

NCEP – ECMWF Above 500 mb

H20

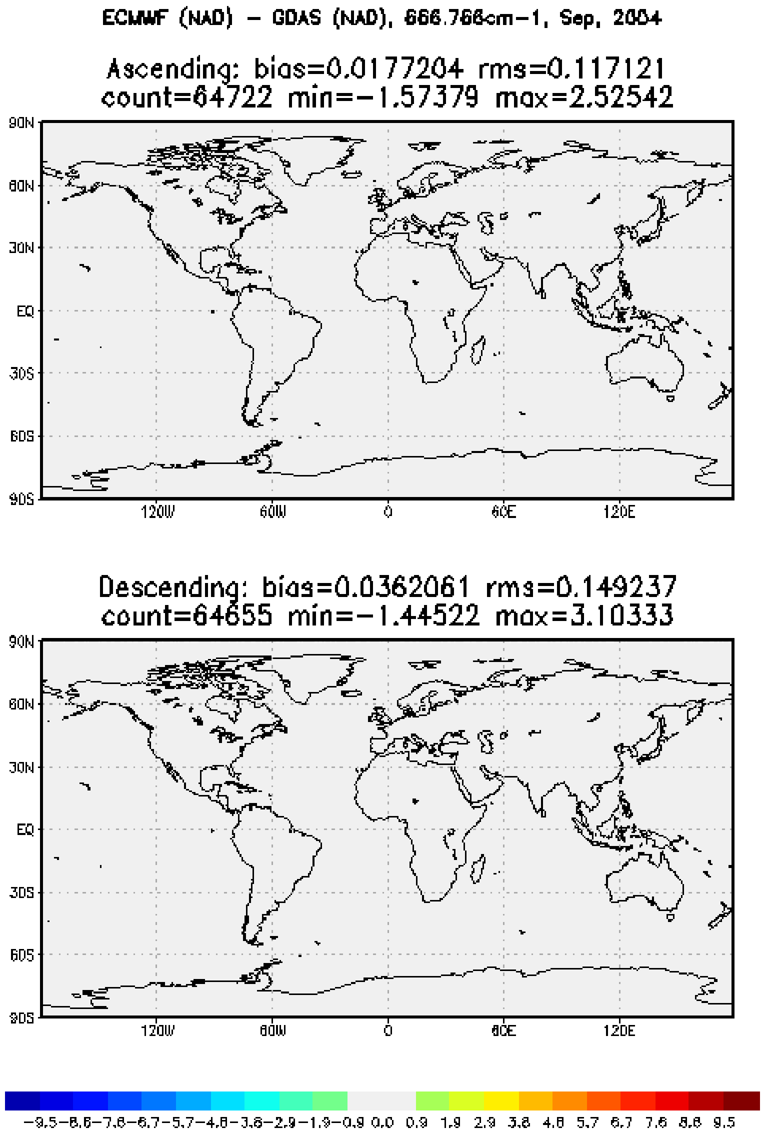


Very good agreement of analysis temperatures with AIRS

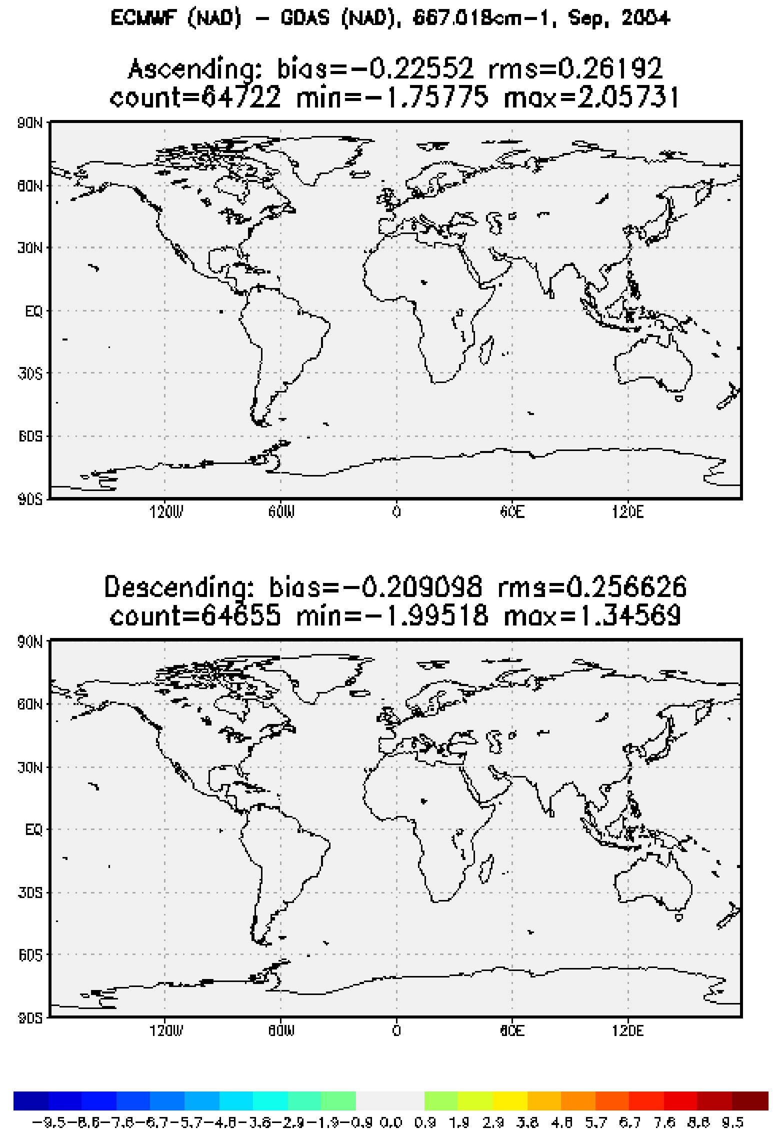


67 mb

ECMWF and NCEP are nearly identical for temperature

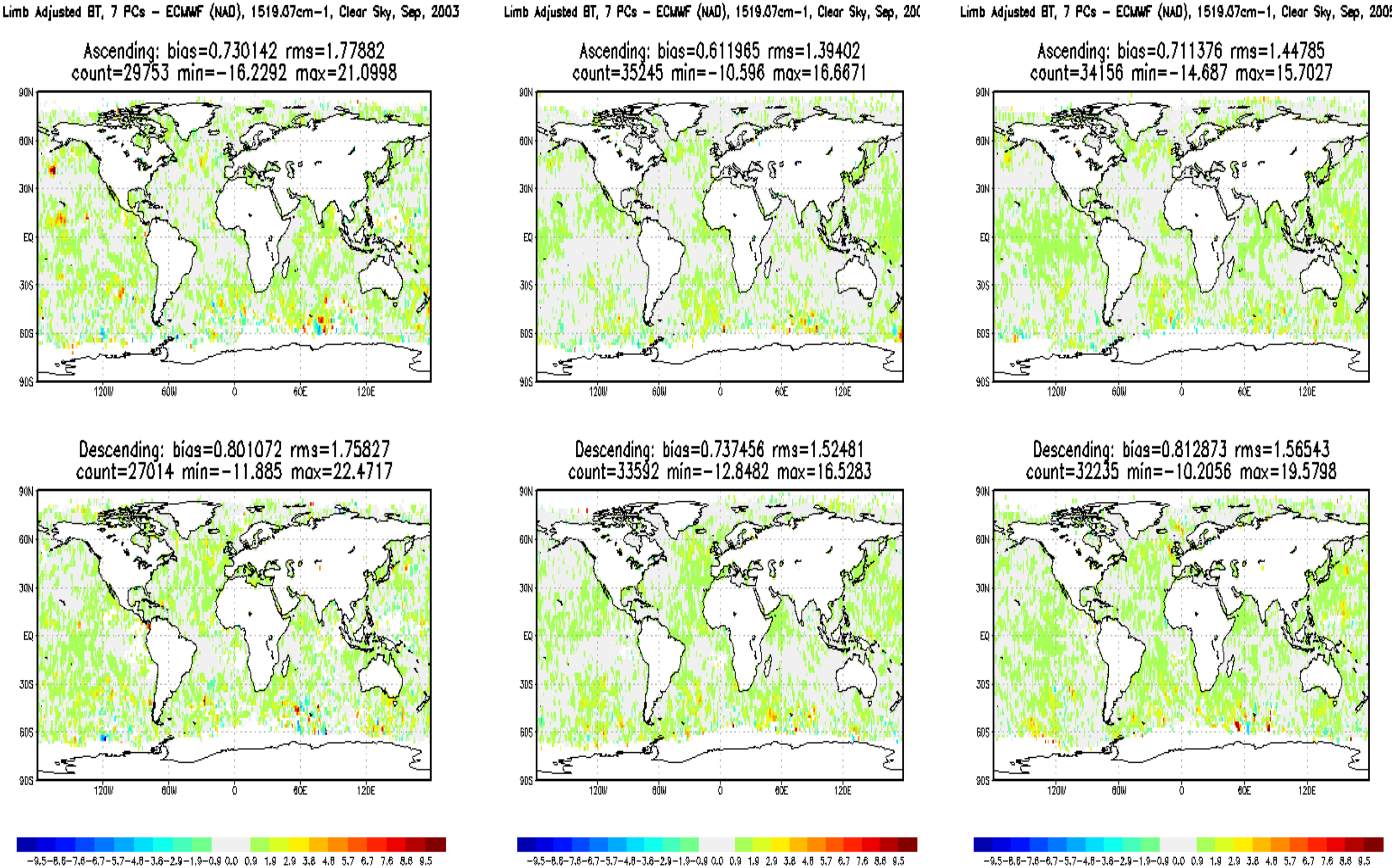


35 mb



26 mb

Observed AIRS minus ECMWF Simulated AIRS for Upper Trop. Water Vapor



2003

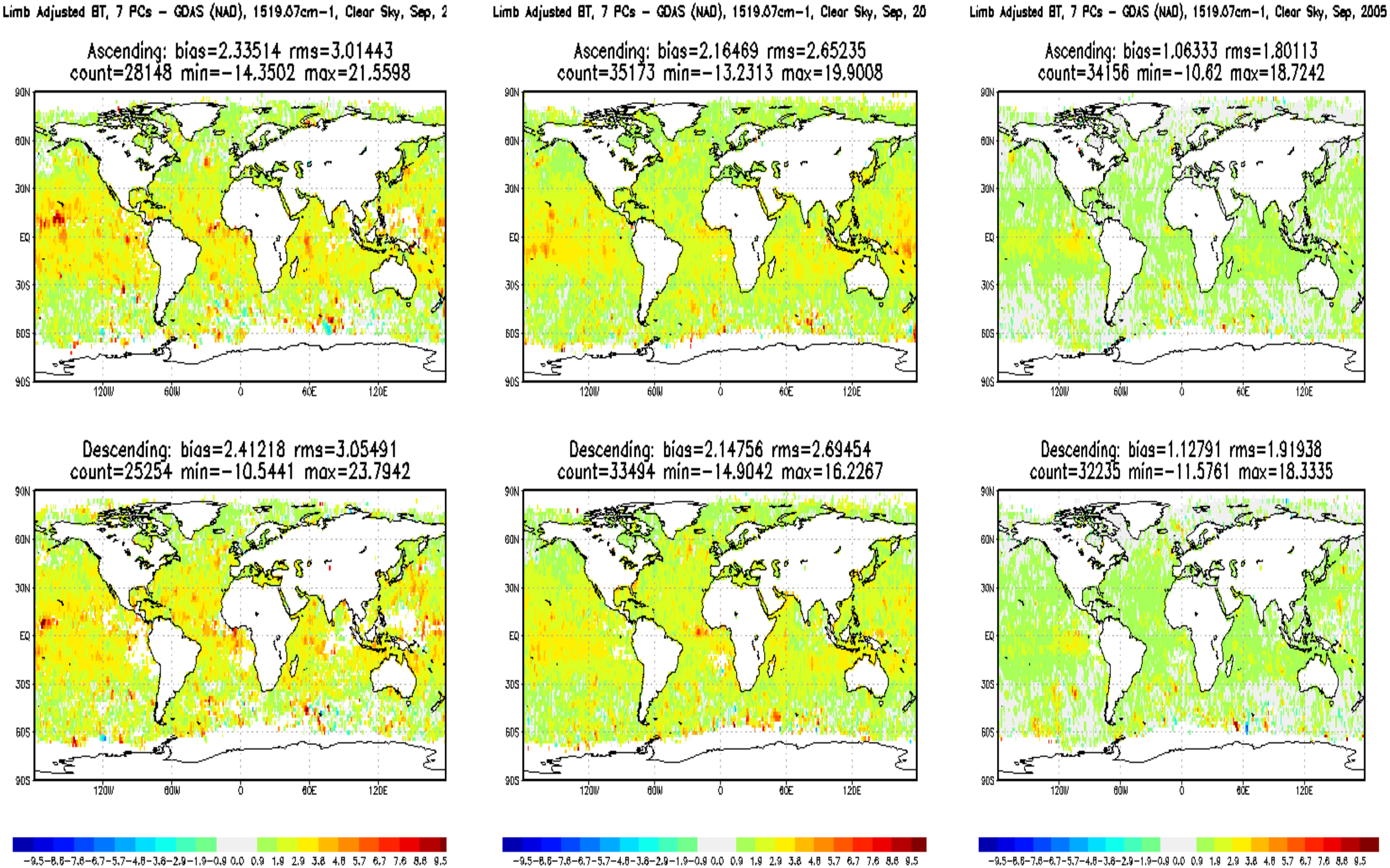
270 mb

2004

2005

AIRS assimilated operationally

Observed AIRS minus NCEP Simulated AIRS for Upper Trop. Water Vapor



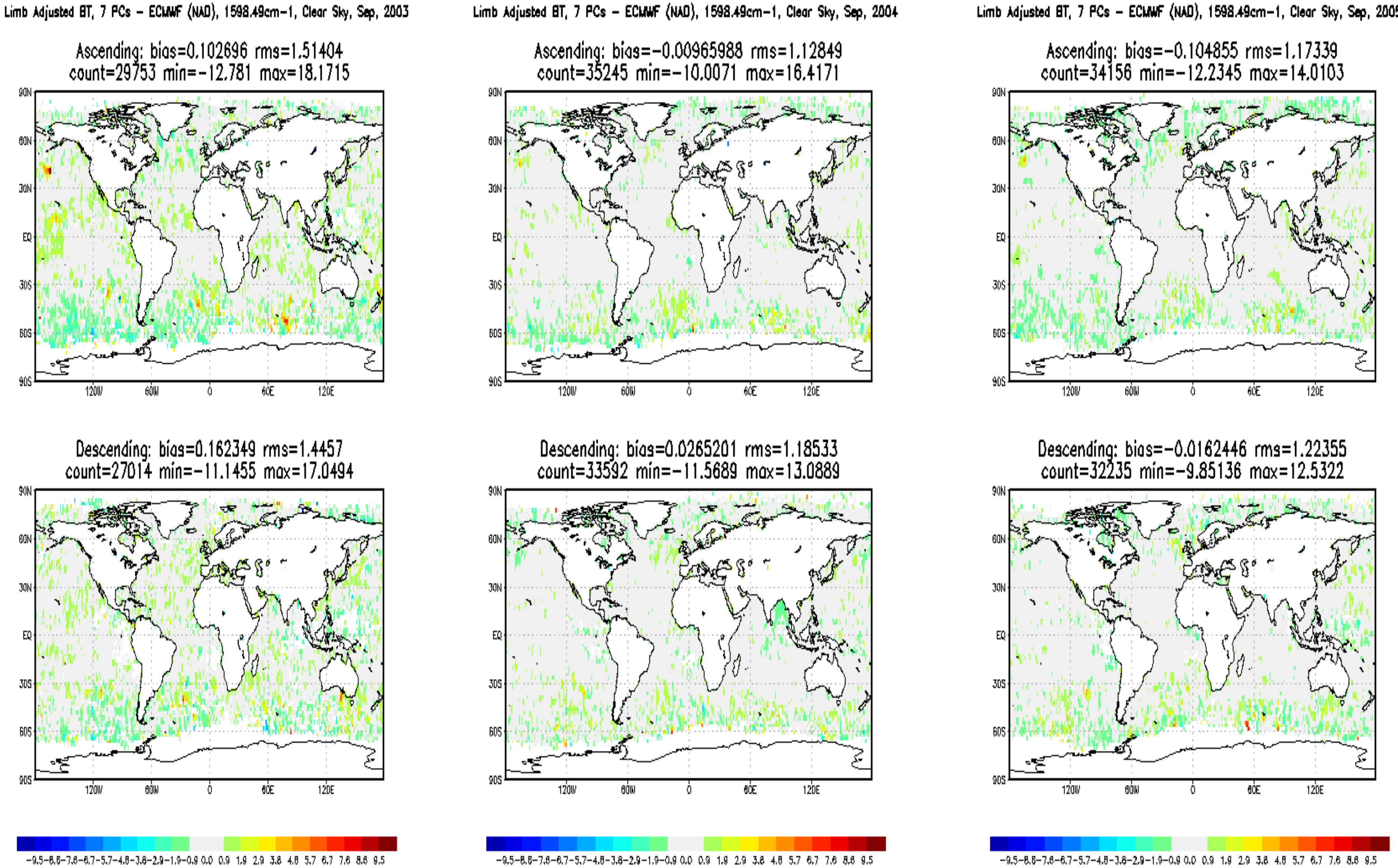
2003

2004

270 mb

2005

AIRS assimilated operationally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Ascending: bias=0.102696 rms=1.51404
count=29753 min=-12.781 max=18.1715
Descending: bias=0.162349 rms=1.4457
count=27014 min=-11.1455 max=17.0494
Limb Adjusted BT, 7 PCs - ECMWF (NAD), 1598.49cm-1, Clear Sky, Sep, 2004
Ascending: bias=-0.00965988 rms=1.12849
count=35245 min=-10.0071 max=16.4171
Descending: bias=0.0265201 rms=1.18533
count=33592 min=-11.5689 max=13.0889
Limb Adjusted BT, 7 PCs - ECMWF (NAD), 1598.49cm-1, Clear Sky, Sep, 2005
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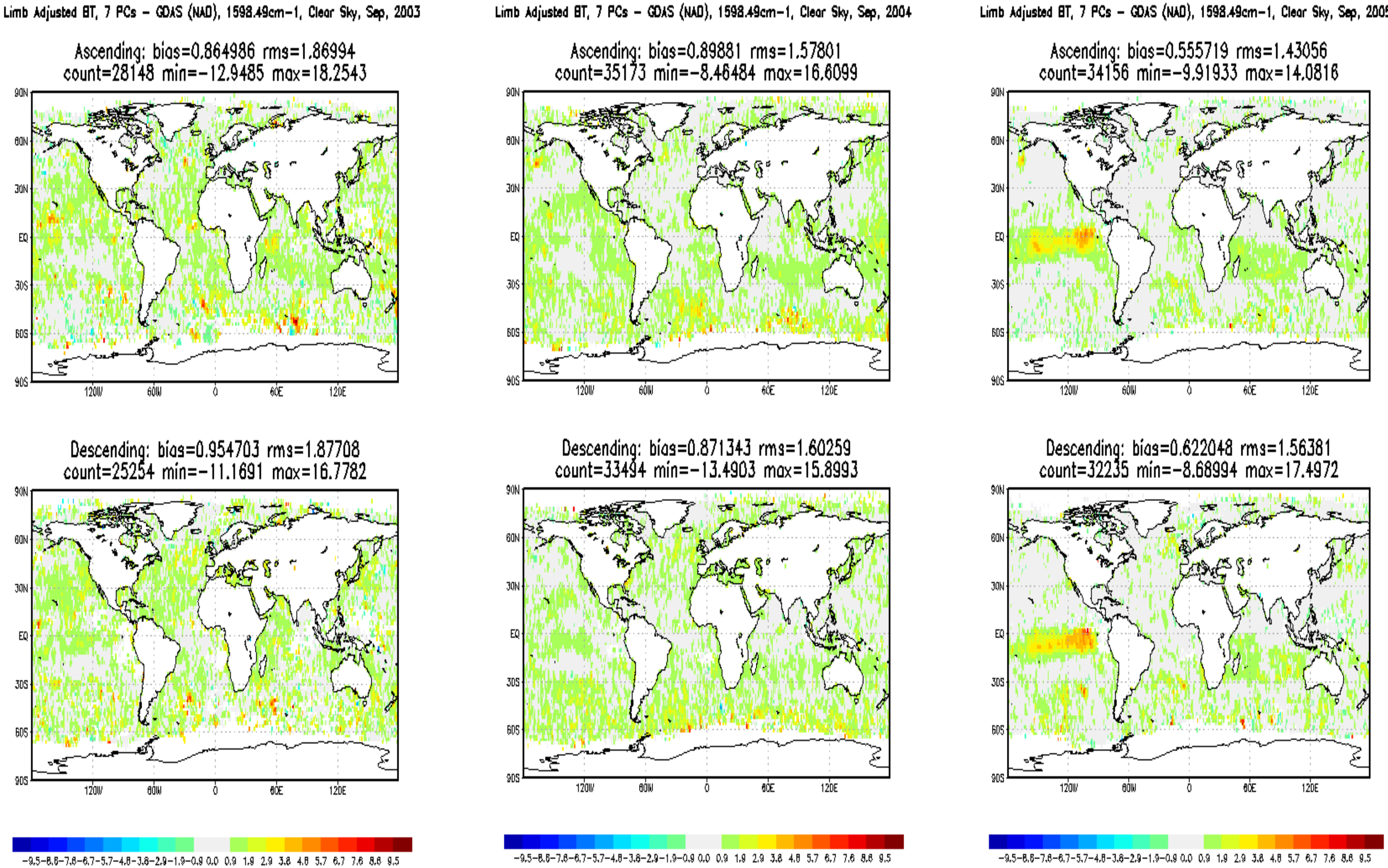
count=34156 min=-12.2345 max=14.0103
Descending: bias=-0.0162446 rms=1.22355
count=32235 min=-9.85136 max=12.5322
90N
60N
30N
EQ
30S
60S
90S
120W
60W
0
60E
120E
-9.5 -8.6 -7.6 -6.7 -5.7 -4.8 -3.8 -2.9 -1.9 -0.9 0.0 0.9 1.9 2.9 3.8 4.8 5.7 6.7 7.6 8.6 9.5

