

NOAA Near-Real Time Arctic GOES/POES Composite Satellite Imagery Products

Banghua Yan*

NOAA/NESDIS/OSPO

Matthew Lazzara^{1,2} and Rick Kohrs¹

¹UW-Madison/CIMSS and ²Madison College

***Other Contributors: David Mikolajczyk, J. Guo, C. Davenport, A. Irving, and J. Key**

Outline

- **Significance**
- **Composite Methodology Briefing**
- **NOAA NRT Composite Imagery Product Briefing**
- **Product Access Information**



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NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL SATELLITE, DATA, AND INFORMATION SERVICE

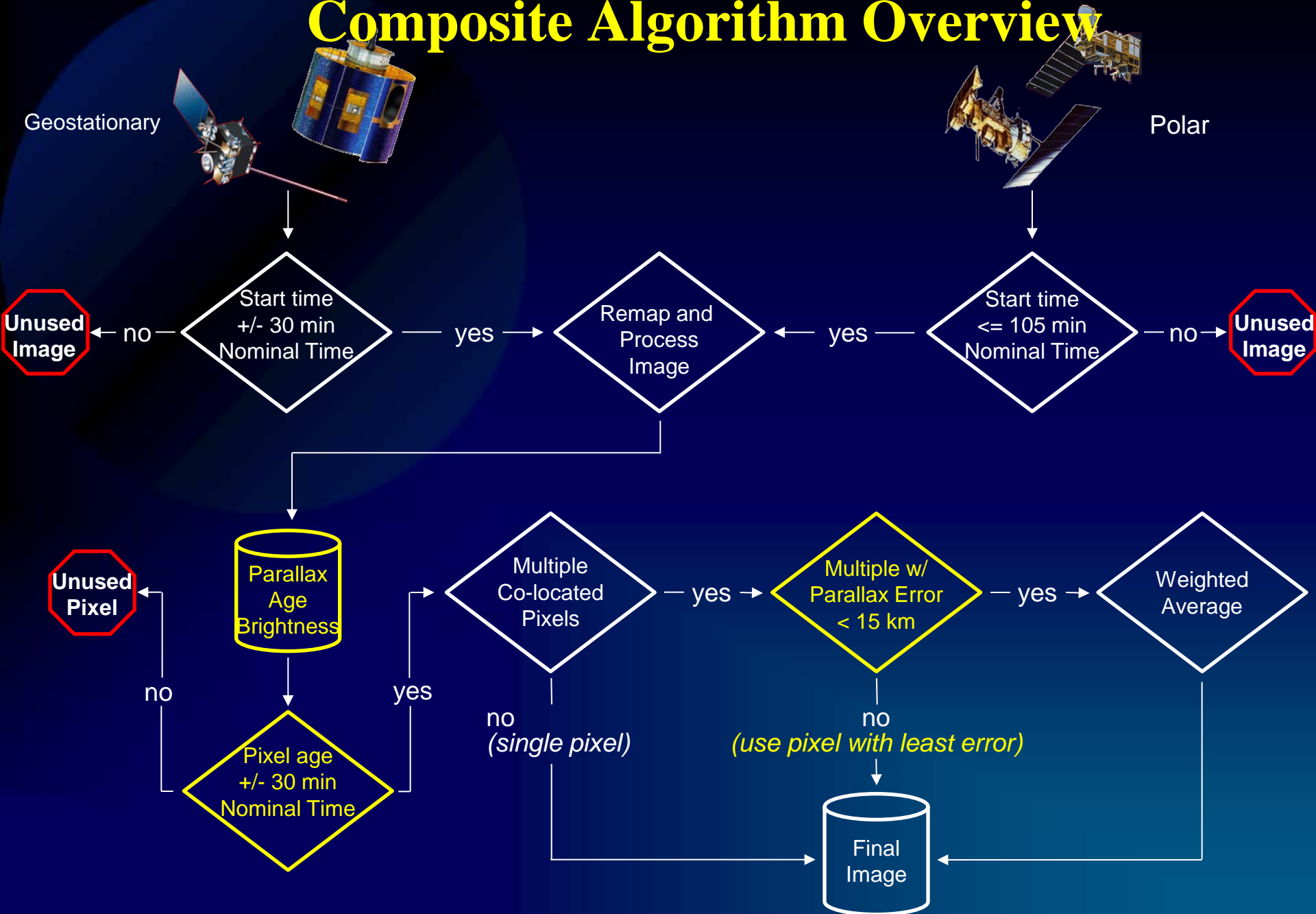
Significance of Arctic Composite Imagery Products