520 mb


Limb Adjusted BT, 7 PCs - GDAS (NAD), 1598.49cm-1, Clear Sky, Sep, 2003
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Limb Adjusted BT, 7 PCs - GDAS (NAD), 1598.49cm-1, Clear Sky, Sep, 2004
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Descending: bias=0.871343 rms=1.60259
count=33494 min=-13.4903 max=15.8993
Limb Adjusted BT, 7 PCs - GDAS (NAD), 1598.49cm-1, Clear Sky, Sep, 2005
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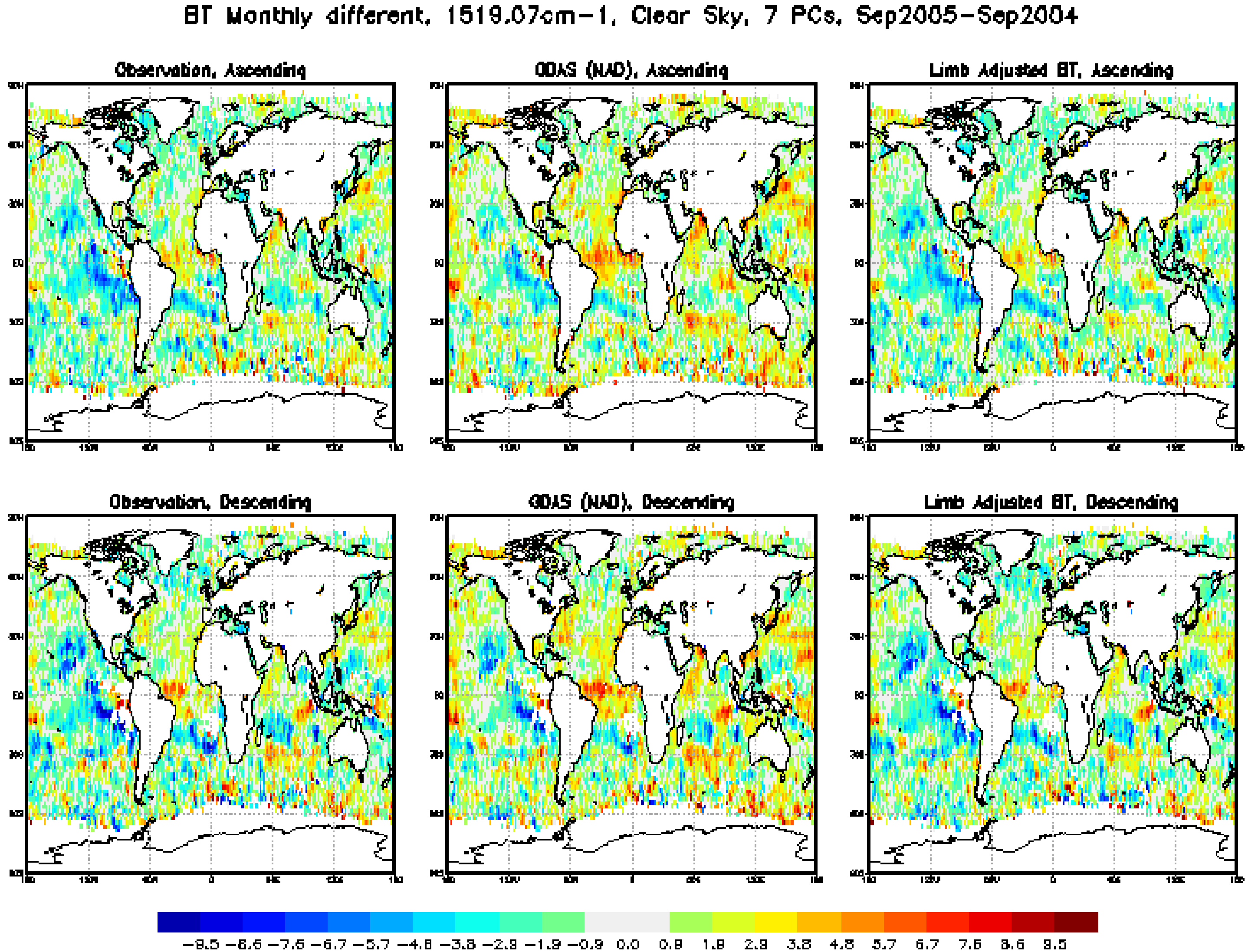
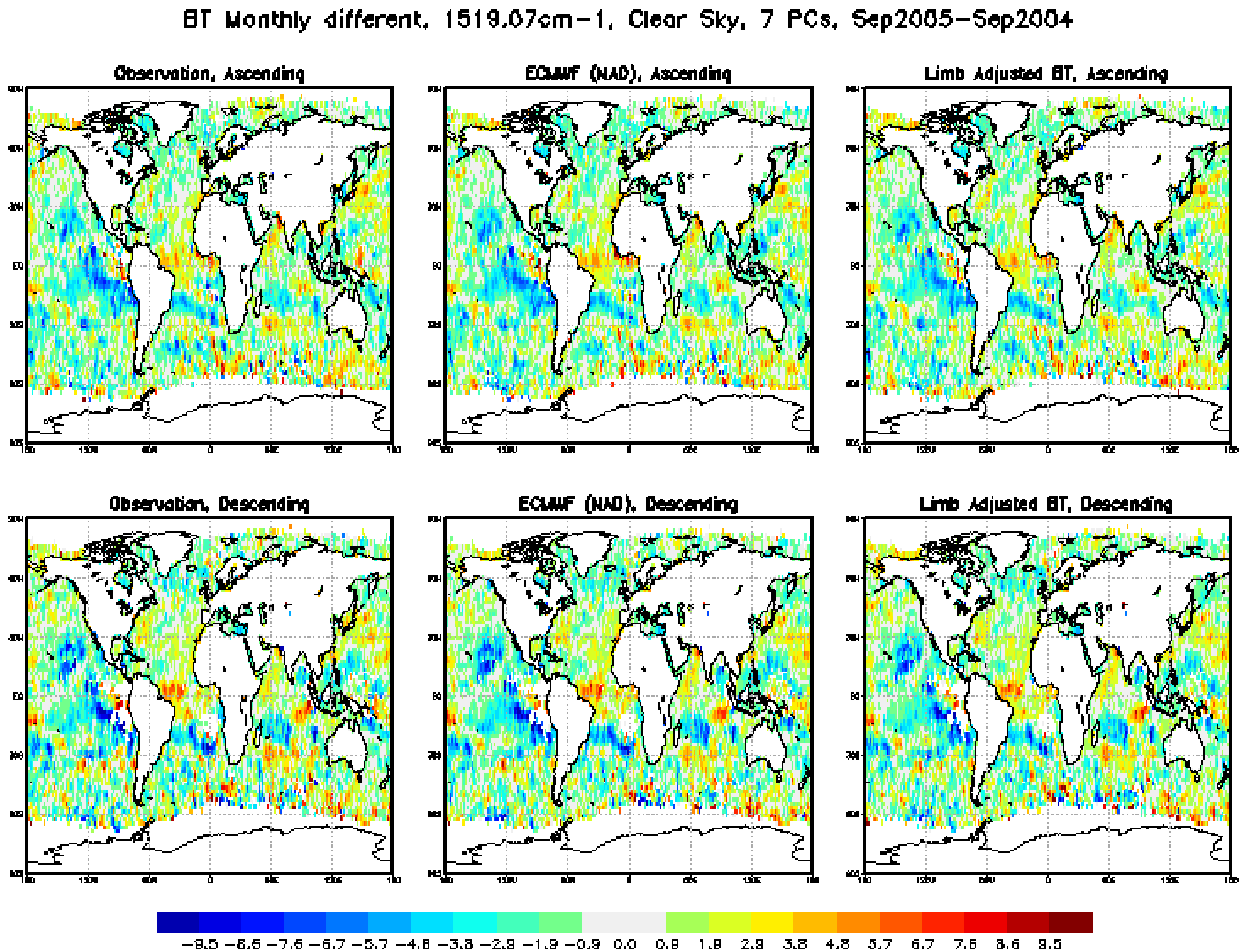
520 mb



BT Monthly different, 1519.07cm-1, Clear Sky, 7 PCs, Sep2005-Sep2004
Observation, Ascending
GDAS (NAD), Ascending
Limb Adjusted BT, Ascending
Observation, Descending
GDAS (NAD), Descending
Limb Adjusted BT, Descending
-9.5 -8.6 -7.6 -6.7 -5.7 -4.8 -3.8 -2.9 -1.9 -0.9 0.0 0.9 1.9 2.9 3.8 4.8 5.7 6.7 7.6 8.6 9.5

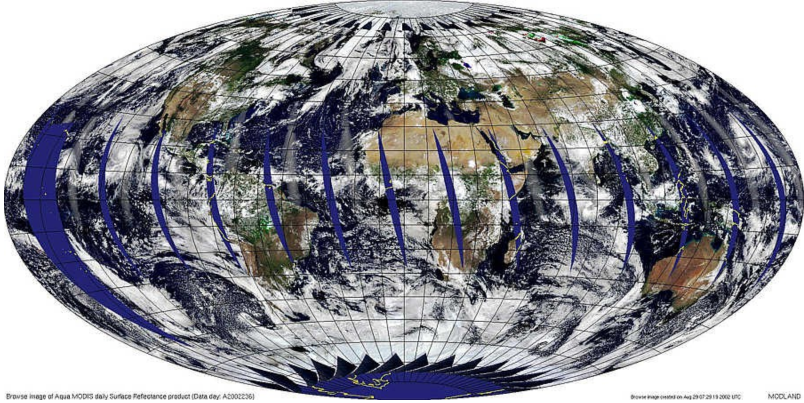
270 mb

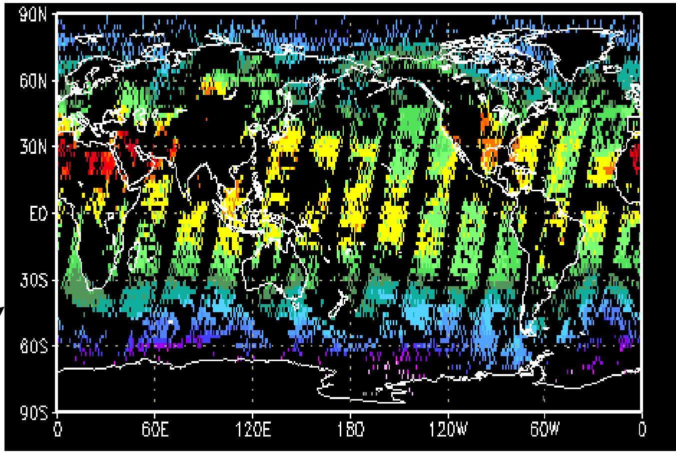

BT Monthly different, 1519.07cm-1, Clear Sky, 7 PCs, Sep2005-Sep2004
Observation, Ascending
ECMWF (NAD), Ascending
Limb Adjusted BT, Ascending
Observation, Descending
ECMWF (NAD), Descending
Limb Adjusted BT, Descending
-9.5 -8.6 -7.6 -6.7 -5.7 -4.8 -3.8 -2.9 -1.9 -0.9 0.0 0.9 1.9 2.9 3.8 4.8 5.7 6.7 7.6 8.6 9.5

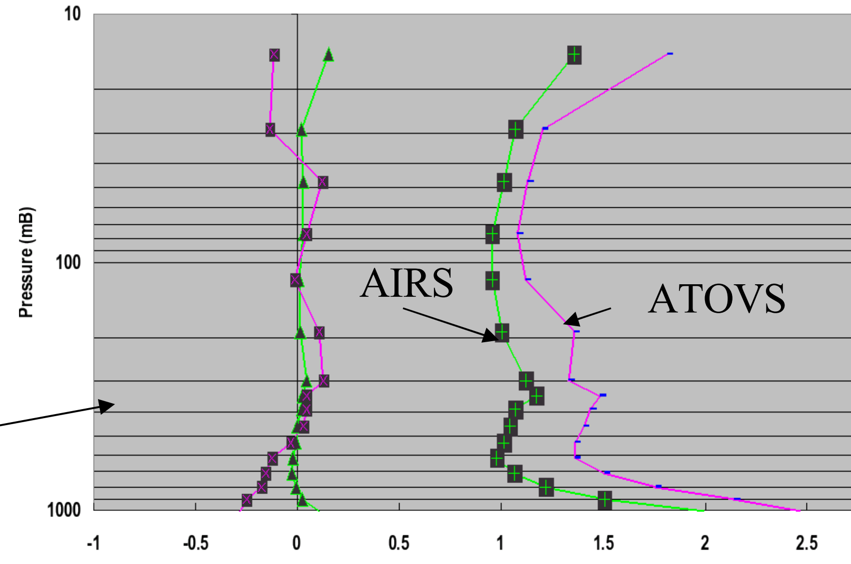
270 mb

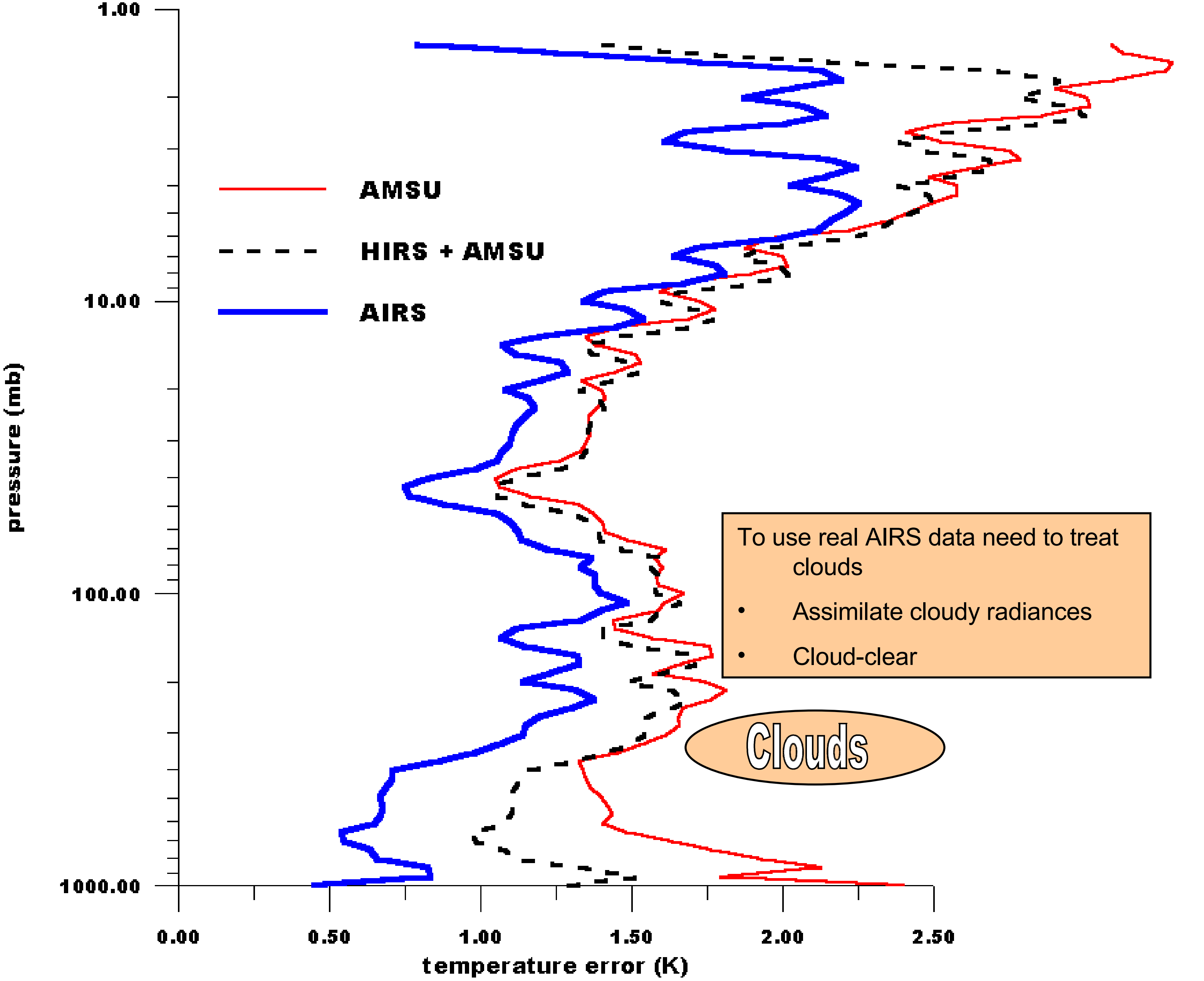
What have we learned?

- AIRS instrument is extremely stable and accurate
- Only 5% of the globe is clear at a 14 km fov
- AIRS has resulted in positive impacts in NWP, however only clear channels are assimilated and larger impacts are still expected.
- Cloud-clearing radiances increases yield to about 50%
- Retrievals from cloud-cleared radiances are significantly more accurate than AMSU-only.
- Demonstrated 1 K/Km precision





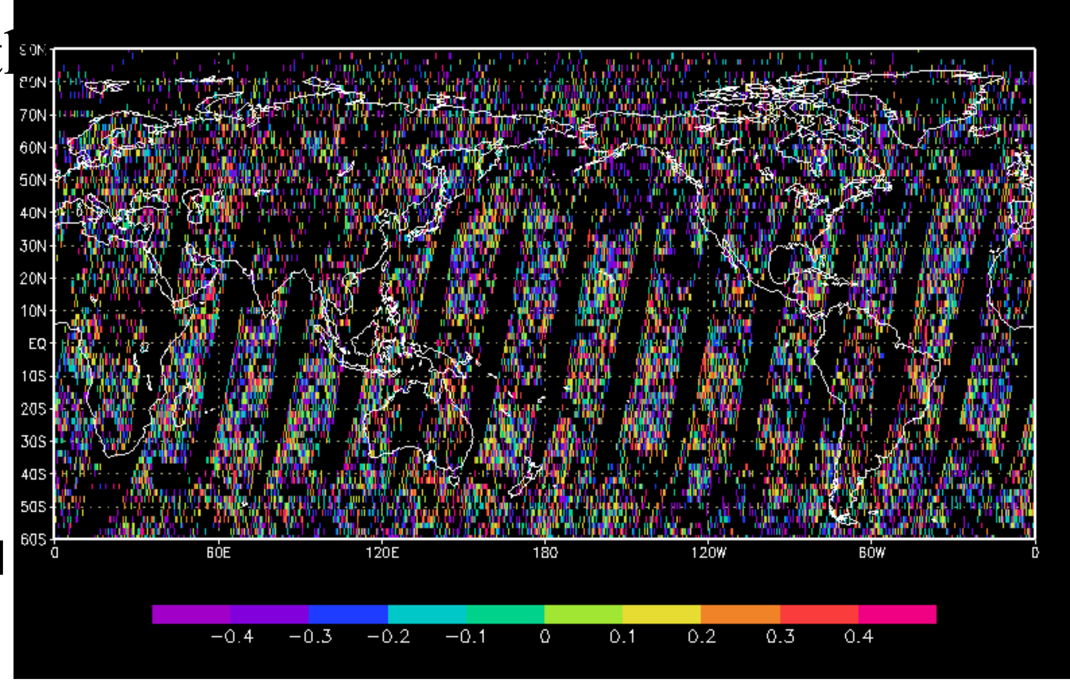



1.00
10.00
100.00
1000.00
pressure (mb)
AMSU
HIRS + AMSU
AIRS
0.00
0.50
1.00
1.50
2.00
2.50
temperature error (K)
To use real AIRS data need to treat clouds
• Assimilate cloudy radiances
• Cloud-clear
Clouds

Cloud clearing significantly improves data coverage

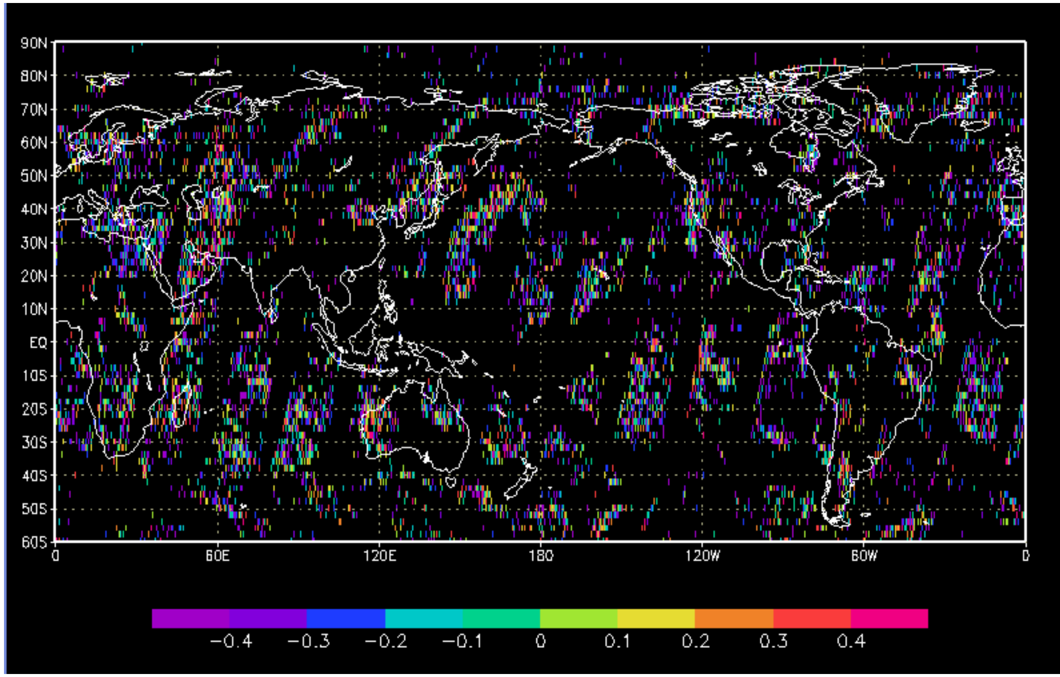
735.69 cm-1 (peak ~ 700 mb)

ALL diff < +- 0.5 K



Cloud-cleared minus clear simulated brightness temperatures

700 MB – Lower to Mid Troposphere



Observed minus clear simulated brightness temperatures

Trace Gas Product Potential from Operational Thermal Sounders

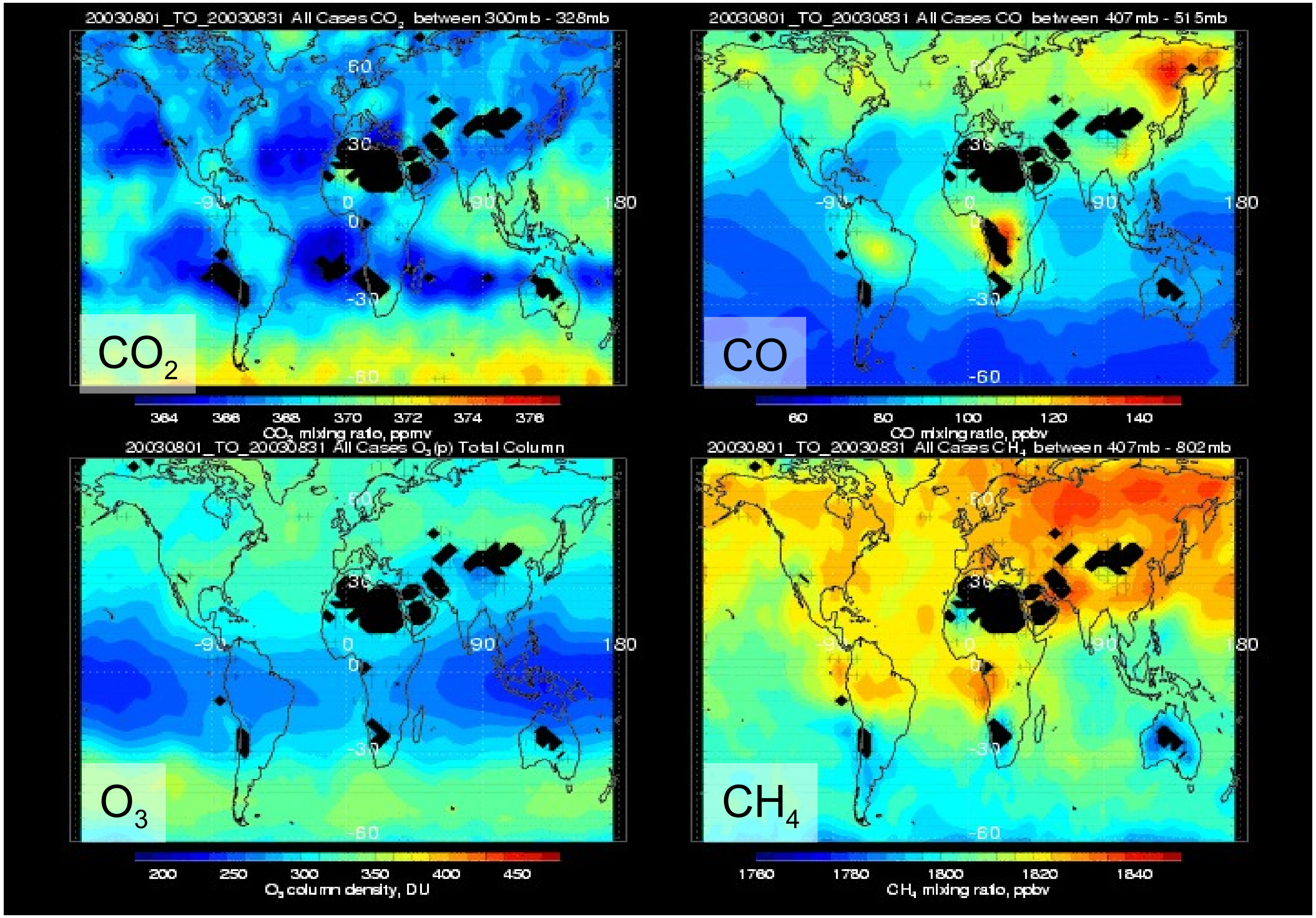
gas	Range (cm^{-1})	Precision (Goal)	Interference
O_3	**1025-1050**	**10%**	**H2O,emissivity**
CO	**2080-2200**	**15%**	**H2O,N2O**
CH_4	**1250-1370**	**20 ppb**	**H2O,HNO3**
CO_2	**680-795** **2375-2395**	**2 ppm** **2 ppm**	**H2O,O3**
SO_2	**1340-1380**	**500%**	**H2O,HNO3**
HNO_3	**860-920** **1320-1330**	**40%** **25%**	**emissivity** **H2O,CH4**
N_2O	**1250-1315** **2180-2250**	**10%** **10%**	**H2O** **H2O,CO**
$CFCl_3$ (F11)	830-860	20%	emissivity
CF_2Cl (F12)	900-940	20%	emissivity
CCl_4	790-805	50%	emissivity

Working

In Work

Held Fixed

Improved Utilization of Satellite Observations



Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Monthly mean observations from AIRS help decision makers understand carbon sources and supports 2005 US Energy Bill

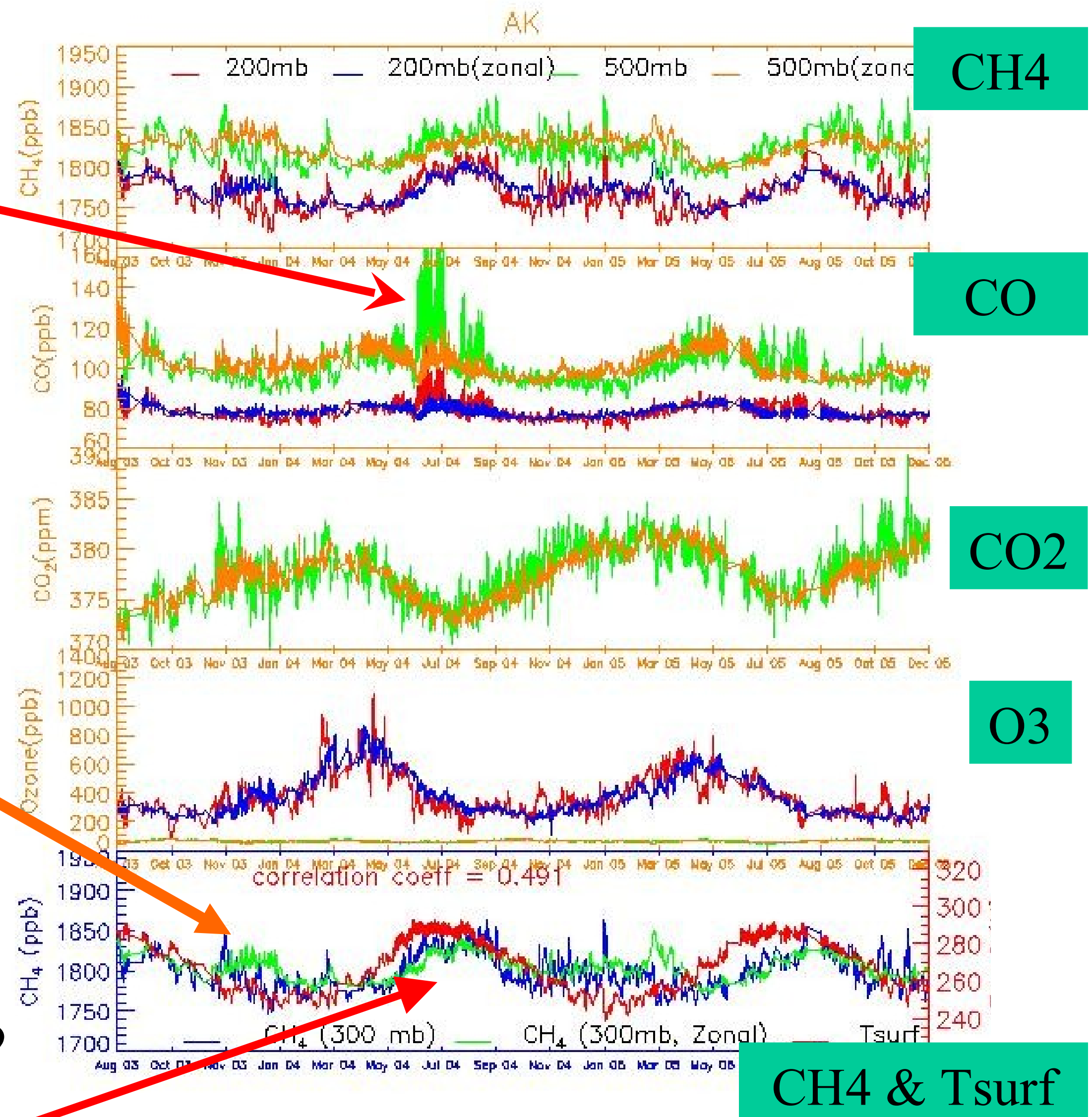
29 month time-series of AIRS products

Alaska & Canada Zone (60 ≤ lat ≤ 70, -165 ≤ lon ≤ -90)

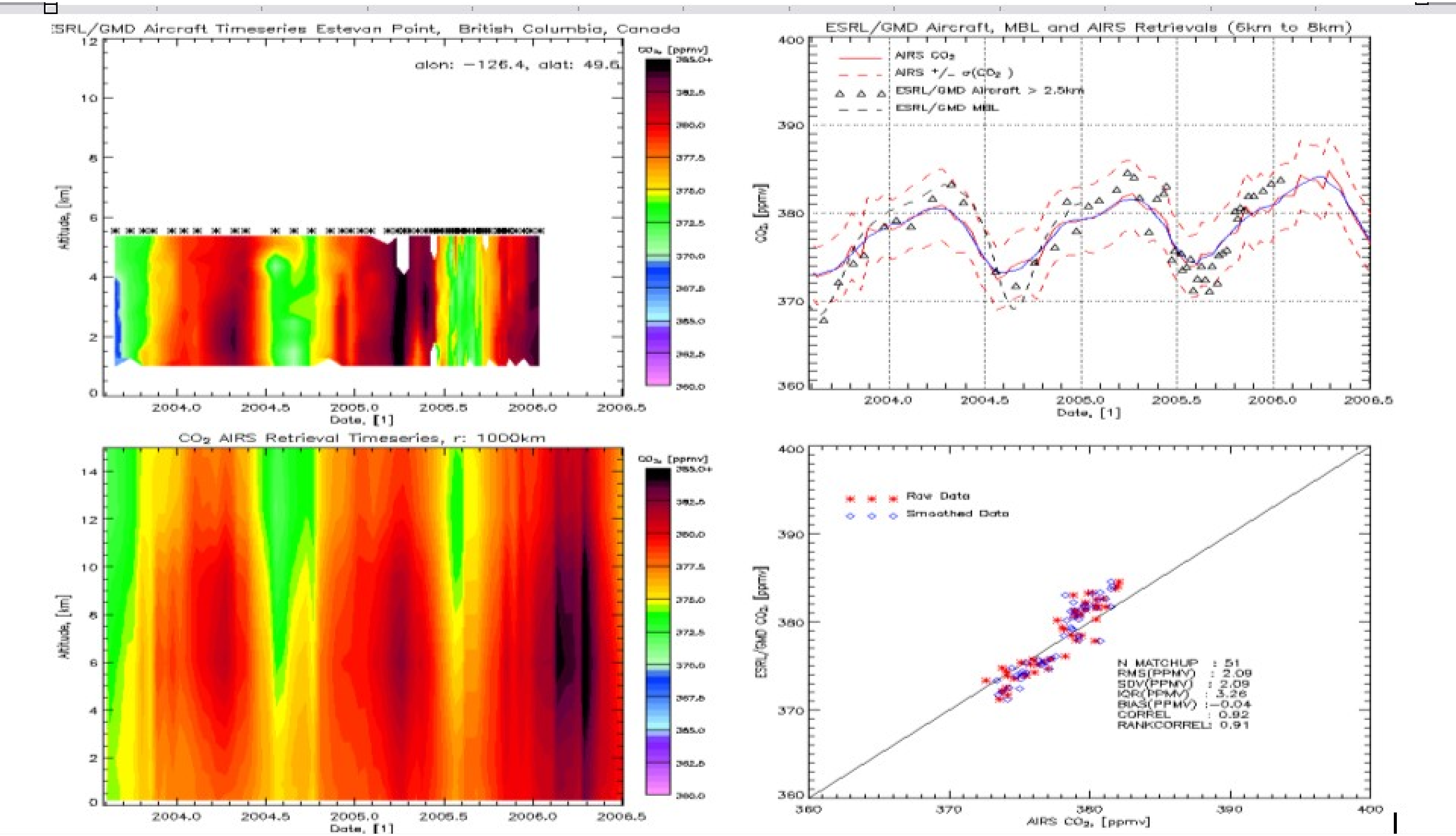
Fire
(7/04)

??

Peat
Wetlands?



AIRS CO2 agrees well with aircraft measurements



Principal Component Analysis is used for

- Data compression
- Reconstructed radiances (noise filtered radiances)
- Case-dependent (dynamic) noise estimation
- Quality control
- Regression retrieval

Principal Component Analysis

- Principal component analysis (PCA) is often used to reduce data vectors with many components to a different set of data vectors with much fewer components that still retains most of the variability and information of the original data

- $\mathbf{R} \;=\; r_1.\mathbf{i}_1 + r_2.\mathbf{i}_2 + r_3.\mathbf{i}_3 + \ldots. + \; r_n.\mathbf{i}_n$

  where $\mathbf{i}_1 = (1,0,0,0,0\ldots.0_n)$; $\mathbf{i}_2 = (0,1,0,0,0\ldots.0_n)$

- Data are rotated onto a new set of axes, such that the first few axes have the most explained variance.

- $\mathbf{R} \;=\; p_1.\mathbf{E}_1 + p_2.\mathbf{E}_2 + p_3.\mathbf{E}_3 + \ldots. + \; p_n.\mathbf{E}_n$

  where **E** are eigenvectors and $p_1 = \mathbf{R}\,\mathbf{E}_1$

- So instead of **R** vectors of length n, we can have a truncated **P** vectors of length m, where m << n

Generating AIRS eigenvectors

- Each AIRS data vector has 1688 radiance values.
- The radiances are normalized by expected instrumental noise (signal to noise)
- Compute the covariance matrix S
- Compute the eigenvectors E and eigenvalues Λ

$$S = E \Lambda E^T$$

- E = matrix of orthonormal eigenvectors (1688x1688)

  Λ = vector of eigenvalues (explained variance)

Applying AIRS eigenvectors

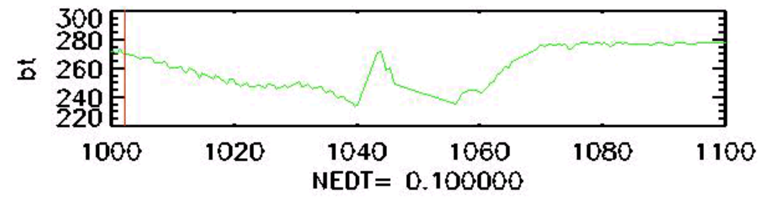
- On independent data – compute principal component scores.
- $P \quad = \quad E^T \; R \quad ; \quad$ elements of $R = (r_i - \bar{r}_i) / n_i$
- Invert equation and compute reconstructed radiances R^* from truncated set.
- $R^* \quad = \quad E \, P$
- Reconstruction score $= [\, 1/N \quad (R^*_i - R_i)^2 \,]^{1/2}$

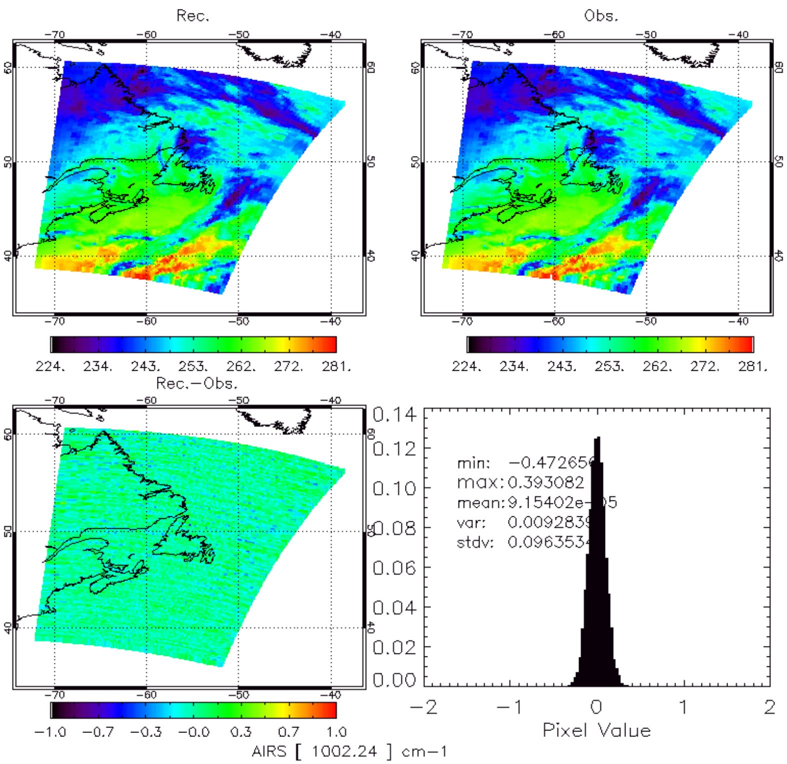
  $i = 1 \ldots N$ channels

Square root of the eigenvalues

1	7497.60	19	14.68	37	3.38	55	1.25
2	1670.40	20	13.49	38	3.11	56	1.19
3	945.52	21	12.28	39	2.82	57	1.16
4	496.01	22	11.32	40	2.53	58	1.15
5	284.01	23	10.70	41	2.41	59	1.09
6	266.30	24	9.08	42	2.39	60	1.05
7	156.95	25	8.24	43	2.34	61	1.02
8	139.67	26	7.85	44	2.24	62	0.98
9	88.27	27	6.77	45	2.03	63	0.90
10	72.83	28	5.98	46	1.86	64	0.86
11	60.03	29	5.83	47	1.78	65	0.81
12	53.42	30	5.39	48	1.71	66	0.80
13	45.01	31	5.34	49	1.65	67	0.78
14	39.72	32	4.98	50	1.61	68	0.77
15	34.54	33	4.34	51	1.54	69	0.73
16	26.57	34	4.09	52	1.52	70	0.72
17	22.62	35	3.62	53	1.35	71	0.70
18	17.60	36	3.48	54	1.34	72	0.66

Data Compression





- 40 PCs for granule dependent EOFs
- 100 PCs for global independent EOFs

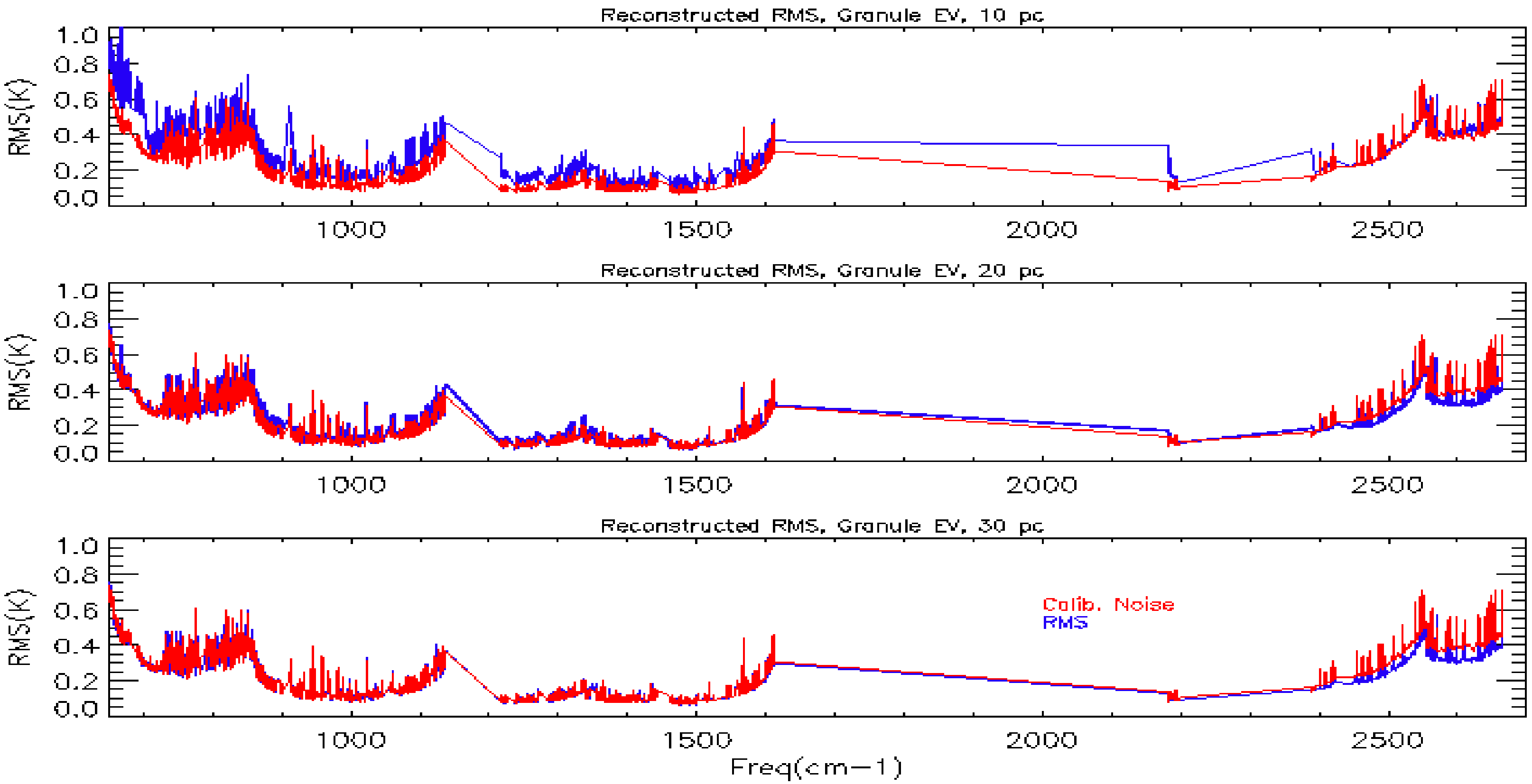
- The residuals are at noise levels and can be compressed and stored in a separate file for lossless compression

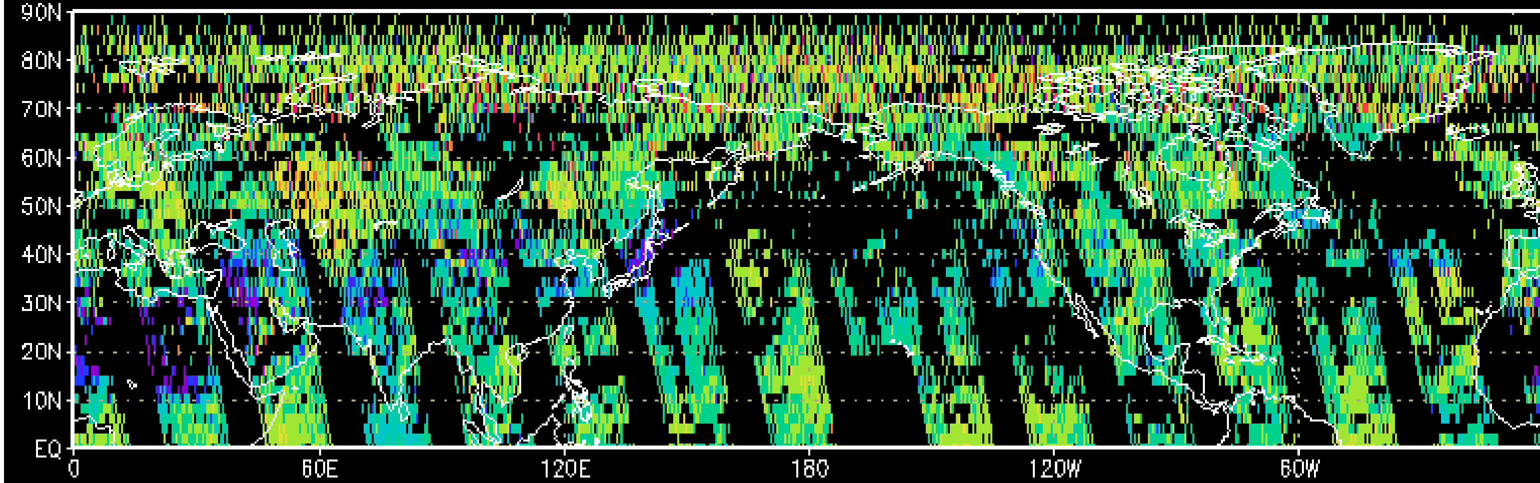
- Most people will not want the residuals.

- The picture to the left can be also used as a form of metadata to convince the user that the lossy compression is OK.