- Improves operational forecasting for the North Pacific and North Atlantic from 50°N to 90 °N in the following fields:
 - Climate (Climate Observations and Monitoring)
 - Weather and Water (Local Forecast and Warnings; Coasts, Estuaries & Oceans)
 - Understanding weather patterns and phenomena, ultimately improving forecasts, e.g., high-latitude atmospheric motion vectors from composite satellite data (Lazzara *et al.*, 2013)
 - Arctic Research of the Composition of the Troposphere from Aircraft and Satellites (ARCTAS) project
 - Commerce and Transportation
 - Marine Transport Systems
 - Marine Weather
 - Surface Weather

Project Background

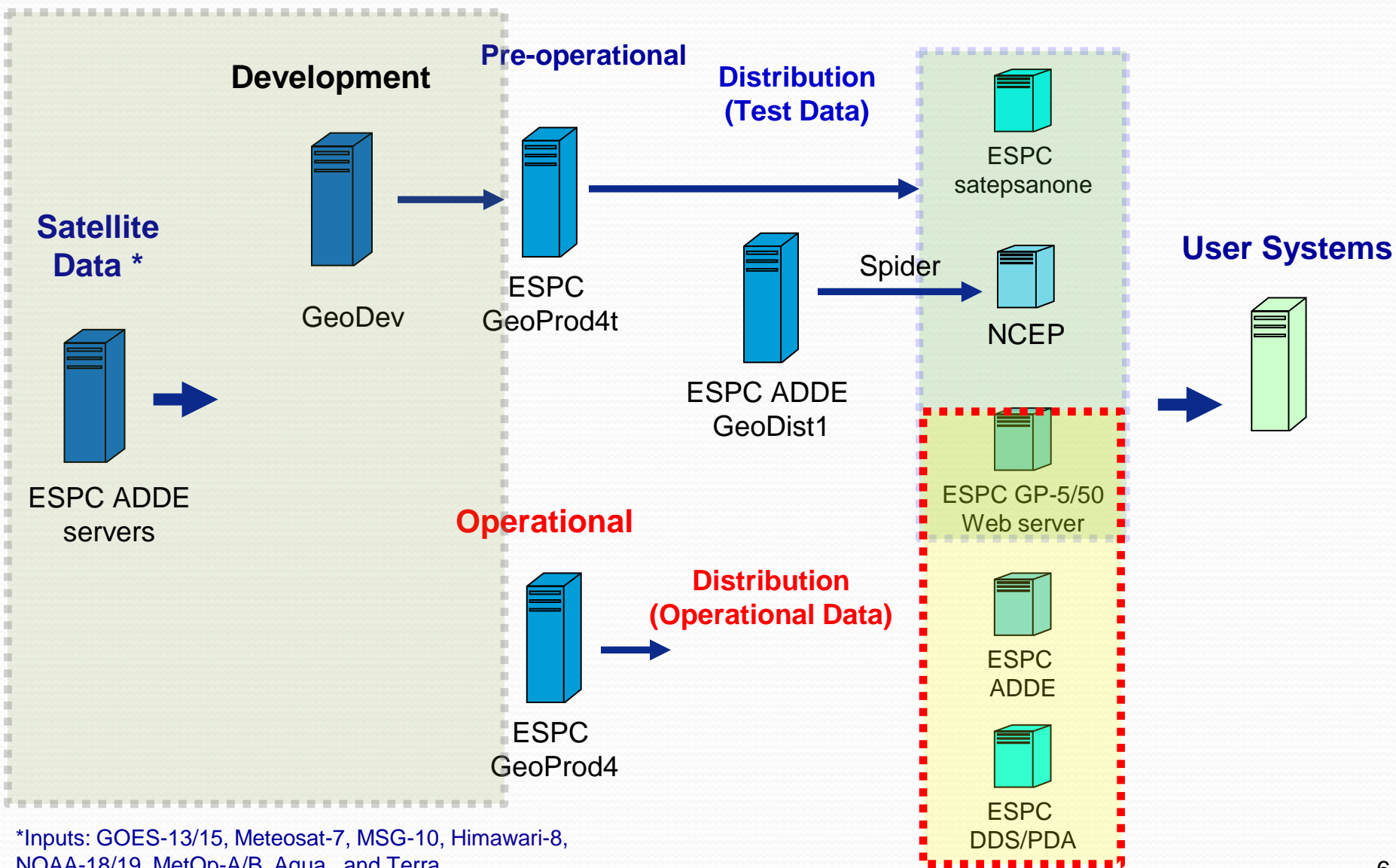
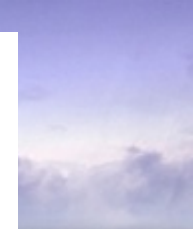
- The Arctic Satellite Composite Project, originally funded by National Science Foundation, was funded since 2012 by NOAA/NESDIS Satellite Product and Services Review Board (SPSRB) to generate near-real time (NRT) POES/GOES Arctic composite imagery products over Arctic polar region of the globe
 - The algorithm and code were developed by University of Wisconsin Space Science and Engineering Center (SSEC) (Atmospheric Research, Kohrs *et al.*, 2014).
 - Non-operational Arctic composite images of various wavelengths over the Arctic polar region of the globe are also run at SSEC (*Lazzara et al.*, <http://arctic.ssec.wisc.edu/>).

Composite Algorithm Overview





OSPO Environment IT Architecture for Arctic Imagery Products



NRT Arctic GOES/POES Composite Imagery Operational Product Specifications

- **Products:**
 - Near-real time 4-km hourly Arctic GOES/POES composite imagery products.
- **Satellite Imagery Bands**
 - Visible ($\sim 0.65 \mu\text{m}$): VIS
 - Shortwave Infrared (3.7 to 3.9): SW
 - Water vapor ($\sim 6.7 \mu\text{m}$): WV
 - Infrared ($\sim 11.0 \mu\text{m}$): IR
 - Longwave Infrared ($\sim 12.0 \mu\text{m}$): LW
- **Timeliness and Latency**
 - Composites are made hourly, however for inclusion of as much satellite data as possible, they are made approximately 3 hours after the target image time
- **Formats:**
 - McIDAS Area, netcdf, and gif



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Ingested GOES/POES Satellites Data

- Geostationary satellite imagery:
 - GOES-13 (East)
 - GOES-15 (West)
 - Meteosat-7
 - MSG-10
 - Himawari-8
- Polar orbiting satellite imagery:
 - NOAA-18
 - NOAA-19
 - Metop-A
 - Metop-B
 - Aqua
 - Terra



GOES Ingest Data Band Description

Satellite	Image Type	Band Number	Wavelength
GOES-East	Visible	1	0.65 μm
	Shortwave IR	2	3.90 μm
	Water Vapor	3	6.80 μm
	Infrared	4	10.7 μm
GOES-West	Visible	1	0.63 μm
	Shortwave IR	2	3.90 μm
	Water Vapor	3	6.70 μm
	Infrared	4	10.7 μm
Meteosat Second Generation	Visible	1	0.60 μm
	Shortwave IR	4	3.90 μm
	Water Vapor	6	7.30 μm
	Infrared	9	10.8 μm
	Longwave IR	10	12.0 μm
Meteosat First Generation (INODEX)	Visible	1	0.75 μm
	Infrared	8	11.5 μm
	Water Vapor	10	6.90 μm
Himawari-8	Visible	3	0.64 μm
	Shortwave IR	7	3.90 μm
	Water Vapor	9	6.90 μm
	Infrared	13	10.4 μm
	Longwave IR	15	12.4 μm