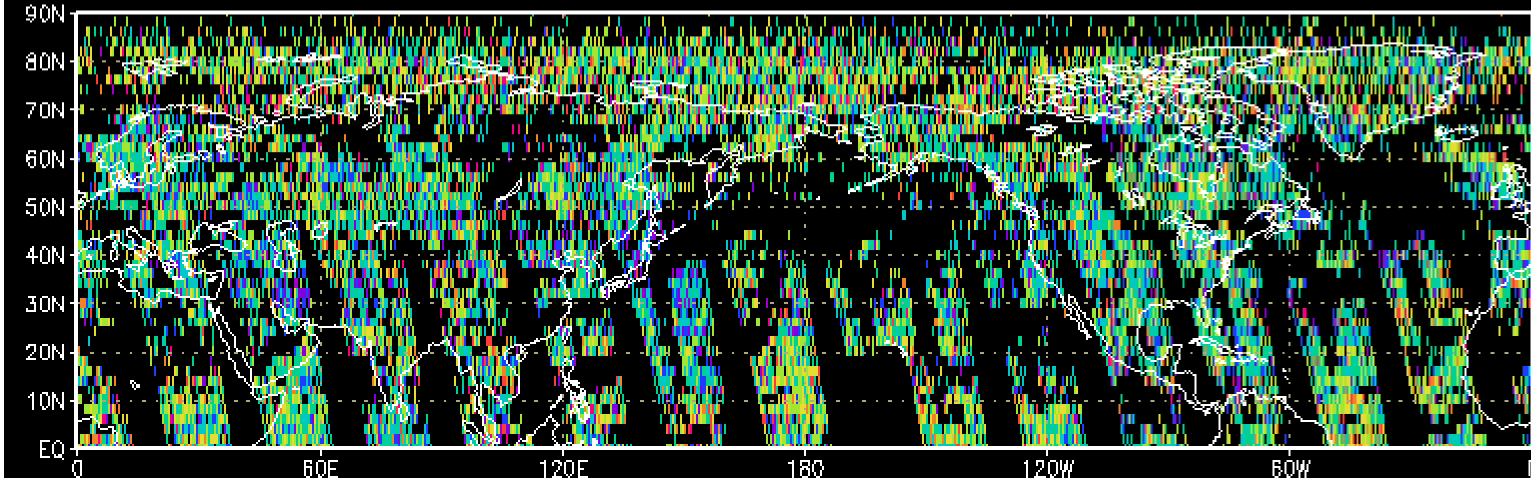
- Users can decide whether they want the residual file

Reconstructed error vs. the AIRS Instrument Noise

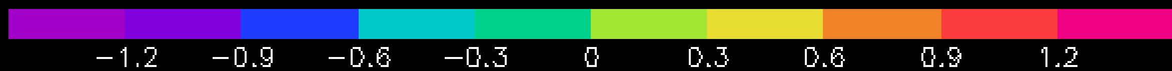




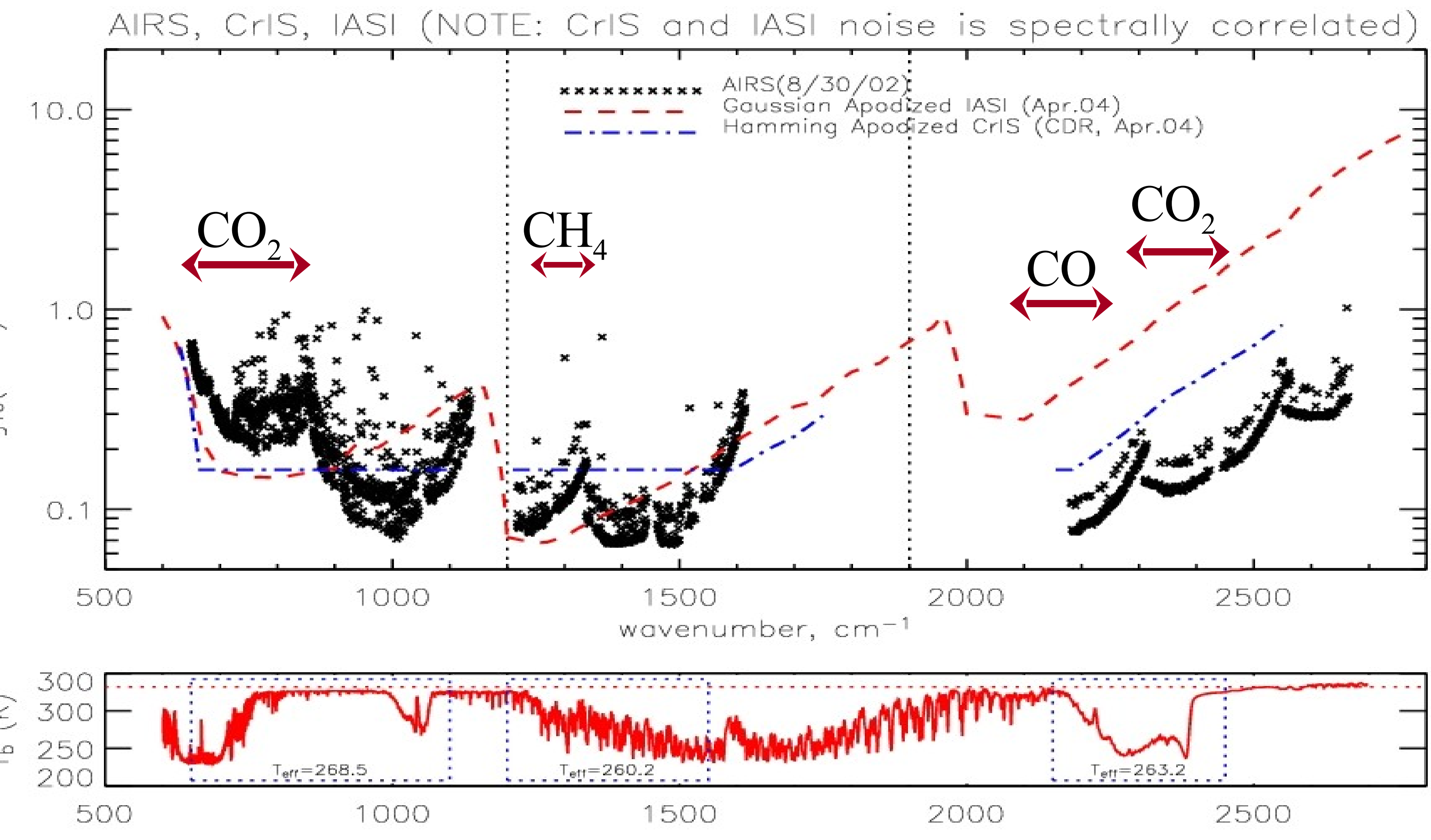
649.61 cm-1 (peak ~ 70 mb) recon- ecmwf ^^^^^^ rms= .35K



original - ecmwf ^^^^^^ rms = 0.92K



Instrument Noise, NEΔT at 250 K (Interferometers are apodized)



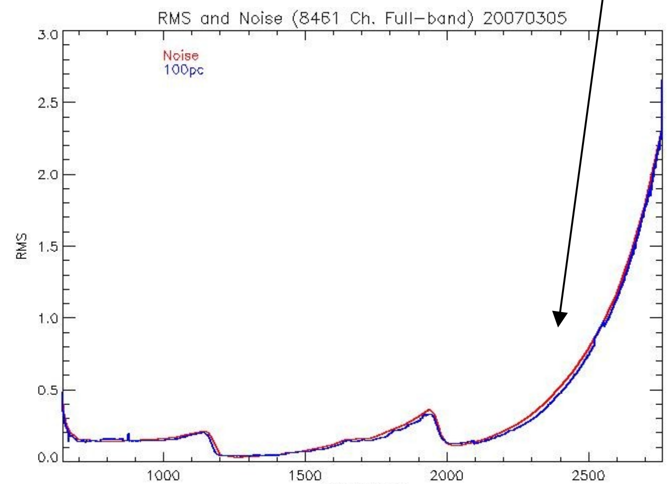
Eigenvector Analysis for Noise Reduction

- Eigenvector analysis allows correlated data to be represented by a relatively small set of functions.

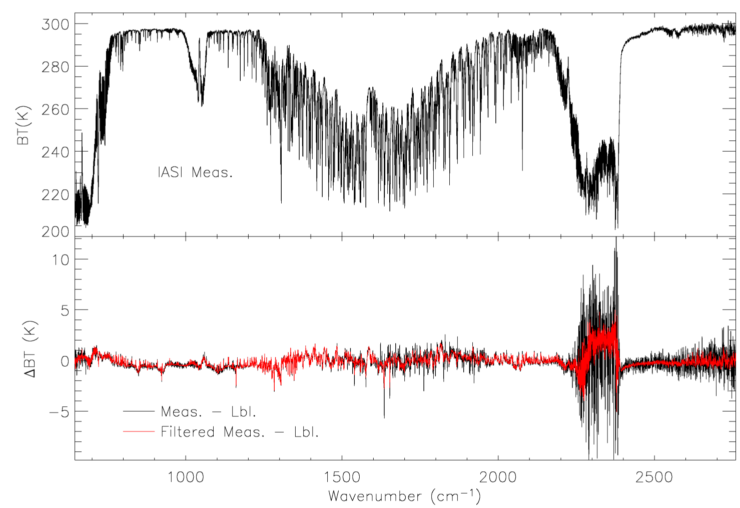
- 8461 channels can easily be represented by a 100 unique coefficients couples with 100 static structure functions (100 x 8461)

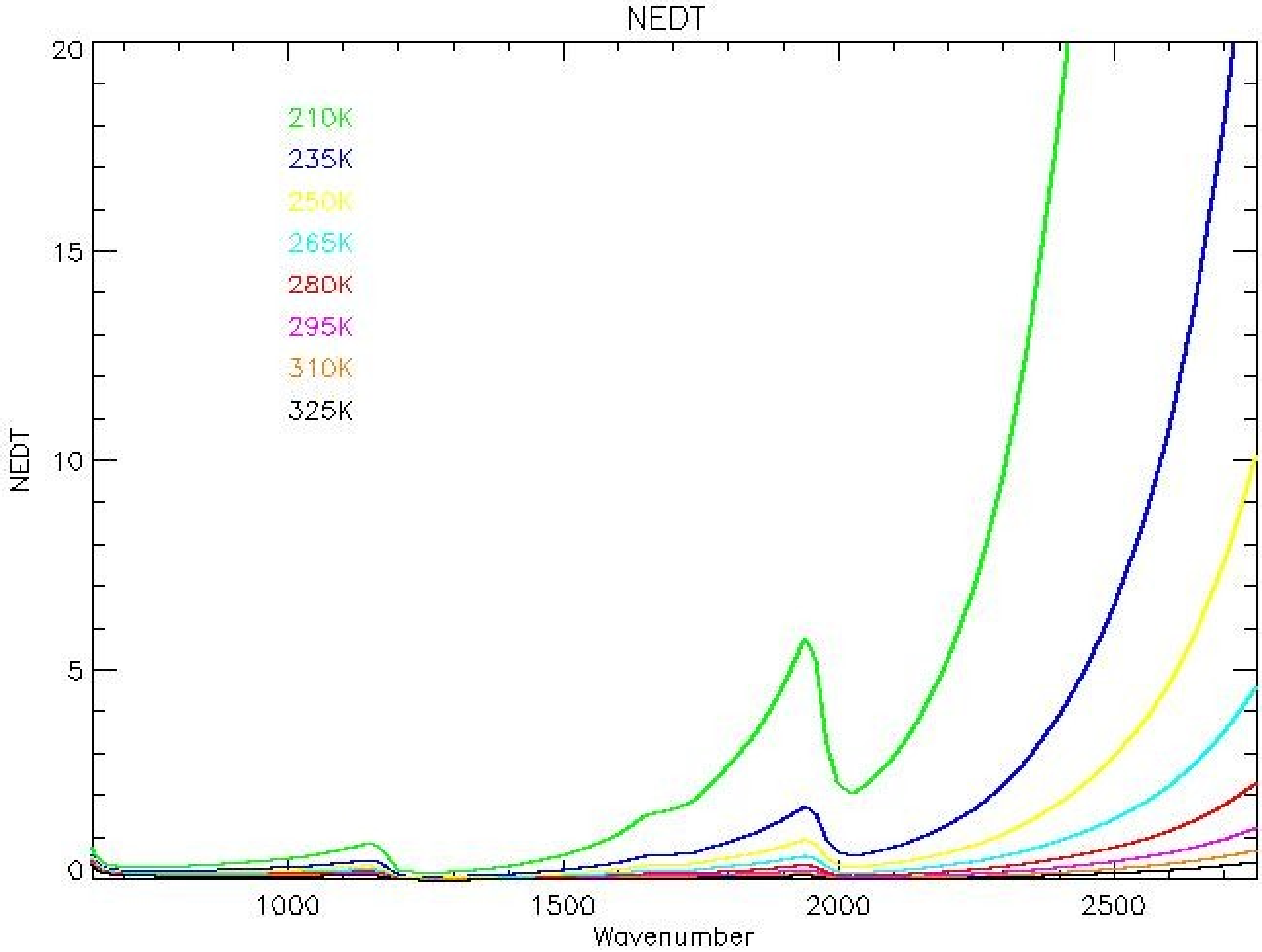
- Benefits: Noise filtering and data compression. Distribute and archive 100 coefficients instead of 8461 channels (lossy compression) We can now use shortwave IR window channels for applications (LW vs SW cloud tests)

Independent assessment of noise from root mean
Square difference between measured and reconstructed noise.
The reconstructed radiances are noise filtered, therefore the rms
matches the instrument noise

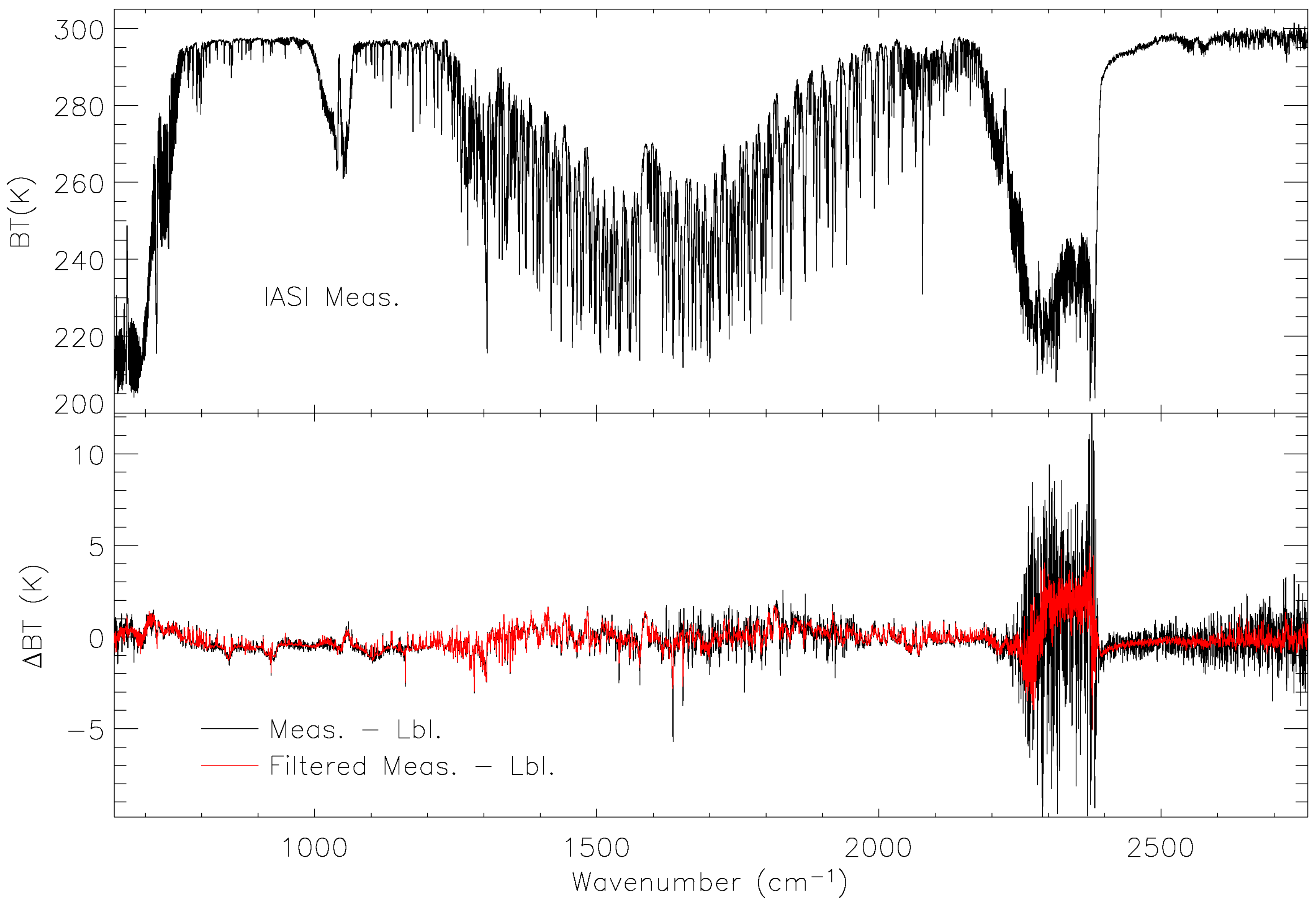


280 K

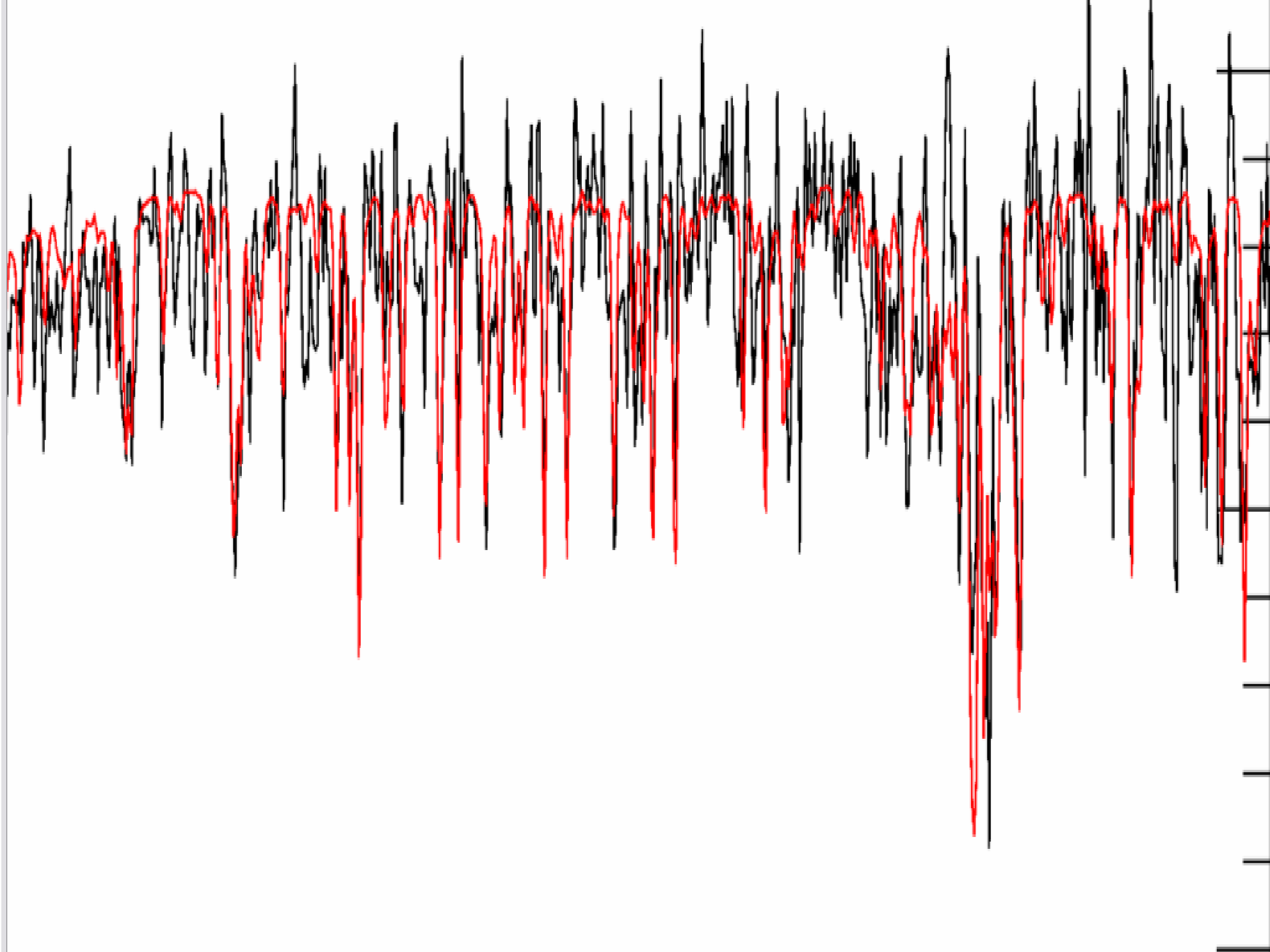


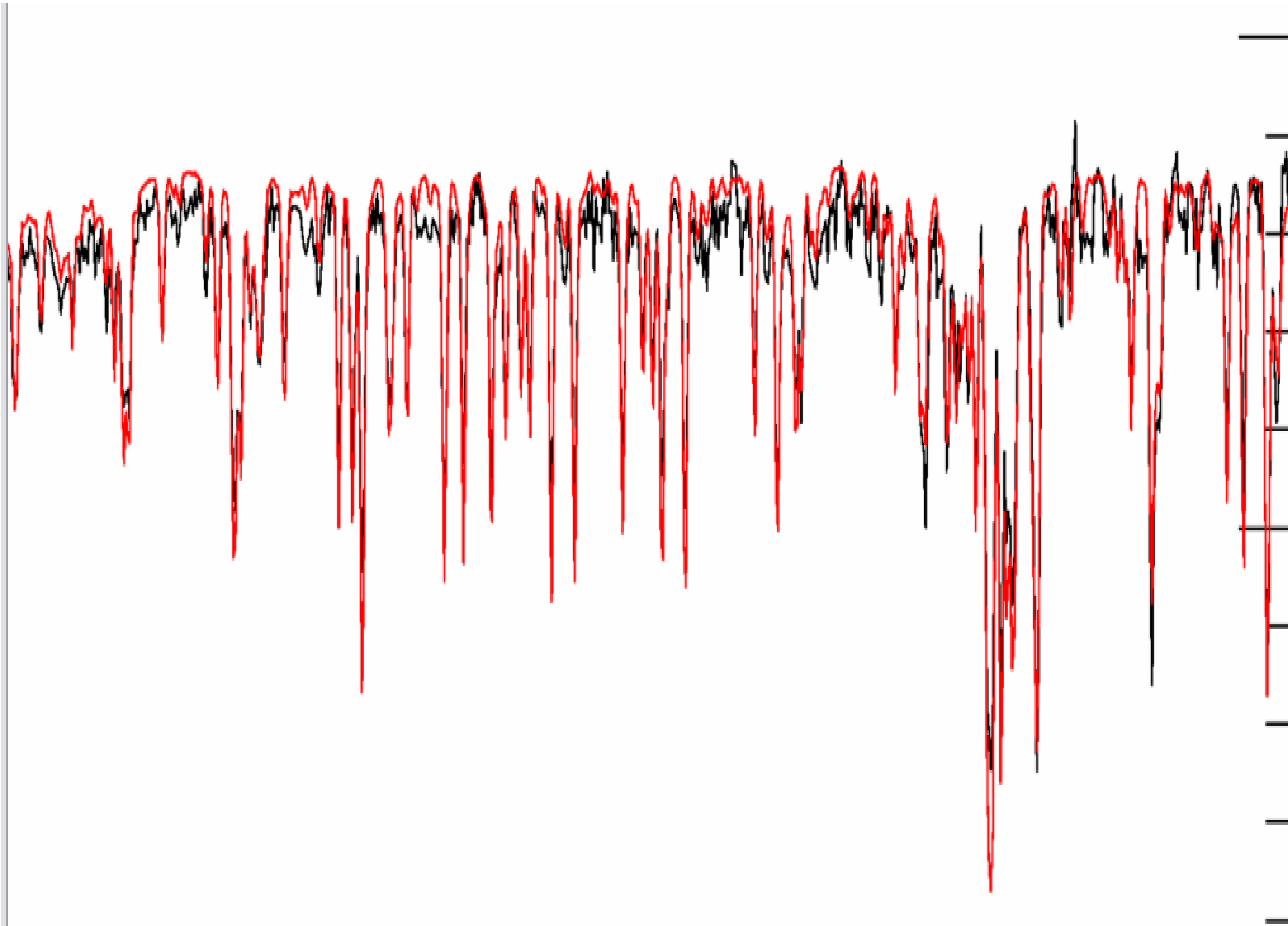


NEDT
210K
235K
250K
265K
280K
295K
310K
325K
NEDT
20
15
10
5
0
1000
1500
2000
2500
Wavenumber



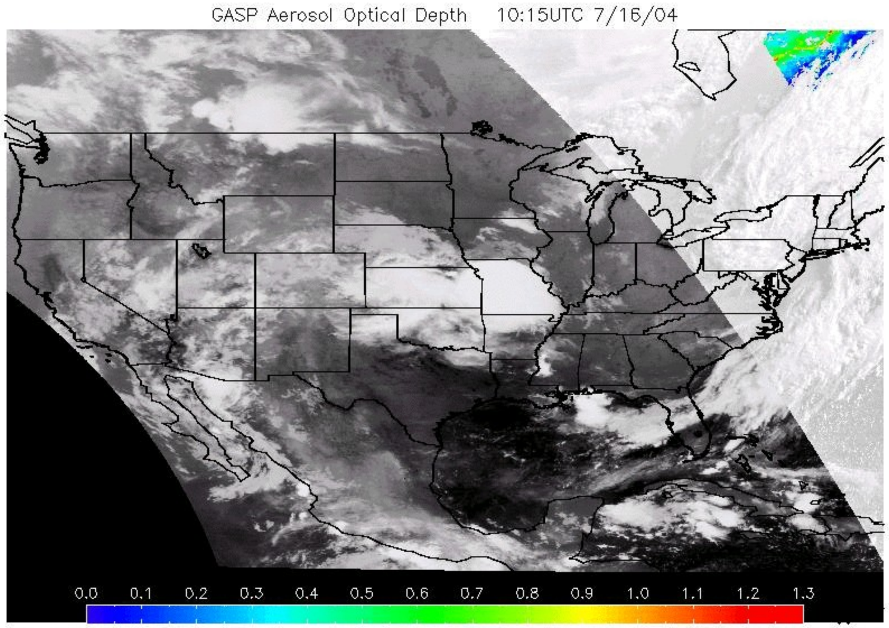
300
280
260
240
220
200
BT(K)
IASI Meas.
10
5
0
−5
ΔBT (K)
Meas. − Lbl.
Filtered Meas. − Lbl.
1000
1500
2000
2500
Wavenumber (cm^{-1})