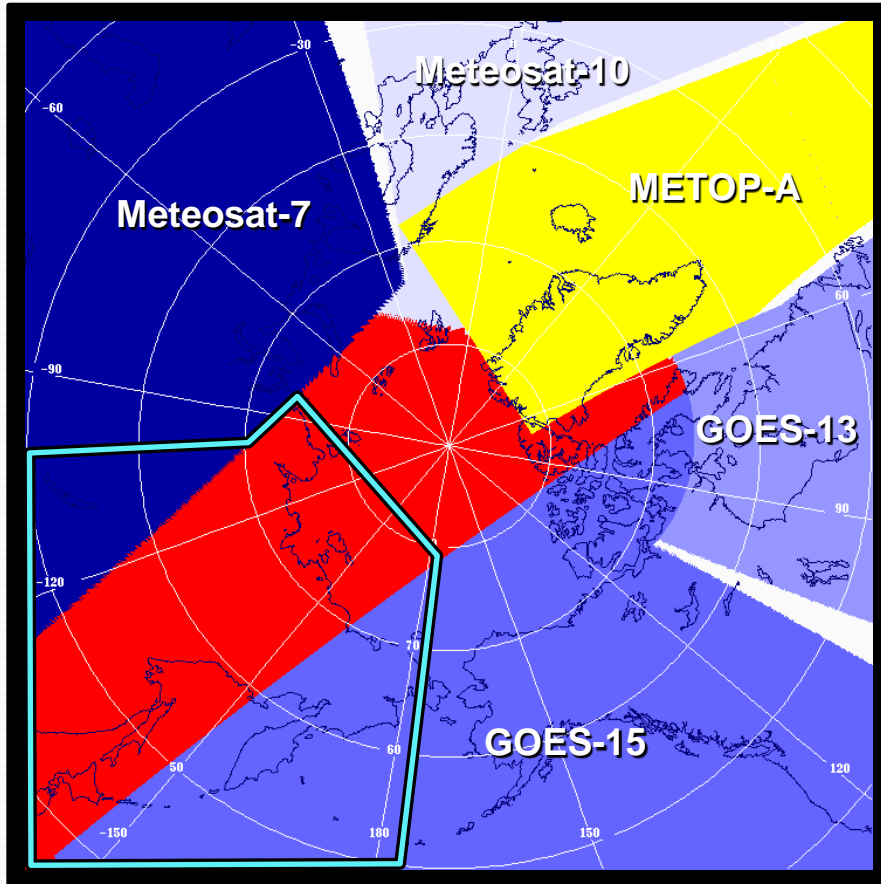


POES Ingest Data Band Description

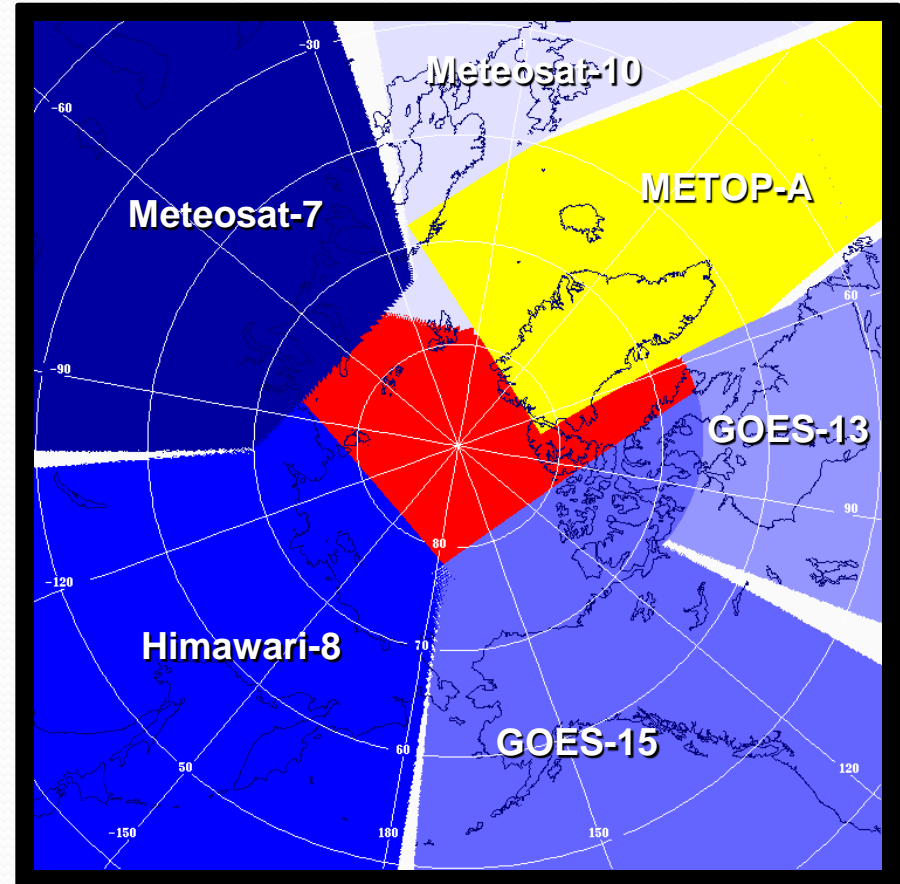
Satellite	Image Type	Band Number	Wavelength
Terra MODIS	Visible	1	0.64 μm
	Shortwave IR	20	3.78 μm
	Water Vapor	27	6.76 μm
	Infrared	31	11.0 μm
	Longwave IR	32	12.0 μm
Aqua MODIS	Visible	1	0.64 μm
	Shortwave IR	20	3.78 μm
	Water Vapor	27	6.76 μm
	Infrared	31	11.0 μm
	Longwave IR	32	12.0 μm
NOAA-18	Visible	1	0.64 μm
	Shortwave IR	3	3.90 μm
	Infrared	4	10.4 μm
	Longwave IR	5	12.4 μm
NOAA-19	Visible	1	0.64 μm
	Shortwave IR	3	3.90 μm
	Infrared	4	10.4 μm
	Longwave IR	5	12.4 μm
METOP-A	Visible	1	0.63 μm
	Shortwave IR	3	3.74 μm
	Infrared	4	10.8 μm
	Longwave IR	5	12.0 μm
METOP-B	Visible	1	0.63 μm
	Shortwave IR	3	3.74 μm
	Infrared	4	10.8 μm
	Longwave IR	5	12.0 μm



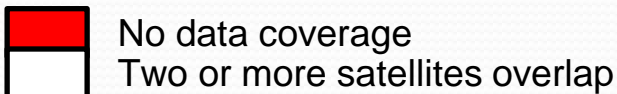
Satellite Data Coverage Map: An Example



University of Wisconsin
(Himawari-8 Missing)