Opportunities to improve air quality monitoring and forecasting

- Congress mandates…
  - **NOAA must develop and deploy air quality forecast model at NCEP which produces 24 hour ozone and particulate matter forecasts nationwide**
- NOAA acts…
  - **Memorandum of understanding signed between EPA and NOAA to develop and implement an accurate air quality forecast program which includes joint research initiatives**
- NESDIS Role to Meet this Goal
  - Utilize satellite observations of aerosols, ozone and other trace gases to monitor air quality and improve air quality forecast by assimilation of satellite derived air quality products



Near Real Time Air Quality Products from MeTOP GOME-2 at NOAA/NESDIS

- **OMI DOAS algorithms will be employed, tested, and implemented**
- **Products will be made available in NRT in 2008**
- **Products will be available at 40 X 40 km^2 spatial resolution**

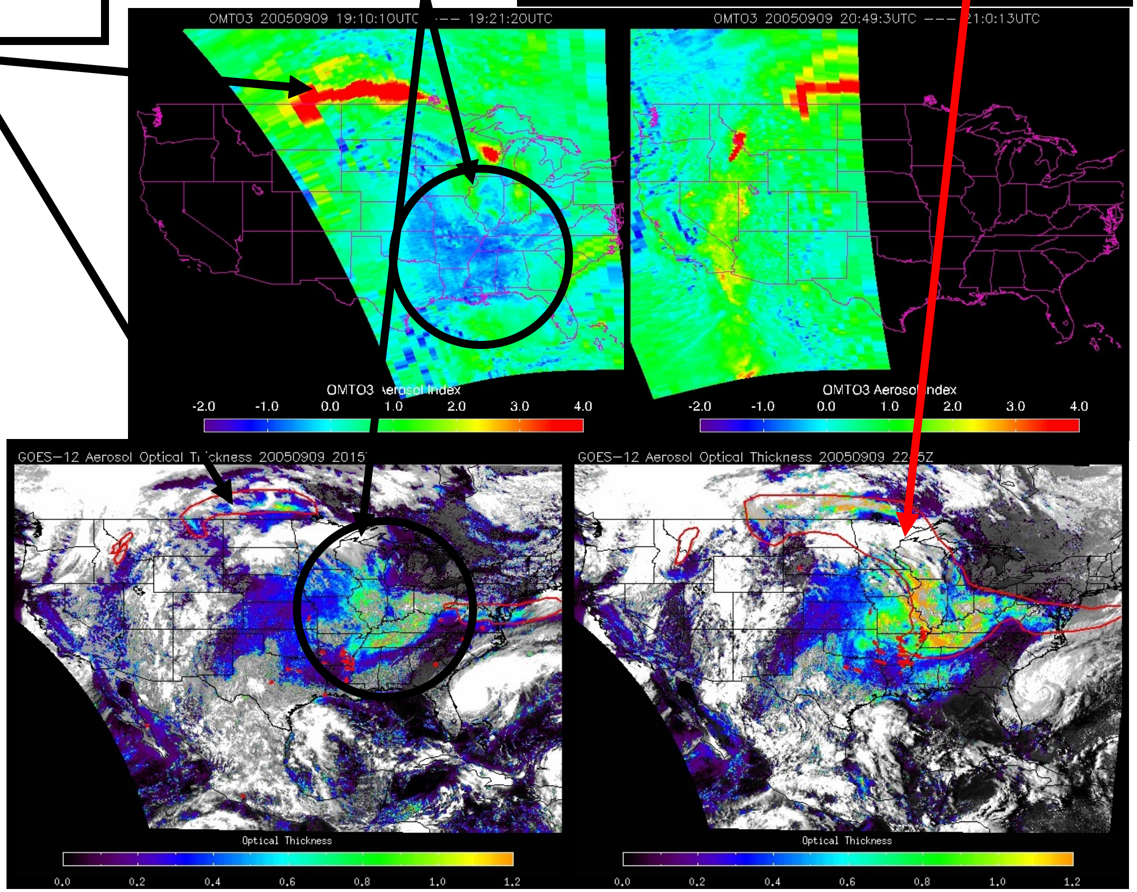
Product	**User**	**Example Application**
NO2 (425 – 450 nm)	EPA NWS	• Assessments •Constrain NOx emissions in air quality forecast model •Verification of precursor forecast fields
H2CO (337.5 – 359 nm)	EPA NWS	• Assessments •Constrain isoprene emissions in air quality forecast model •Verification of precursor forecast fields
Ozone (325 – 335 nm)	NWS	• Ozone forecast improvements
Aerosol optical Depth (absorption vs scattering) (multiple bands in the UV)	EPA NWS NESDIS	• PM2.5 Monitoring •PM2.5 and ozone forecast improvements •Hazard Mapping System
Volcanic SO2 (315 – 326 nm)	NESDIS	• Hazard Mapping System

Using Advanced Sensor Capabilities to Our Advantage: Applicability of OMI Aerosol Index Data in Improving Hazard Mapping System Smoke Analysis

GOES AOD product shows clouds mixed in with smoke aerosols. OMI can do a retrieval when aerosols are mixed in with clouds

OMI says this is scattering type of aerosol. So did the analyst as he did not draw a plume there

Few hours later analyst draws a big plume. Is this all smoke? It is unfortunately after the OMI pass, so cannot conclusively say. But OMI has a big potential to help analysts with these interpretations

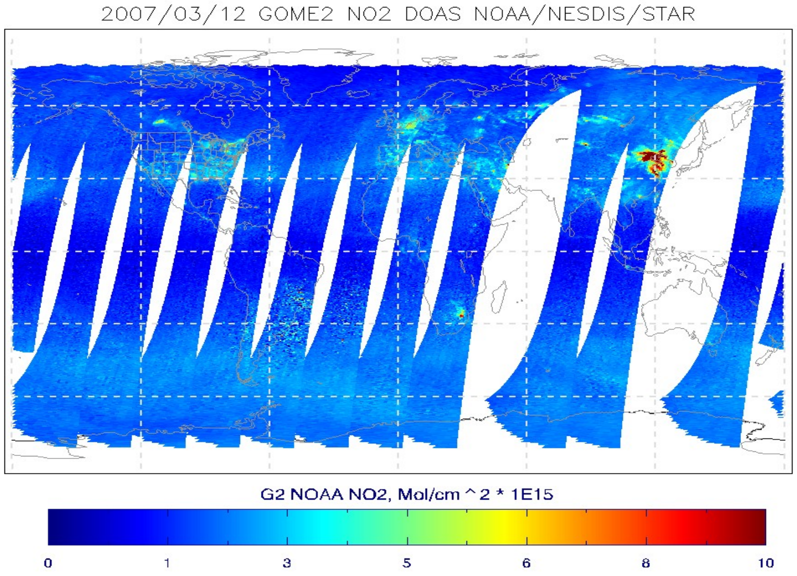


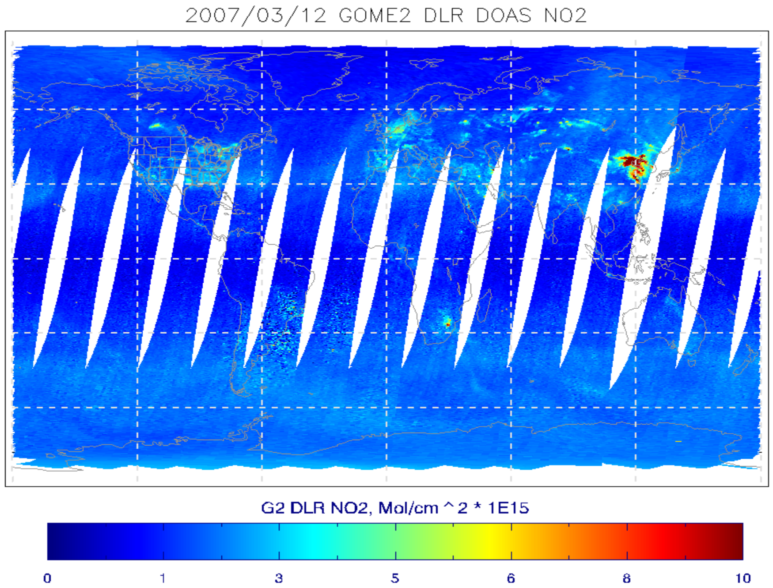
- In the HMS, analysts use fire locations and visible imagery to draw smoke plumes. When plumes are removed from the source (fires), analysts have difficulty differentiating smoke from other aerosols
- NWS funded NESDIS/STAR to assess (QA/QC) the analyst drawn smoke plumes so they can be used in verifying HYSPLIT smoke forecasts
- GOES AODs (physical retrieval rather than interpretation) are being used to evaluate the HMS analysis. However, GOES cannot differentiate between smoke and non-smoke aerosols either
- OMI Aerosol Index can identify smoke from urban/industrial haze but cannot differentiate between smoke and dust

OMI data courtesy of NASA

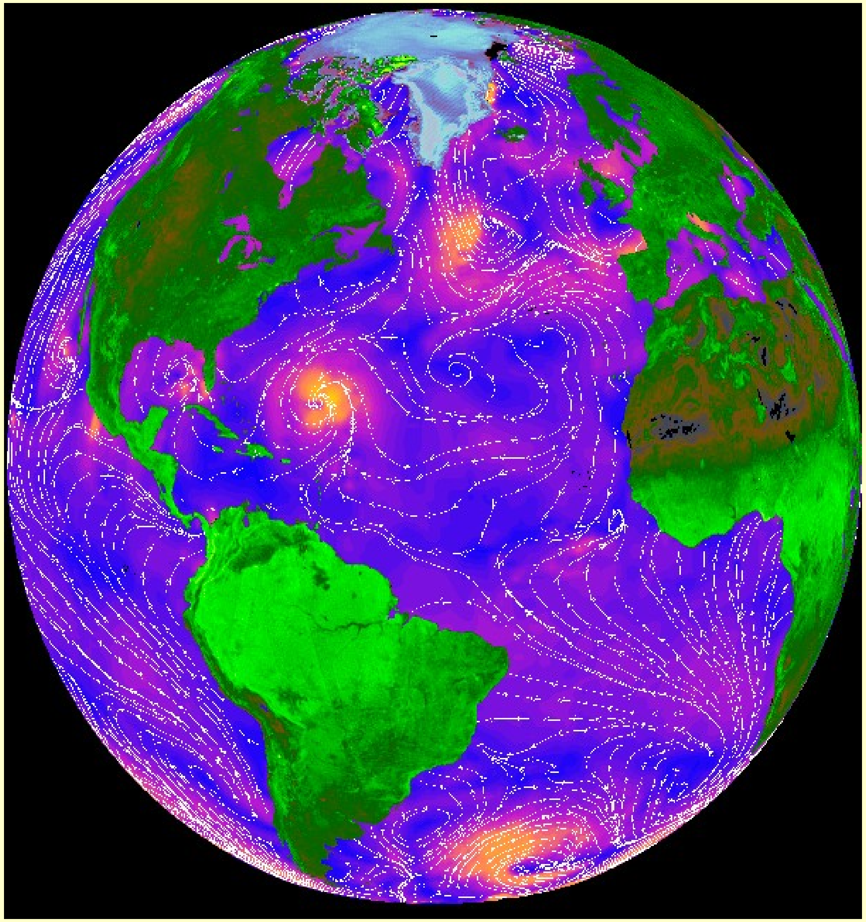
NO_2 from GOME-2 for March 12, 2007

• STAR GOME-2 NO_2 retrievals agree with EUMETSAT retrievals (top and middle panels).





ASCAT Scatterometer Measurements

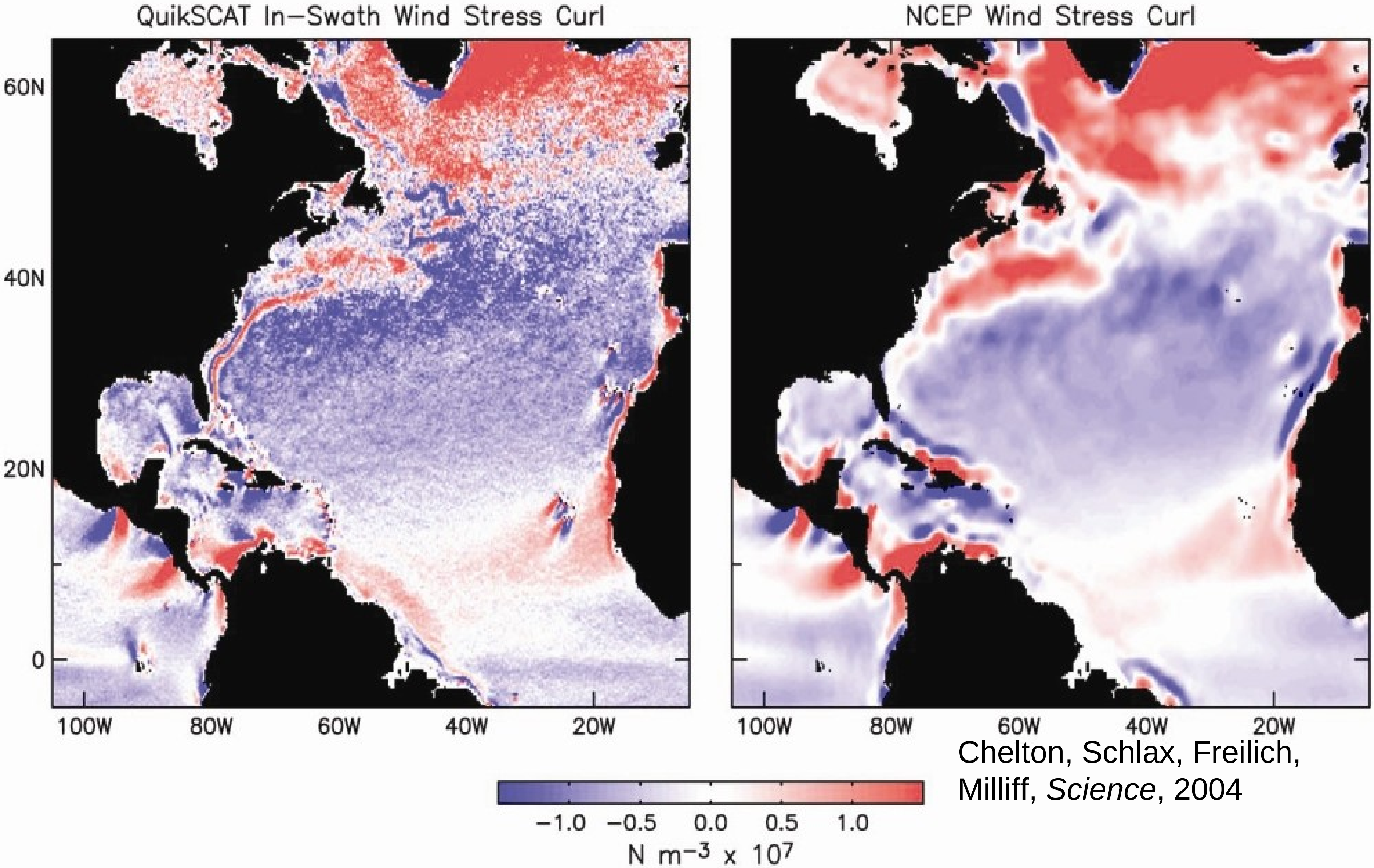


© Dave Long, BYU, 2005

- Wind scatterometers for ocean wind
  - Direct measurement is surface backscatter
  - Geophysical model function relates wind and backscatter
  - Locating ocean storms, mesoscale winds
- Other applications of backscatter measurements
  - Sea ice age, extent
  - Melt/thaw
  - Soil moisture
- ASCAT data has good daily coverage
  - Weather and sun independent observation capability

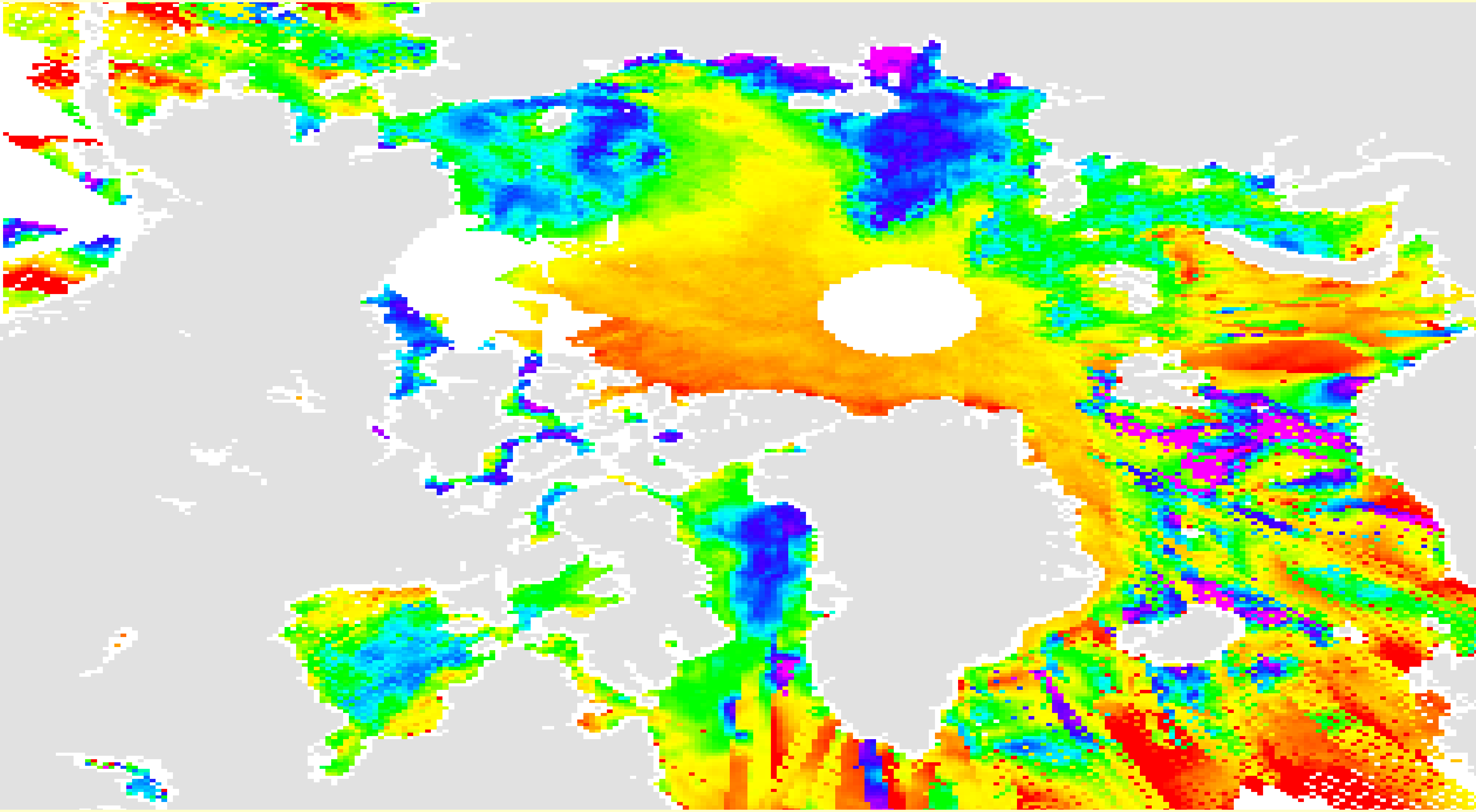
Oceanographic Application

8/99-7/03 4-year Average Wind Stress Curl

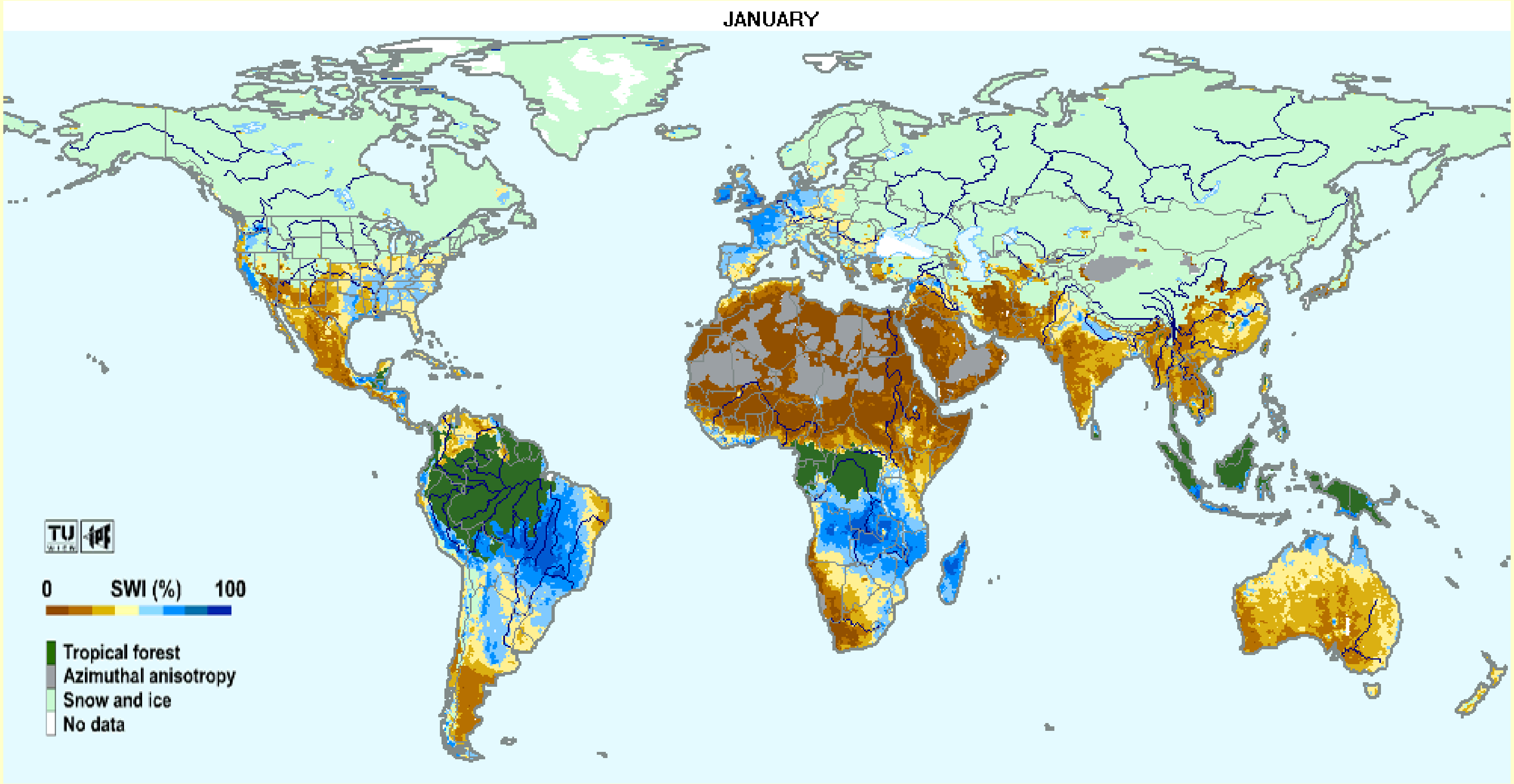


Chelton, Schlax, Freilich, Milliff, *Science*, 2004

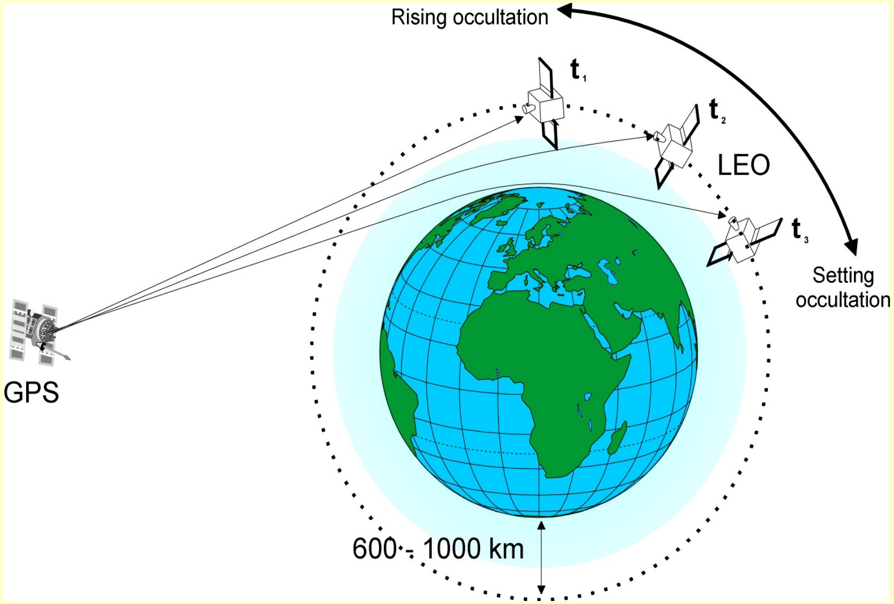
ERS Scatterometer Ice age

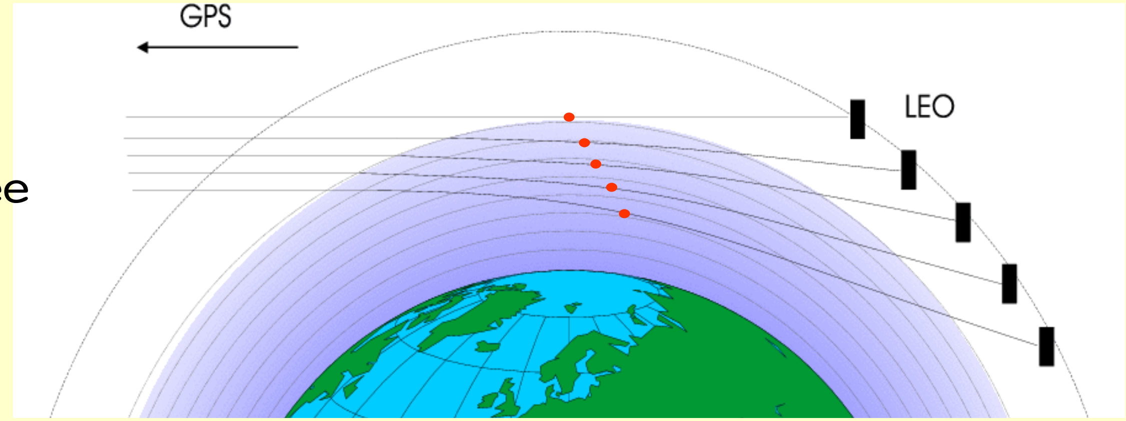


Soil Water Index



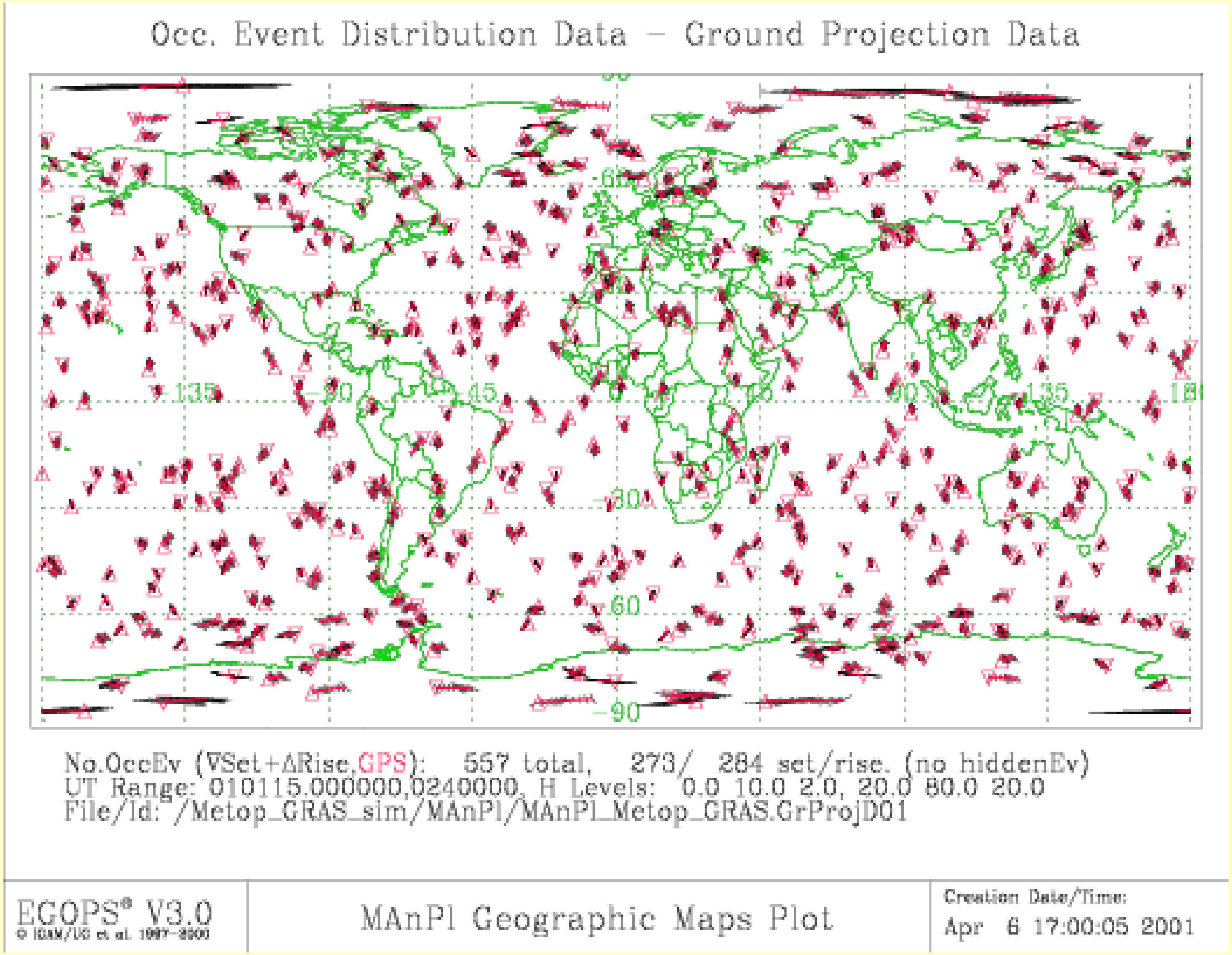
GRAS Radio Occultation (RO) sounding





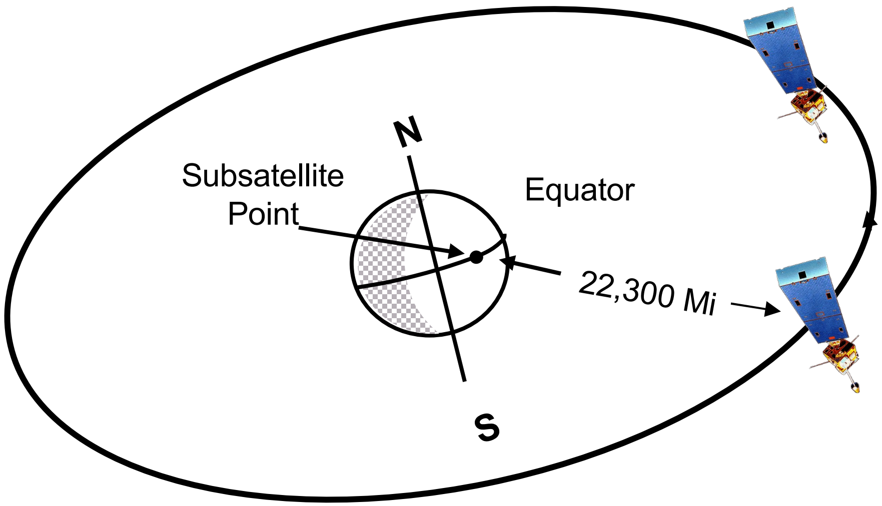
• = the path of the ray perigee through the atmosphere

GRAS sounding distribution over 24 h



GOES Constellation Today

Primary Requirement: Continuity of Capability

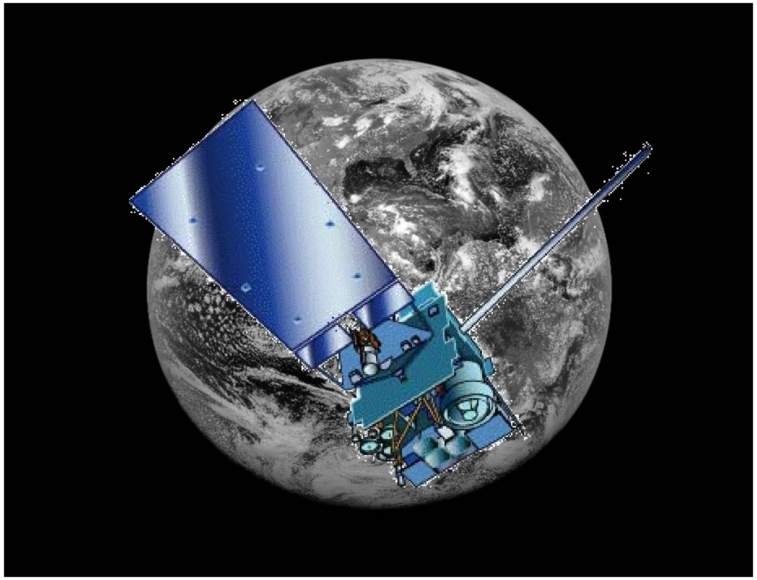


Two operational satellites and on-orbit spare

- GOES I-M (8-12)* series operational since 1994
  - **GOES-10 operational at 60º W in support of South America beginning December 2, 2006**
  - **GOES-11 operational as GOES West beginning June 21, 2006**
  - **GOES-12 operational as GOES East beginning April 1, 2003**
- GOES N-P
  - **GOES-13 launched May 24, 2006, storage at 105º W**
  - **GOES-O in ground storage**
  - **GOES-P in factory testing phase**
- GOES-R series will replace the GOES-N series no earlier than 2014

* Note: Satellites are labeled with letters on the ground and changed to numbers on-orbit

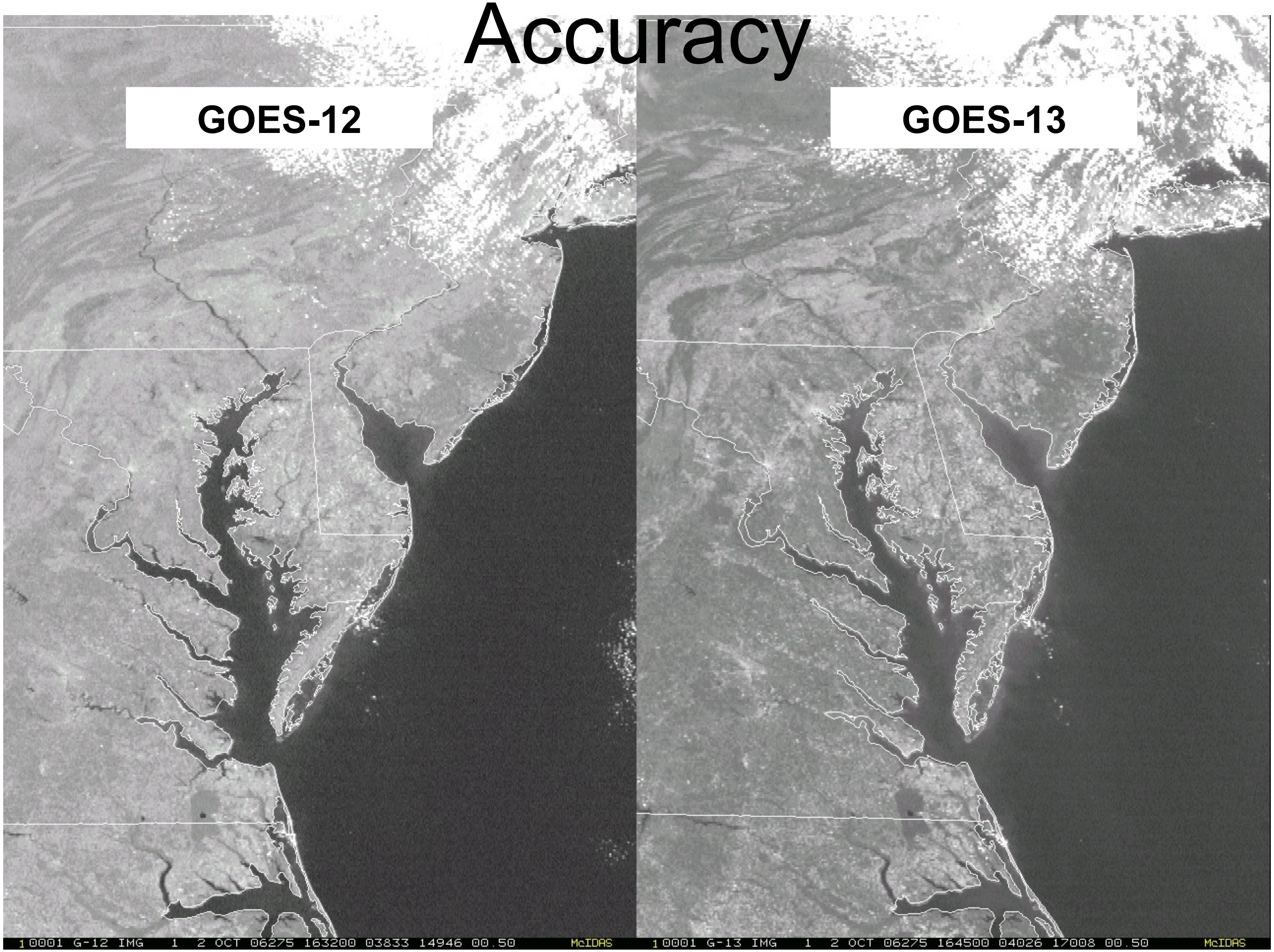
Today's Constellation GOES-13



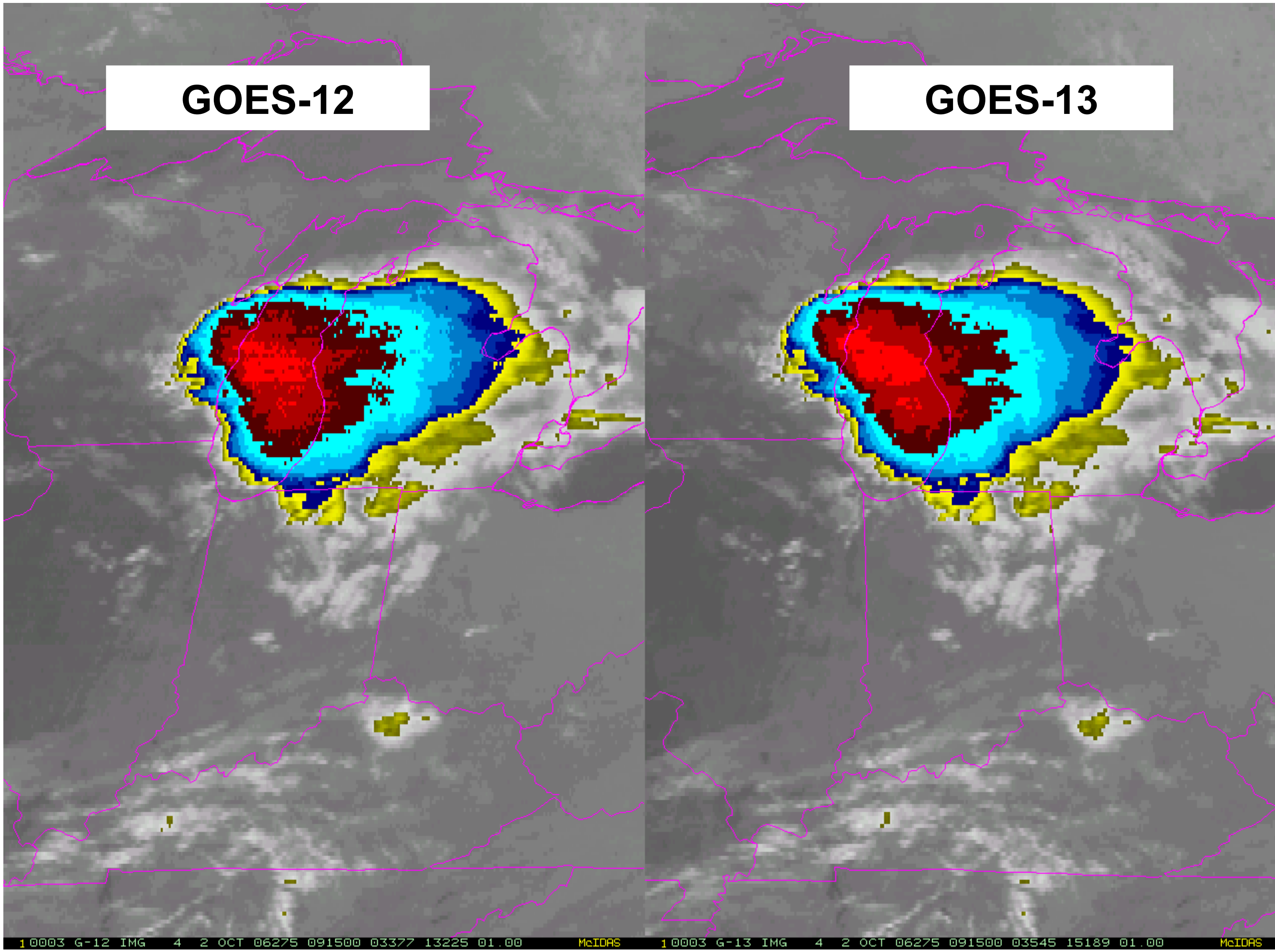
- Bus: 8x9x3m
- Deployed length: 19m
- Weight: 7076 lbs

- Instruments similar to GOES 10 - 12, but hosted on a more advanced bus
  - Improved power subsystem permits operations during eclipse periods
  - Improved pointing accuracy and less thermal distortion
  - Repositioned boom allows colder detectors -- less instrument noise
- Simultaneous independent imaging & sounding allows frequent imaging
- Flexible scan control allows for improved short-term local weather forecasts

GOES-13: Improved Pointing Accuracy



GOES-13: Less Thermal Distortion



GOES-R Baseline Instruments Provides Critical Products to the Nation

- **Advanced Baseline Imager (ABI)**
  - Monitors and tracks severe weather, winds, hurricanes, hazards, etc.
  - Images clouds to support forecasts
  - Aerosols for Air Quality & Climate Applications
  - Volcanic ash tracking, fire and smoke detection, winds and icing detection

- ~~**Hyperspectral Environmental Suite (HES)**~~
  - ~~Provides atmospheric moisture and temperature profiles to support environmental models, forecasts and climate monitoring~~
  - ~~Monitors coastal regions for ecosystem health, water quality, coastal erosion, harmful algal blooms, sea surface temperature~~
  - ~~Geostationary sampling of ocean color allows coastal resource management~~

- **Geostationary Lightning Mapper (GLM)**
  - Detects lightning strikes as an indicator of severe storms
  - Previous capability only existed on polar satellites

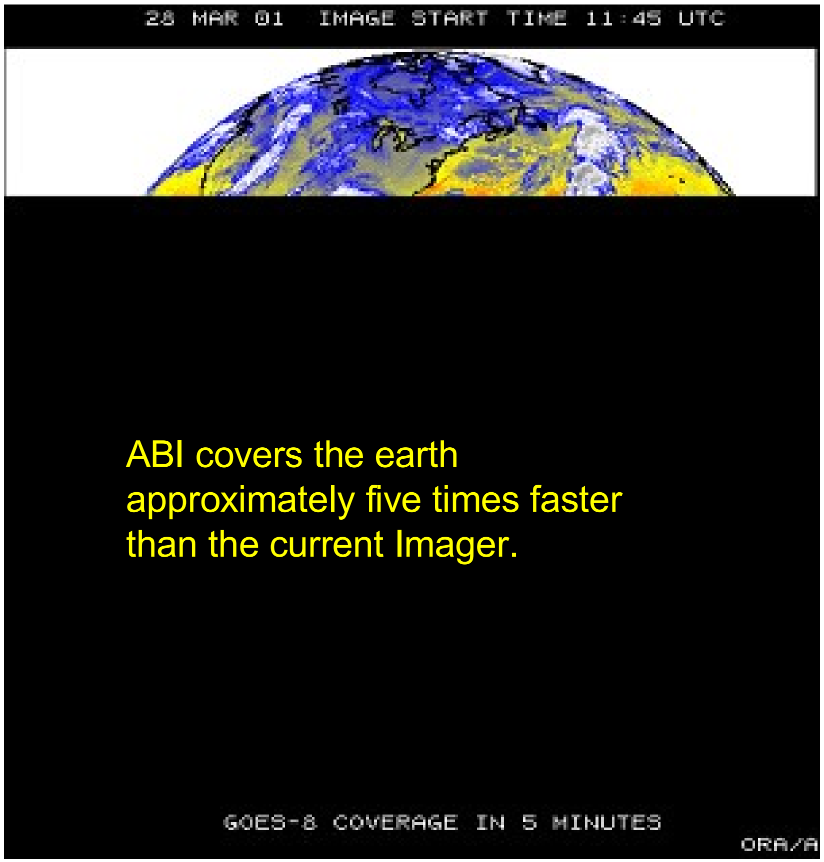
- **Solar Imaging Suite (SIS) and Space Environmental In-Situ Suite (SEISS)**
  - Images the sun and measures solar output to monitor solar storms (SIS)
  - Measures magnetic fields and charged particles (SEISS)
  - Enables early warnings for satellite and power grid operations, telecom services, astronauts, and airlines