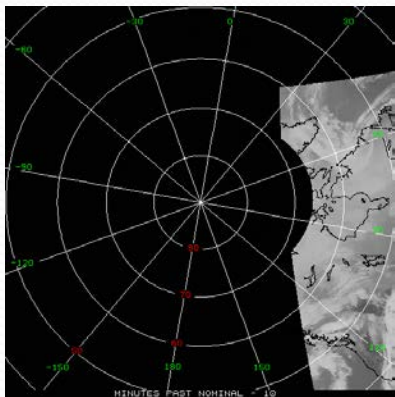


OSPO

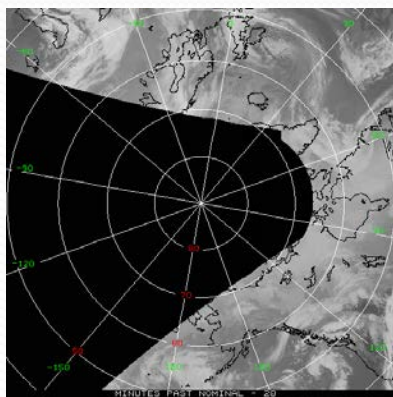




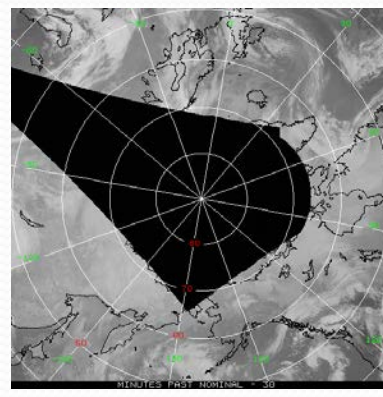
Merging Single Satellite Imagery into Composite Imagery: An Example