- **Auxiliary Services**
  - Environmental Data Relay
  - Search and Rescue

ABI Improvements

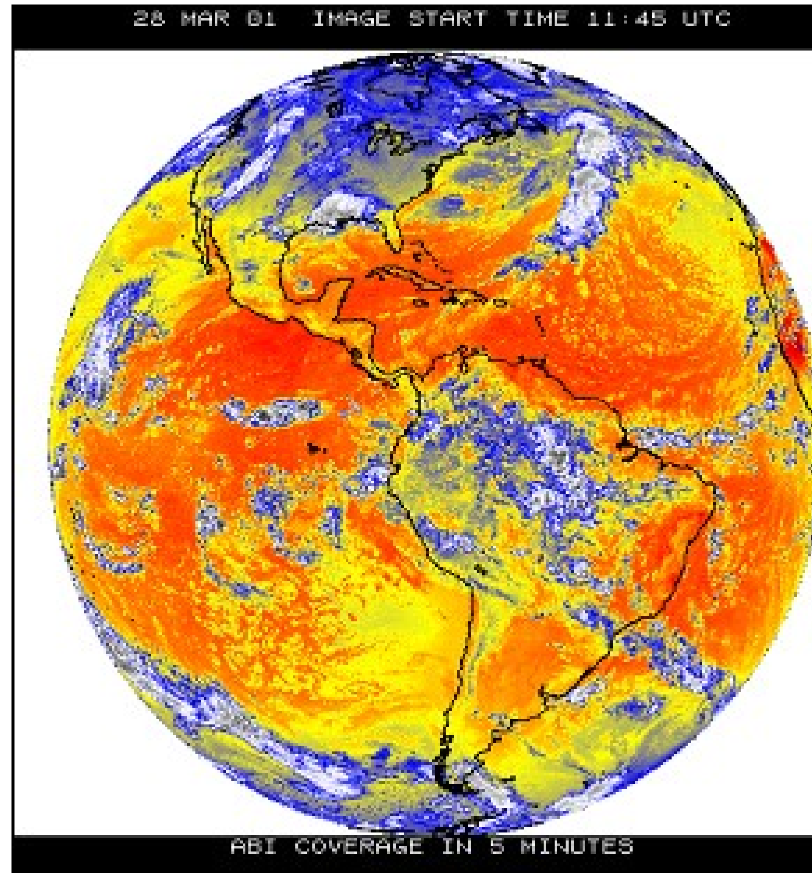
5 Minute Coverage

GOES-I/P



1/5 Disc

GOES-R



Full Disc

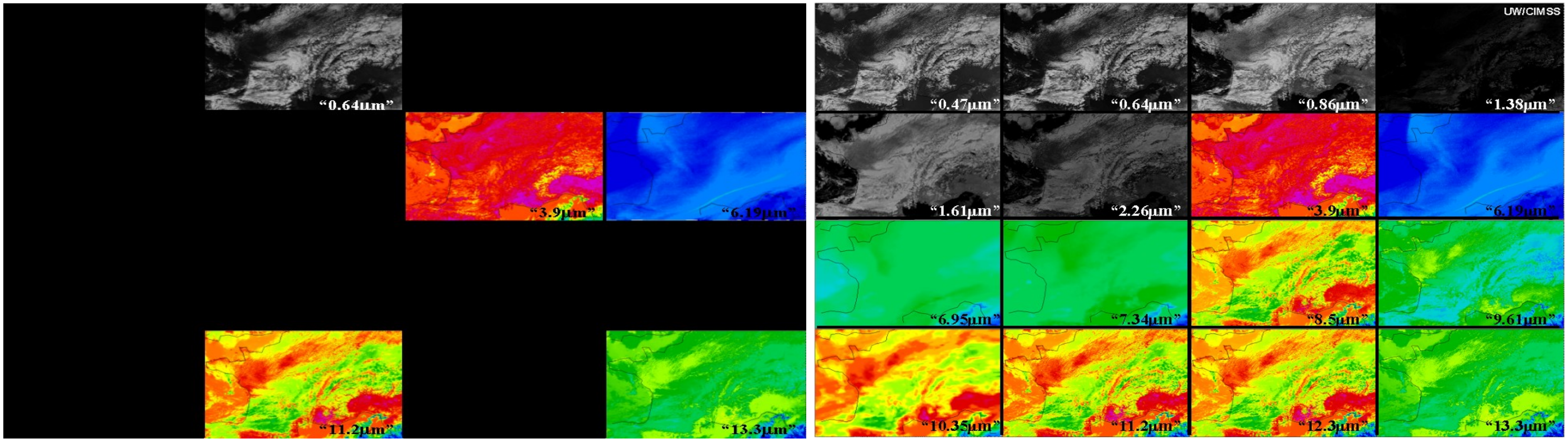
Sounder Status

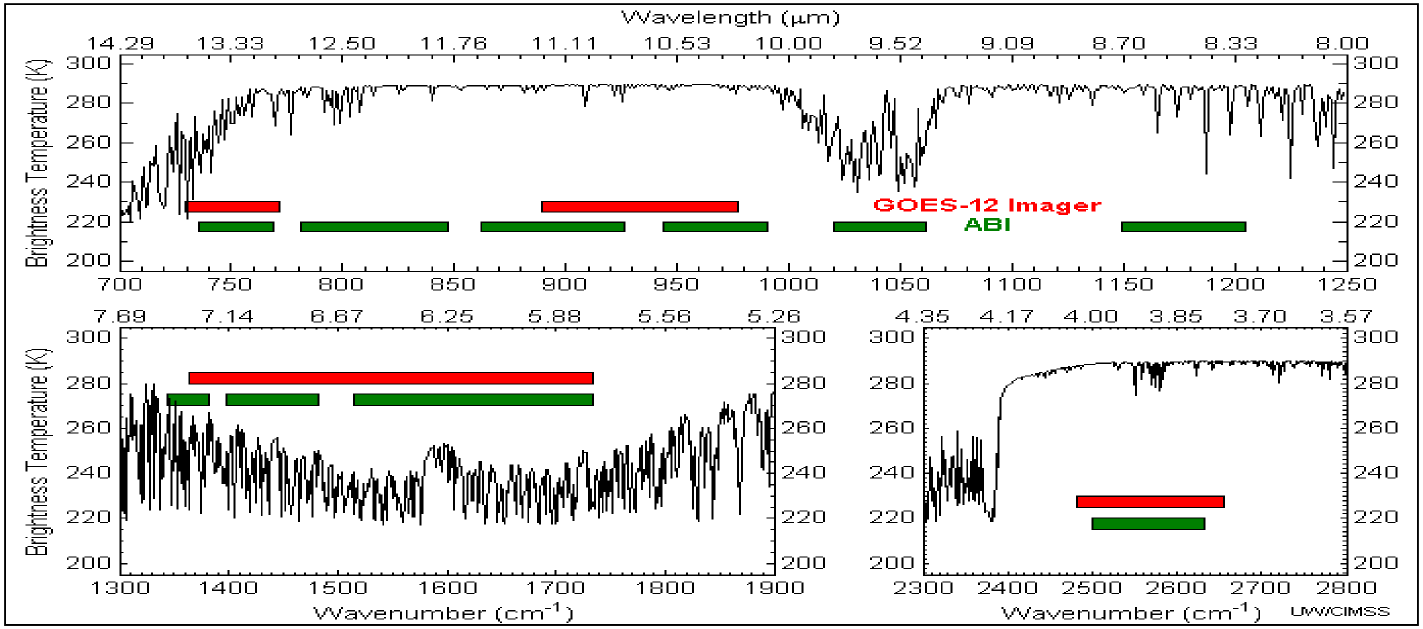
- Hyperspectral Environmental Suite was de-scoped from GOES-R this summer
- NOAA is evaluating how to meet continuity requirements for sounding products
- Final decision will be part of GOES-R Key Decision Point C/D planned for Summer 2007
- Office of Satellite Development currently working an Analysis of Alternatives for Advanced Sounder and Coastal Waters capability

ABI: Improved Resolution . . .

Corresponding Simulated GOES Imager Spectral Bands:

Simulated "ABI" Spectral Bands:



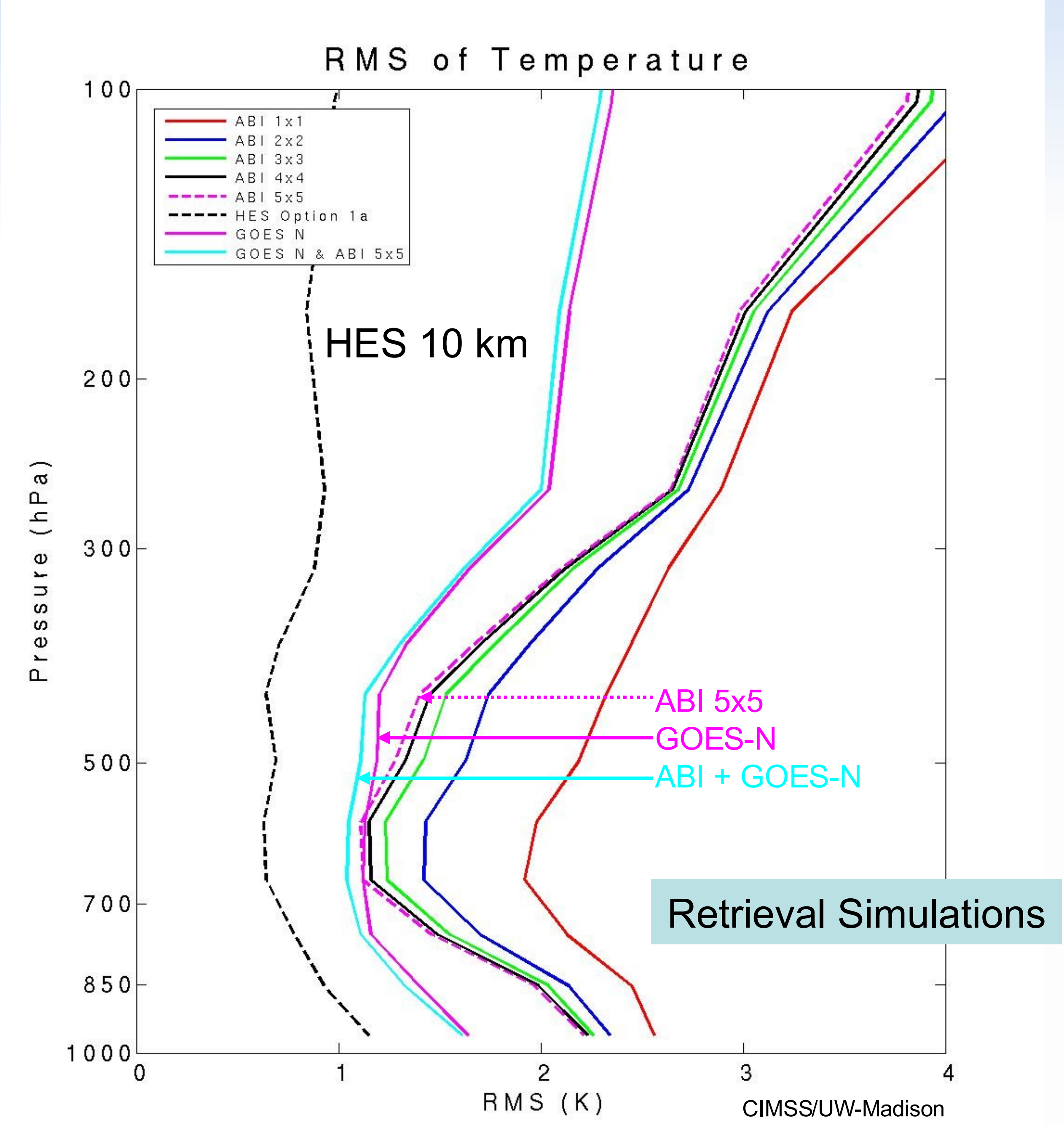


. . . over a wider spectrum

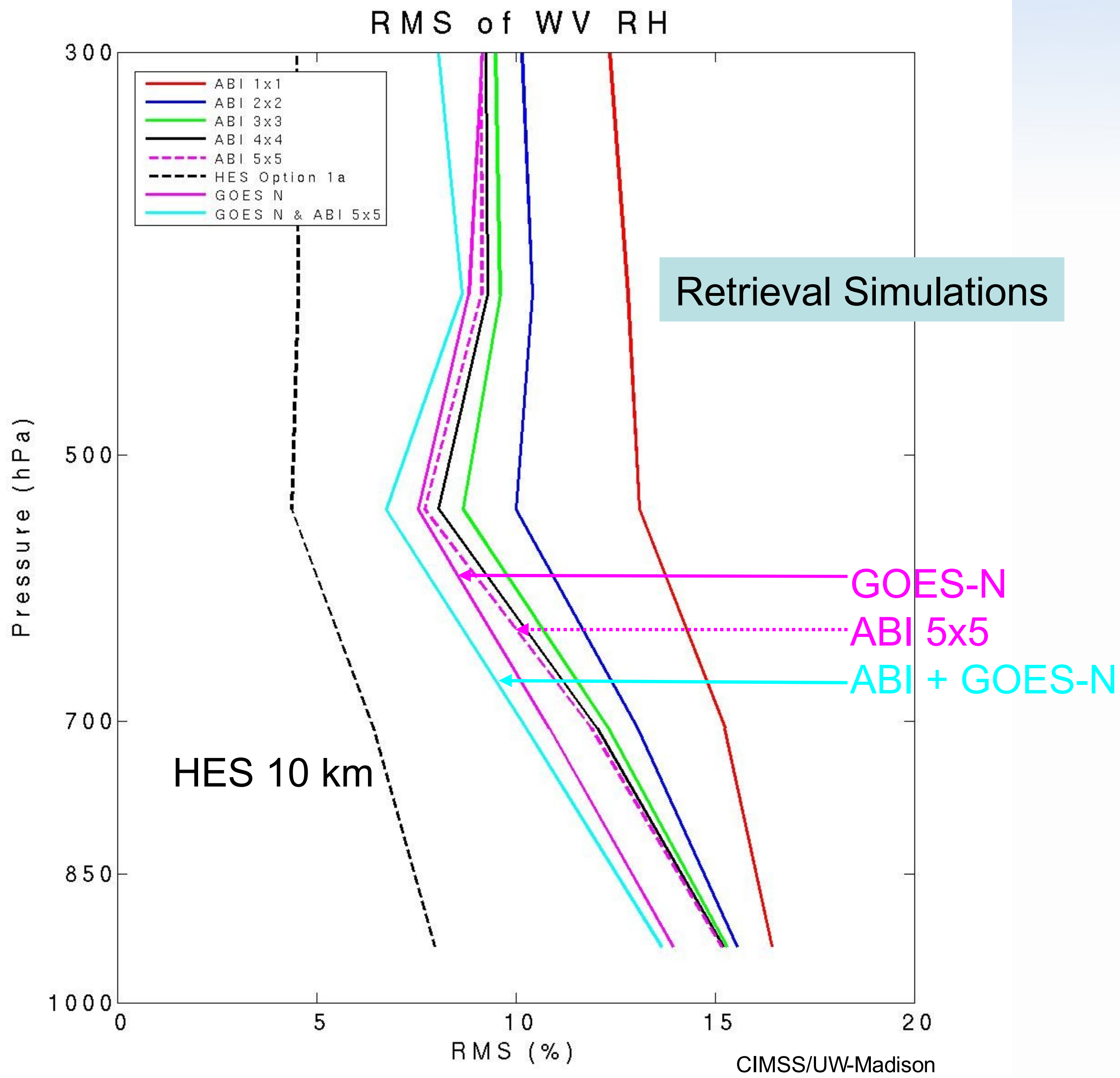
Approximate spectral and spatial resolutions of US GOES Imagers

Box size represents detector size

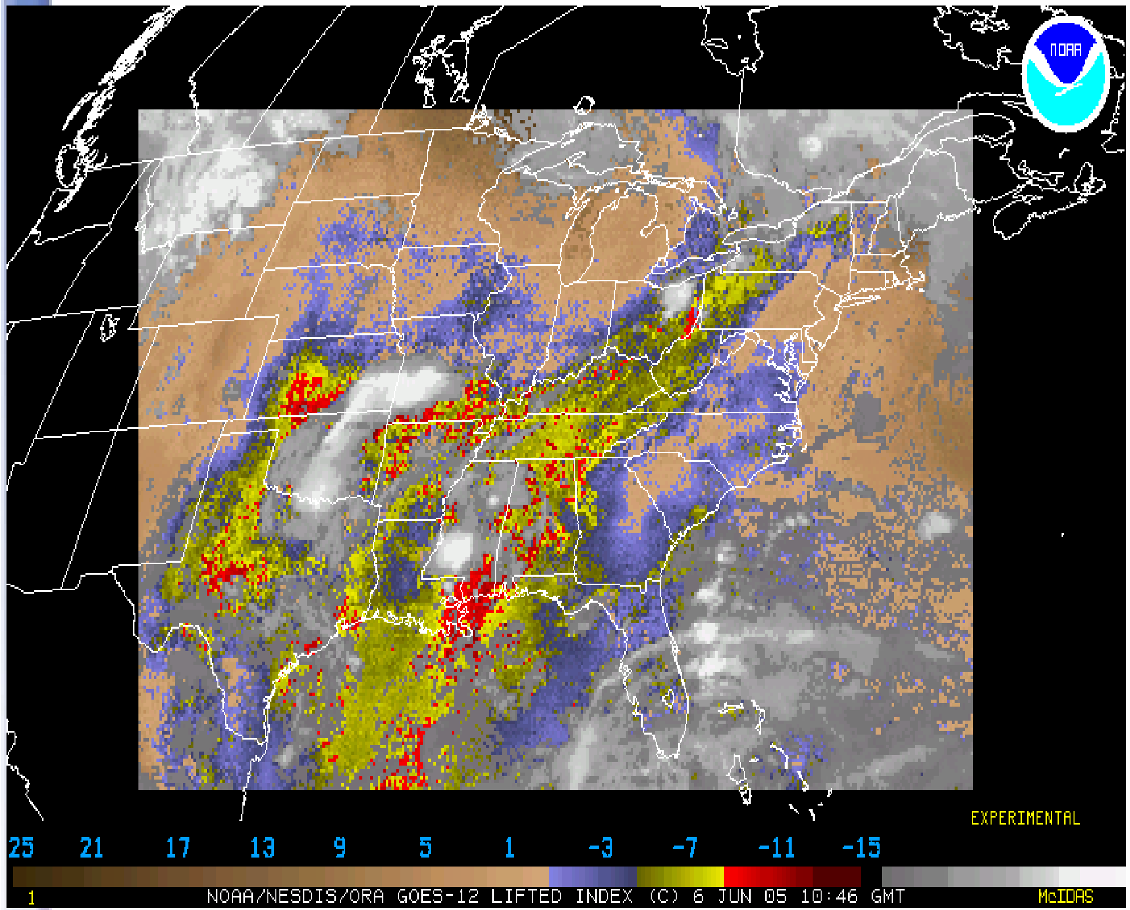
	~ Band Center (um)	GOES-6/7	GOES-8/11	GOES-12/N	GOES-O/P	GOES-R+
Visible	0.47					
	0.64					
Near-IR	*0.86*					
	1.6					
	1.38					
	2.2					
Infrared	3.9					
	6.2					
	6.5/6.7/	14km	8	4		2
	7.3	"MSI mode"				
	8.5					
	9.7					
	10.35					
	11.2					
	12.3					
	13.3					



RMS of Temperature
ABI 1x1
ABI 2x2
ABI 3x3
ABI 4x4
ABI 5x5
HES Option 1a
GOES N
GOES N & ABI 5x5
HES 10 km
ABI 5x5
GOES-N
ABI + GOES-N
Retrieval Simulations
Pressure (hPa)
100
200
300
500
700
850
1000
0
1
2
3
4
RMS (K)
CIMSS/UW-Madison


RMS of WV RH
ABI 1x1
ABI 2x2
ABI 3x3
ABI 4x4
ABI 5x5
HES Option 1a
GOES N
GOES N & ABI 5x5
Retrieval Simulations
GOES-N
ABI 5x5
ABI + GOES-N
HES 10 km
Pressure (hPa)
300
500
700
850
1000
0
5
10
15
20
RMS (%)
CIMSS/UW-Madison

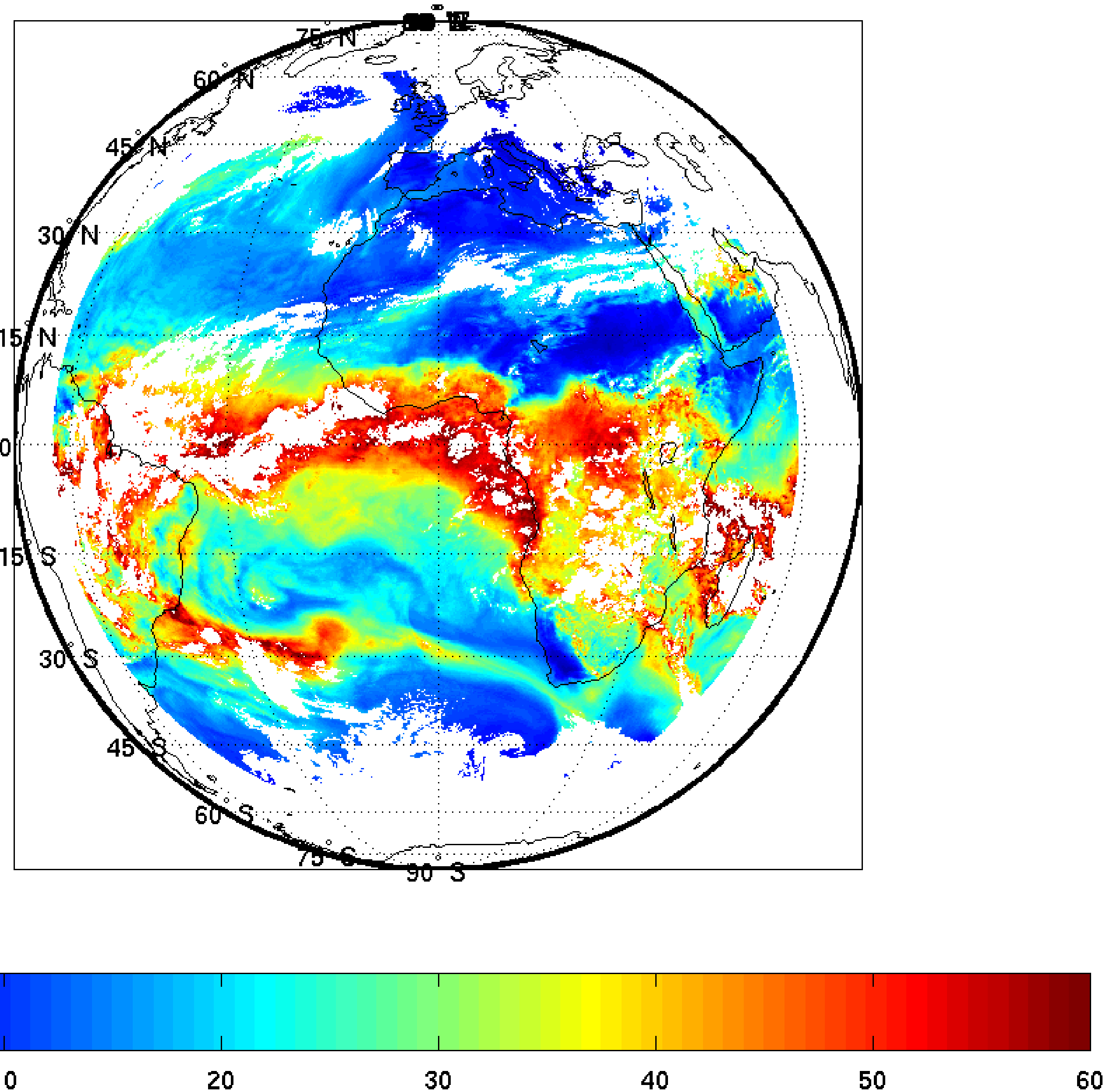
Lifted Index



- Computed from retrieved temperature and moisture profiles
  - **Parcel lifted mechanically from 1000 mb mixed layer up to 500 mb**
  - **Pixel level retrievals**
- Distributed to AWIPS
- <u>Operational Applications</u>

  Nowcasting
  - **Convective potential**
  - **Convective morphology**
  - **Situational awareness in pre-convective environments for potential watch/warning scenarios**

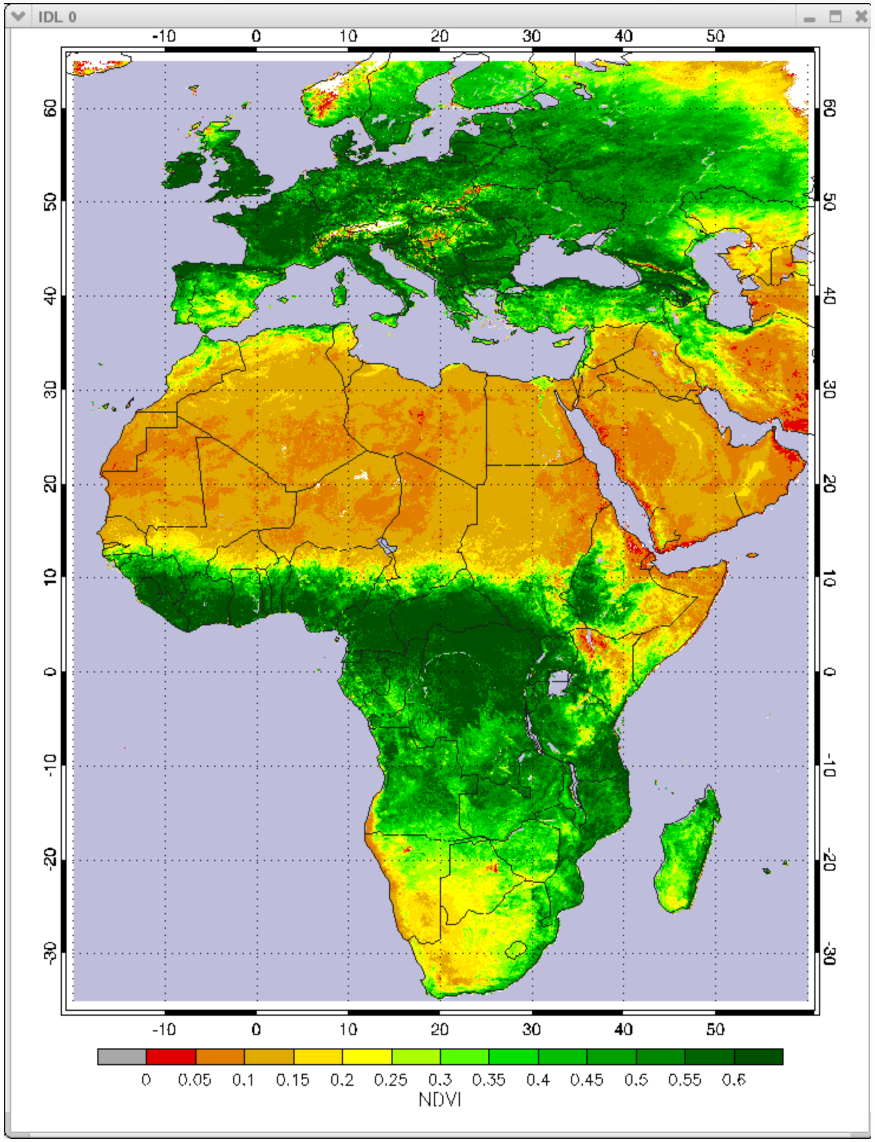
Level 2 Products from SEVIRI



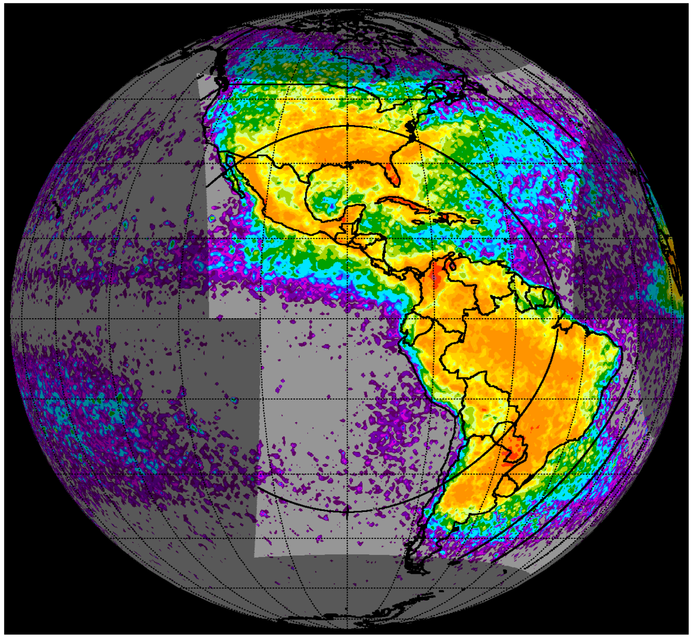
Totoal precipitable water (mm) at ---2006045:12:00

Highlight: Composite Vegetation Index from SEVIRI – GOES-R Proxy Product

- Vegetation Index from MSG – SEVIRI – a proxy land surface product for GOES-R
- Image to the right is a composite from May 29-June 4
- Used ½ hourly images to eliminate clouds on a daily basis
- Composited daily images over 7 days, saving the highest NDVI
- This image shows the power of multiple looks per day in eliminating clouds from vegetation index maps.



Geostationary Lightning Mapper (GLM)



- Detects total strikes: in cloud, cloud to cloud, and cloud to ground
  - Compliments today's land based systems that only measures cloud to ground (about 15% of the total lightning)

- Increased coverage over oceans and lands
  - Currently no ocean coverage, <u>and</u> limited land coverage in dead zones

GLM Objectives:

Provide continuous, full-disk lightning measurements for storm warning and nowcasting.

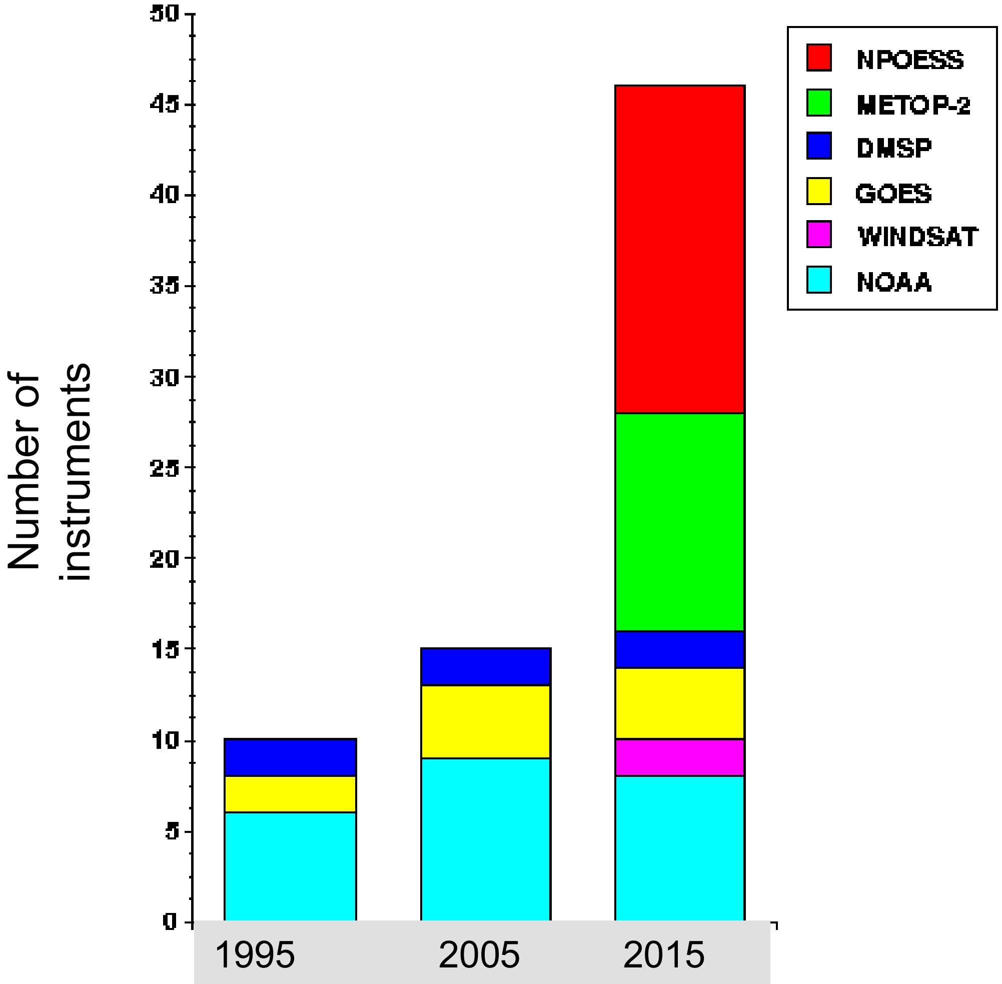
Provide early warning of tornadic activity.

Summary

- Evolution of satellite instrumentation is providing new data assimilation opportunities to further improve forecasting and verification capabilities

- Challenge for JCSDA is to keep up.

- Satellite Capitalization Plan for post 2025



# of instruments triple over 20 years: need to integrate rather than continue stovepipe processing and applications

RETRIEVAL VS. RADIANCE ASSIMILATION

RADIANCE ASSIMILATION =

$$V = V_{fcst} + B_{fcst}H^T(HB_{fcst}H^T + O)^{-1}(R_{obs} - HV_{fcst})$$

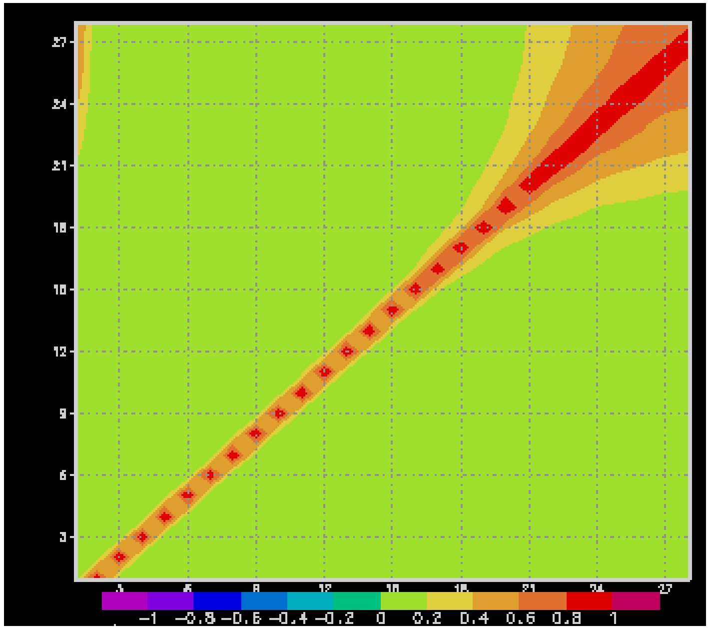
RETRIEVAL ASSIMILATION =

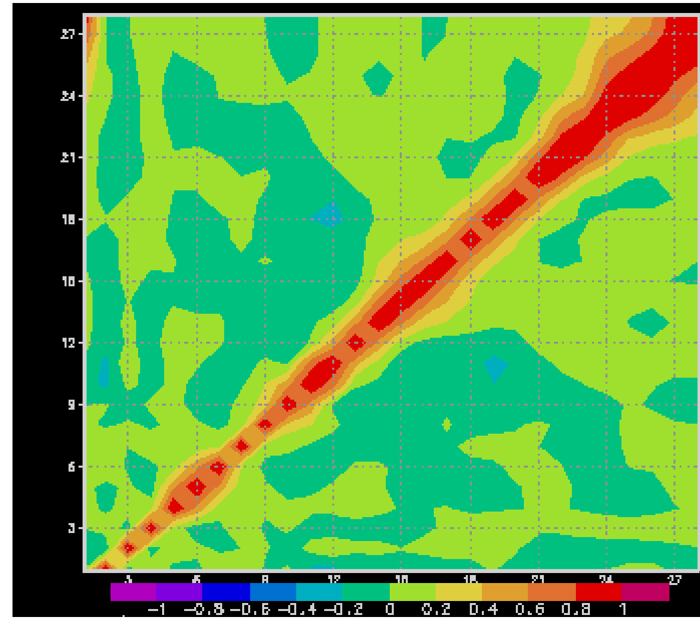
$$V = V_{fcst} + B_{fcst}(B_{fcst} + B_{ret})^{-1}(V_{ret} - V_{fcst})$$

$$V_{ret} = V_{clim} + B_{clim}H^T(HB_{clim}H^T + O)^{-1}(R_{obs} - HV_{clim})$$

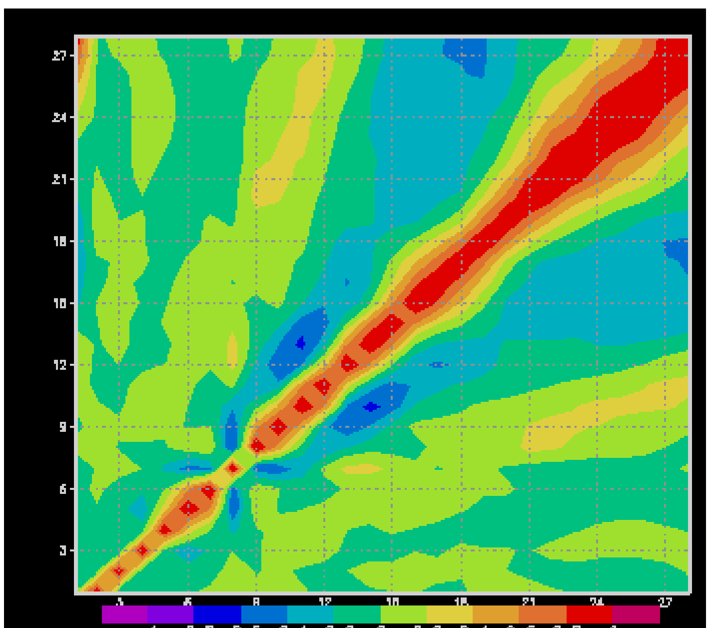
$$B_{ret} = B_{clim} - KB_{clim}$$

$$B_{fcst} = \text{forecast} - \text{truth} \quad \text{(radiosonde)}$$

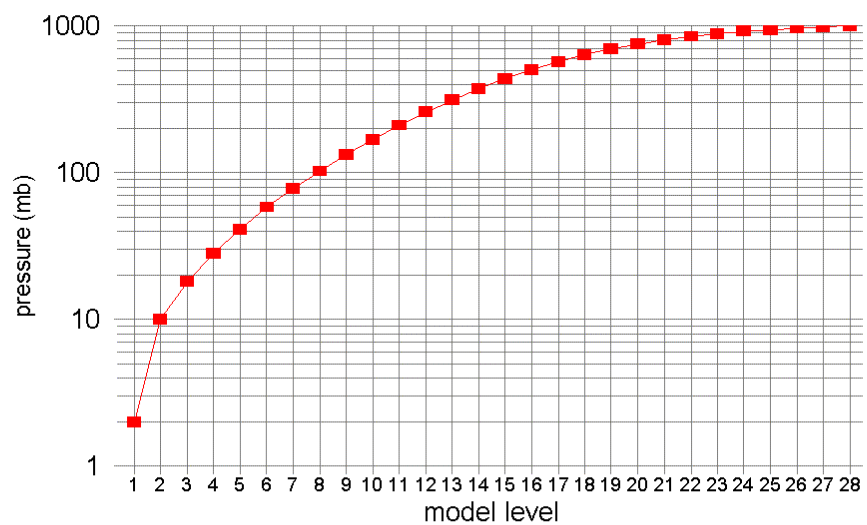


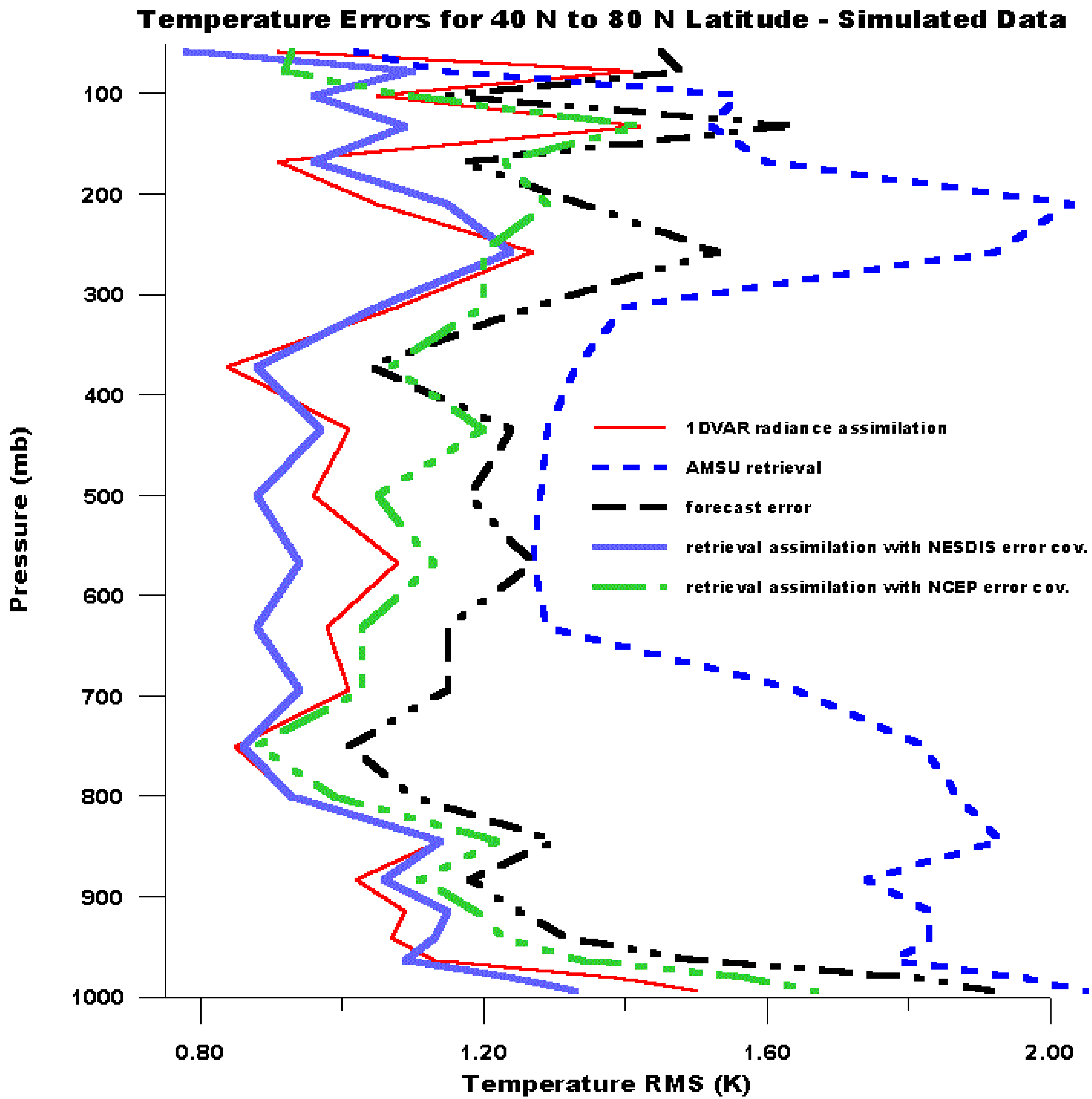


HIRS and AMSU

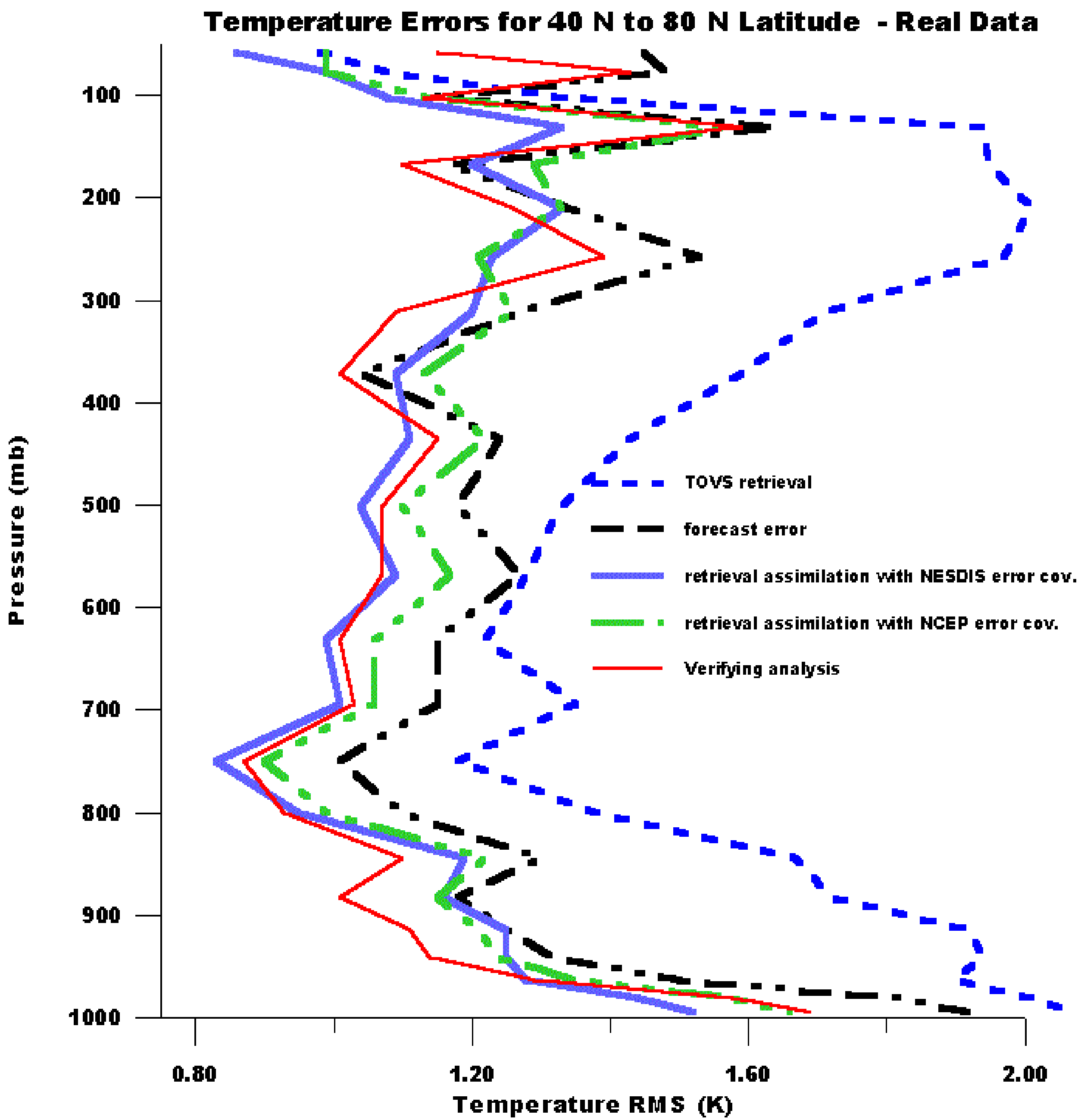


AMSU





Temperature Errors for 40 N to 80 N Latitude - Simulated Data
Pressure (mb)
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900
1000
0.80
1.20
1.60
2.00
Temperature RMS (K)
1DVAR radiance assimilation
AMSU retrieval
forecast error
retrieval assimilation with NESDIS error cov.
retrieval assimilation with NCEP error cov.



Temperature Errors for 40 N to 80 N Latitude - Real Data
Pressure (mb)
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
900
1000
0.80
1.20
1.60
2.00
Temperature RMS (K)
TOVS retrieval
forecast error
retrieval assimilation with NESDIS error cov.
retrieval assimilation with NCEP error cov.
Verifying analysis

Retrieval Assimilation Conclusions

- Need to use proper error covariance matrix
- Retrieval assimilation is more

  economical for advanced IR sounders

  (AIRS, IASI, CrIS).

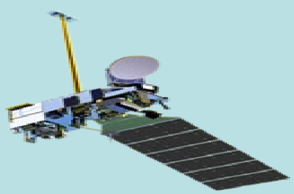
New and Old Algorithm Product Capabilities

POES | GOES | Aqua | METEOSAT | MTSAT | DMSP

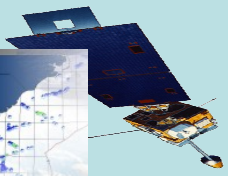
POES Algorithm Processing | GOES Algorithm Processing | Aqua Algorithm Processing | Meteosat ... Processing | ... Algorithm Processing | DMSP Algorithm Processing

POES products | ... products | ... products | METEOSAT products | MTSAT products | DMSP products

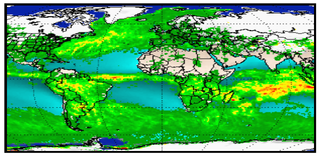
Old era: Software and algorithms tailored to specific satellite data streams



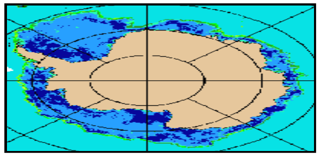
Satellites and Measurements from GEOSS

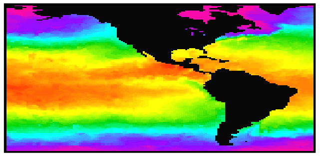


Integrated Algorithm and Product Processing System



Best earth observations & products





New era: Software and algorithms work for variety of satellite and in-situ data streams