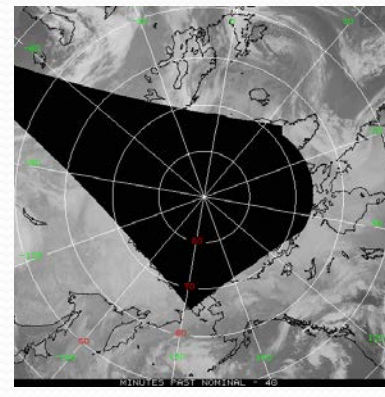
(a) minutes past nominal - 10



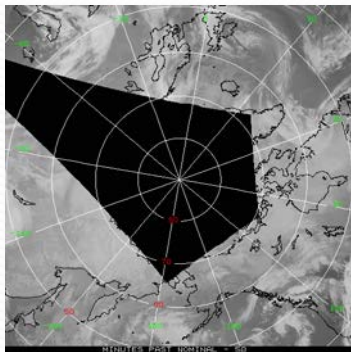
(b) minutes past nominal - 20



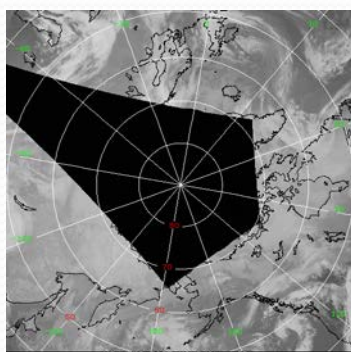
(c) minutes past nominal - 30



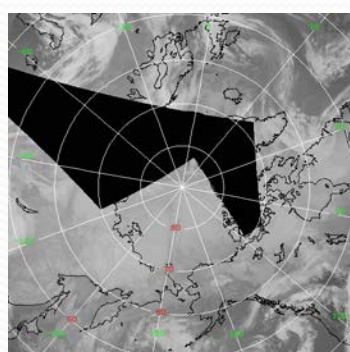
(d) minutes past nominal - 40



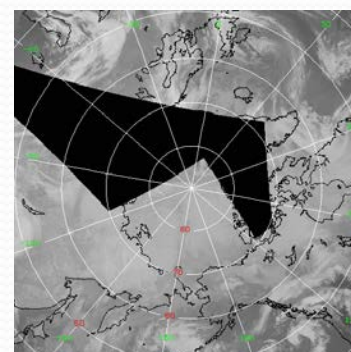
(e) minutes past nominal - 50



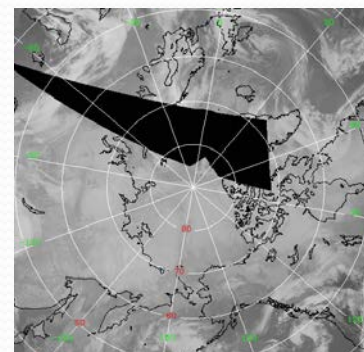
(f) minutes past nominal - 60



(g) minutes past nominal -130



(h) minutes past nominal -140

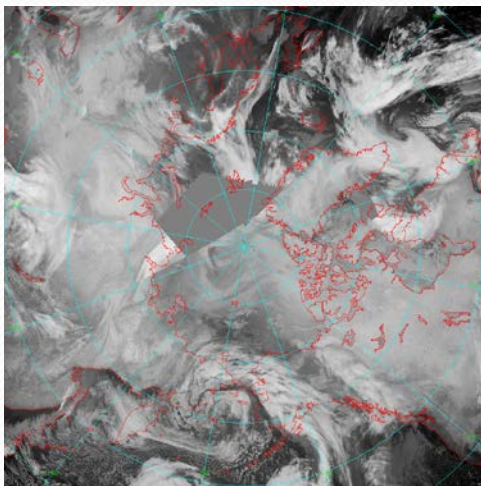


(i) minutes past nominal -150

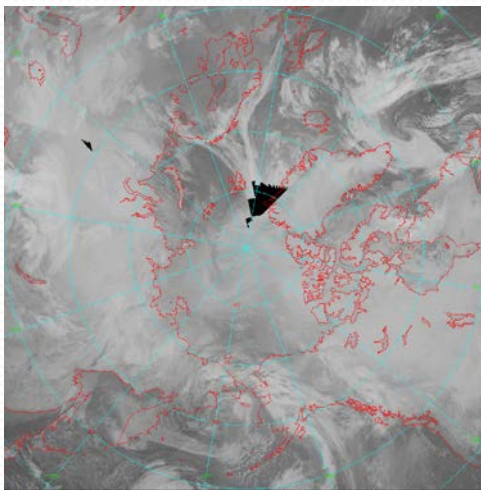


NRT Arctic Composite Imagery Products: Animation Examples

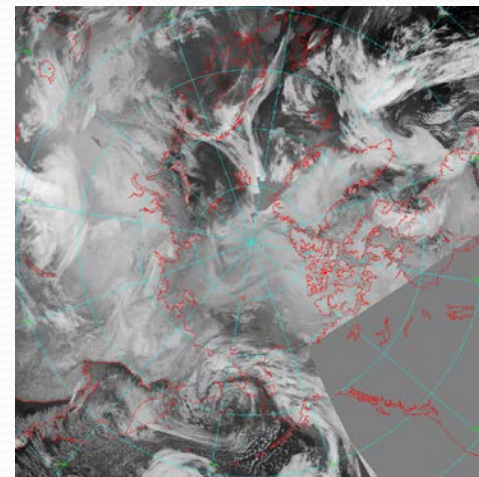
Infrared Band



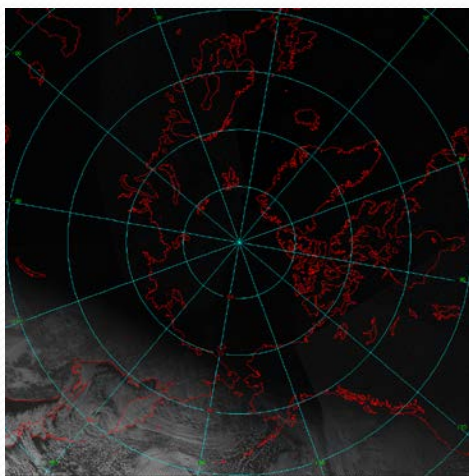
Shortwave Band



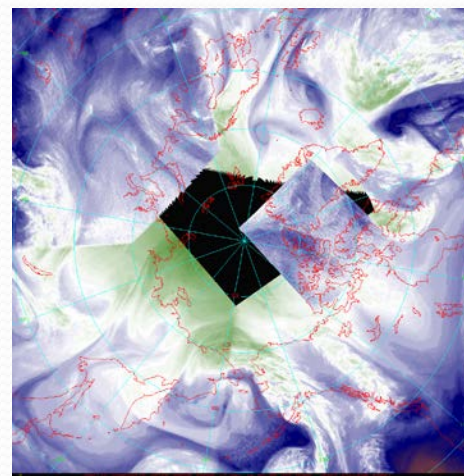
Longwave Band



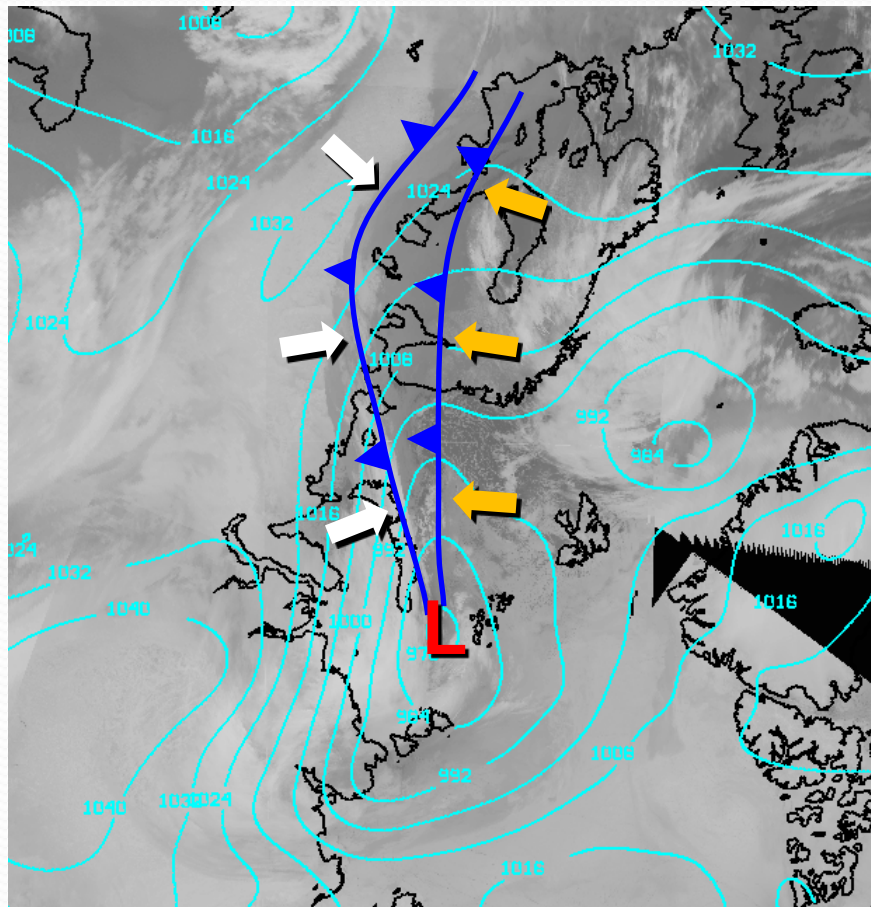
Visible Band



Water Vapor Band



Arctic Composite and GFS Model Data



Infrared (10.7 μm) 08-Jan-2017 00:00 UTC

Cold Front Analysis, GFS (Orange Arrows), Composite (White Arrows)



NRT Arctic Composite Imagery Products: OSPO Web-based QA Monitoring Tool

- Monitor in near real time hourly product imagery at five bands
- Monitor up to 7 days of product imagery
- Display current day animated imagery

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ORGANIZATION SERVICES PRODUCTS OPERATIONS

Arctic GOES / POES Composite Imagery: Day 1

Hourly NOAA GOES/POES composite imagery products are generated in the NOAA OSPO GEO System by using satellite imagery in GOES West/East, Meteosat, MTSAT, NOAA 18 & 19 AVHRR, Aqua/Terra, MetOp-A, MetOp-B, S-NPP, and future GOES and MTSAT satellites. The product algorithm was developed by Wisconsin Arctic project team led Dr. Matthew A. Lazzara (Kohrs, et al., 2013). The products cover five wavelengths, e.g., Infrared (~11.0 μm), Shortwave Infrared (~3.8 μm), Longwave Infrared (~12.0 μm), Water Vapor (~6.7 μm), and Visible (~0.6 μm), over the Arctic polar region of the globe. Arctic composite image products are delivered to users via ESPC DDS to AWIPS I and via OSPO web server.

The data on this page is generated on an hourly basis. As the day progresses, more data will become available.

[Overview & Images](#)

Images:

- [Monday, 3/14/2016](#)
- [Sunday, 3/13/2016](#)
- [Saturday, 3/12/2016](#)
- [Friday, 3/11/2016](#)
- [Thursday, 3/10/2016](#)
- [Wednesday, 3/9/2016](#)
- [Tuesday, 3/8/2016](#)

Related Information

- [Access](#)
- [Contact Us](#)
- [Related Links](#)
- [Reference](#)

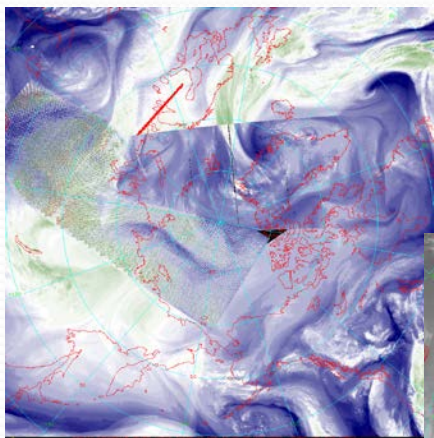
Monday, March 14, 2016

	Visible (~0.6 μm)	Water Vapor (~6.7 μm)	SW Infrared (~3.8 μm)	Infrared (~11.0 μm)	LW Infrared (~12.0 μm)
00-01 hr					
01-02 hr					
02-03 hr					
03-04 hr					
04-05 hr					
14-15 hr					
Current Day Animation					

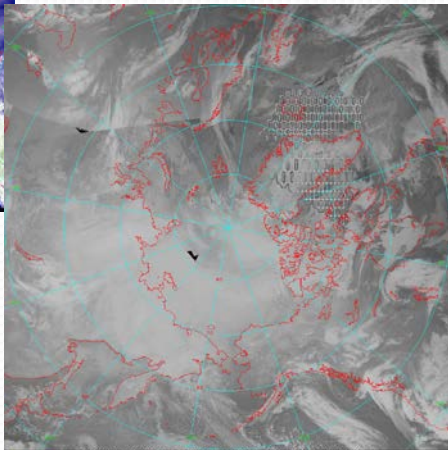
Examples:

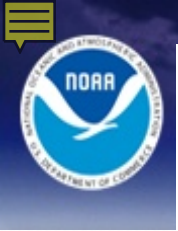


SW Band

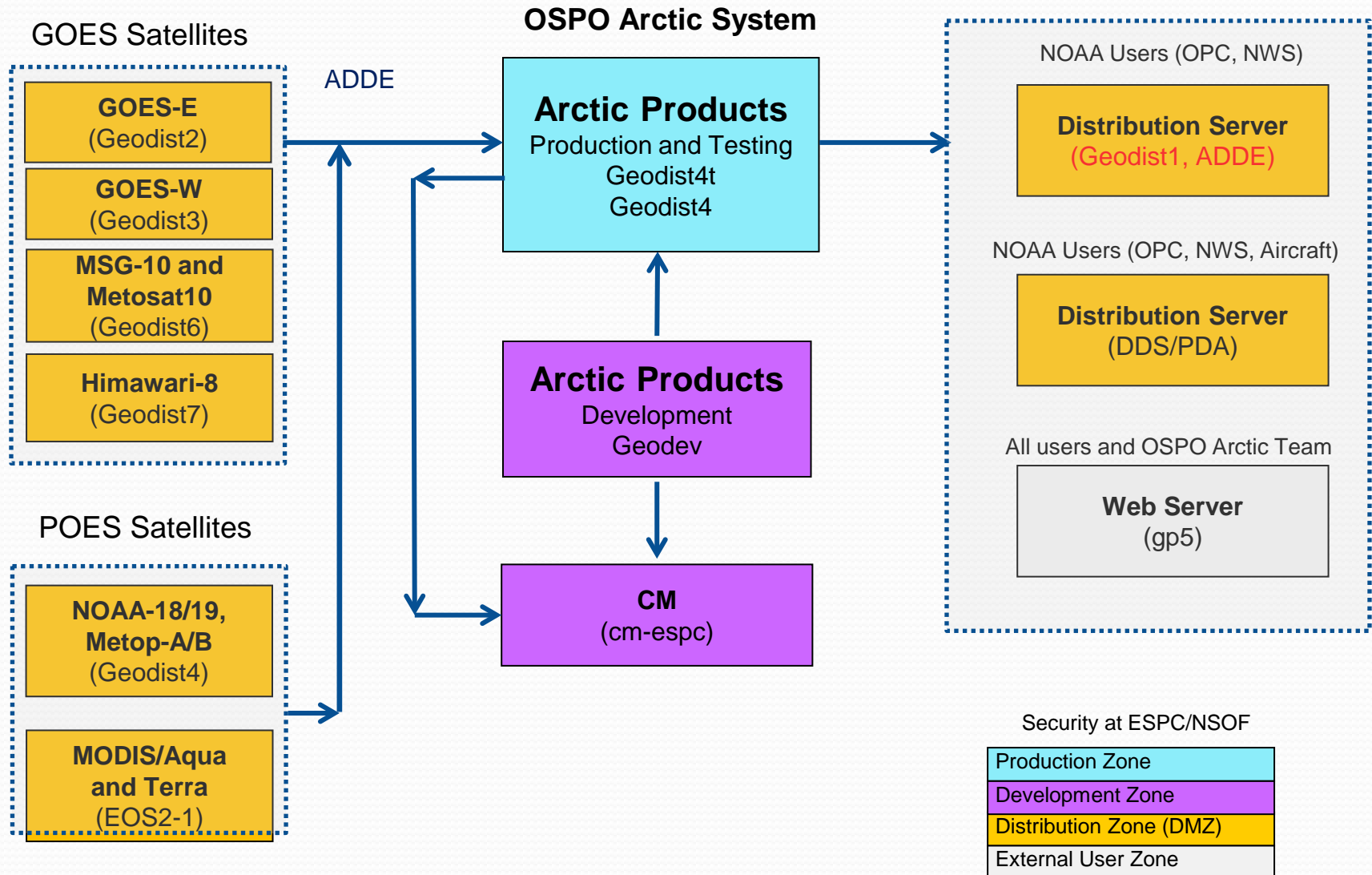


WV Band





NRT Arctic GOES/POES Composite Operational Product Data Flow



NRT Arctic Imagery Product Access Information

- **DDS/PDA**

- The Arctic GOES/POES composite imagery in NetCDF format
- Submit a Data Access Request (DAR) form to nesdis.data.access@noaa.gov for approval

- **ADDE**

- The GOES/POES composite imagery in McIDAS Area

- **ESPC satepsanone ftp site**

- <ftp://satepsanone.nesdis.noaa.gov/7day/arctic/>
(gif format only)
- <ftp://satepsanone.nesdis.noaa.gov/2day/arctic/>
(standard netcdf and McIDAS Area formats)